SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCLXXXVIII.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL NO. 46.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1890-91.

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1900.

IST EDITION 1892
2ND EDITION 1988

COMBINE PRINTERS (PVT.) LTD.
Gardee Trust Building
Napier Road, Lahore
Phone : 58881 - 56798 - 221091

NEW QUETTA BOOK STALL
M.A. JINNAH ROAD, QUETTA (PAKISTAN) PHONE : 72541

FOREWORD

The Directorate of Archives Government of Baluchistan was established in the year 1984. It's Archivist Mr. Habib Ahmad Khan, did some ground work in the field of classification and cataloguing of Government records.

It, nevertheless, did not achieve the goal in the sense in which similar organizations have attained in other provinces of the country.

The Directorate General of Archives has since undertaken the reprinting of rare official books on Baluchistan. It has already published and distributed a set of twelve volumes of the District Gazetteers of Baluchistan. We are now presenting a set of ten volumes of Annual Administration Reports of Baluchistan Agency (1886–1900).

Because of interest taken by Mr. S.R. Poonegar, the Chief Secretary Government of Baluchistan, Mr. Atta Mohammad Jaffar, the Additional Chief Secretary, Mr. Nasir-ud-Din Ahmad, Secretary S&GAD, Mr. Atta Shad, Secretary Information and Culture, Mr. Mohammad Yousaf Niazi, Additional Secretary Finance, the post of Director General of Archives was created and an additional charge of the post was entrusted to me on May 2nd, 1988.

I am glad that these rare volumes will be of some use for the researchers and scholars interested in the history of this province.

Quetta September, 1988.

A. Aziz Luni
Director General
of Archives
Government of Baluchistan.

No. 1722.

FROM

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. BROWNE, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E.,
Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Dated Quetta, the 25th March, 1892.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency, for the year 1890-91.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. BROWNE, *Major-General,*
Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1890-91.

I.—OFFICERS WHO HAVE HELD CHARGE OF THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Colonel Sir Robert G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I., held charge of the post of Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner throughout the year.

II.—DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir George R. Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, visited Quetta on the 10th February, 1891.

After inspecting the fortifications in the neighbourhood of Quetta, and visiting the Khojak Pass, His Excellency left on the 17th February, for Karachi, *en route* to Bombay.

III.—MOVEMENTS OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The 1st April, 1890, found the Agent to the Governor General at Khanozai on his way to Appozai, where he arrived *viá* Hindubagh on the 10th of the month. He halted at Appozai till the 16th, when he left for Quetta *viá* Loralai and Harnai, arriving at Quetta on the 25th April.

On the 25th May, Sir Robert Sandeman left Quetta for Ziarat, returning to Quetta on the 5th June. On the 9th June he went to Sarial to meet His Highness the Khan of Kalat, who had halted there on his way to Mastung.

On the 2nd July the Agent to the Governor General left Quetta for Ziarat, where he remained until the 15th, when he proceeded to Simla, returning to Ziarat on the 8th August, and to Quetta on the 17th of that month.

Leaving Quetta again on the 20th, Sir Robert Sandeman reached Ziarat the next day and returned to Quetta on the 13th September.

On the 29th September the Agent to the Governor General started for Khanai to join the Khidderzai force on its march through Zhob, and returned to Quetta on the 24th November, leaving again on the 1st December for Karachi, *en route* to Mekran, and Panjgur, whence he returned to Sibi on the 24th February.

He was present at the annual Horse Show at Sibi, which took place on the 23rd February, and following days, and left for Pasni *viá* Karachi on the 9th March, in connection with the murderous attack upon Major Muir at Kej.

He returned to Karachi on the 26th, and to Quetta on the 30th March.

IV.—MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

During the year under review the garrison in Quetta was augmented by a second battery of Royal Artillery, No. 22 Eastern Division, Royal Artillery.

In July 1890, the Native Infantry detachment at Kach was withdrawn and replaced by levies.

The following changes took place in the disposition of troops:—

In May, 1890, 1 troop of the 7th Bombay Cavalry, and 100 men of the 13th Bombay Infantry, marched from Quetta to Hindubagh to garrison that place;

No. 1 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners, stationed at Quetta, was engaged in road-making on the Khojak from May to August, 1890;

The Native Infantry detachment was withdrawn from Old Chaman in June;

The 29th Bombay Infantry detachment was withdrawn from Harnai to Head-quarters at Loralai in August.

In September, 1890 the following force proceeded to Zhob on the Khidderzai-Sherani Expedition:—

No. 7 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, 500 men; 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry, and No. 1 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners, from Quetta;

Head-quarters and two squadrons, 18th Bengal Lancers, and the 29th Bombay Infantry (2nd Baluch) from Loralai; and

Five hundred and fifty men of the 30th Bombay Infantry from Hyderabad.

The undermentioned troops of the Punjab Frontier Force were also detailed for the expedition, at the conclusion of which they returned to their respective stations:—

4 guns, No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery.
2 guns, No. 7 Bengal Mountain Battery.
1 troop, 1st Punjab Cavalry.
2 troops, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.
½ battalion, 1st Sikh Infantry.
½ battalion, 2nd Sikh Infantry.
½ battalion, 2nd Punjab Infantry.

Two-hundred men of the 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry left Quetta in March, in relief to Bombay. The 1st Royal Fusiliers arrived at Quetta in the same month in relief of the 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry.

In March, 1891, No. 1 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners, left for Kirkee, being relieved by one company of Bengal Sappers and Miners from Rurki; the 8th Bombay Infantry also proceeded in the same month to Ahmednagar, being relieved by the 2nd Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).

The 4th Bombay Rifles arrived at Yam Karez and Killa Abdulla at the end of March, in relief of the 12th Bombay Infantry, who relieved the 13th Bombay Infantry at Quetta.

The new Chaman and Khojak garrisons.—With the concurrence of the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, the General Officer Commanding the Quetta District recommended to Government the following distribution of the 12th Bombay Infantry, on arrival in Baluchistan, in relief of the 22nd Bombay Infantry:—

Shelabagh—head-quarters and 4 companies.
New Chaman—2 companies.
Pishin—2 companies.
Killa Abdulla—56 men.

This disposition was sanctioned by Government in May, 1890, and entailed the transfer of head-quarters of the Regiment from Pishin to Shelabagh, and the withdrawal of the detachments at Sibi, Gulistan, and Old Chaman.

V.—EXTERNAL RELATIONS.

In the spring of 1890 two sepoys belonging to the 2nd Baluch Battalion, while proceeding on leave to their homes in Afghanistan, were turned back from Kandahar, and compelled to return to British territory.

In May, 1890, the news-writer at Kandahar reported that Muhammad Khan Kotwal of Kandahar had been arrested by order of the Amir and taken to Turkistan, it being alleged that he was in correspondence with a British official, Syad Hussain Khan, a Naib Tahsildar in the Baluchistan Agency.

On the night of the 27th July 12 gun-shots were heard near New Chaman. One of the sepoys, on sentry in the British Camp at the time, was wounded in the leg. The offenders were reported to have fled into the Amir's territory, and the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner accordingly addressed the Governor of Kandahar with a view to their apprehension. The Governor, in reply, promised to endeavour to arrest the men concerned, but in his letter commented on our "encroachment" on Afghan territory, and expressed it as his conviction that this and other outrages were the outcome of the resentment at this encroachment which the Afghan people felt.

VI.—KALAT, AND SOUTH-EASTERN BALUCHISTAN.

Relations with His Highness the Khan of Kalat remained on the same footing as heretofore.

The receipts from the Kalat lands watered by Sind canals fell from R96,525 in 1889-90, to R54,444 in 1890-91. This large decrease was partly due to scarcity of water in two of the canals, but principally to the fact that the receipts of 1889-90 consisted of a large proportion of arrears recovered.

The revenue in the Bolan increased to R14,841, or more than double the previous year's receipts.

On the 19th May, 1890, Jhalawan affairs were again considered by the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Darbar, and resulted in Sardar Gauhar Khan being reinstated as Sardar on condition of good behaviour, until Yusuf Khan should attain his majority. This arrangement was to exist for one year as a tentative measure, and Mir Pasand Khan, and his son Muhammad Khan, were to remain for that period with the Political Agent, Kalat, as hostages, receiving for their maintenance R150 per mensem out of the Sardar's allowance of R300.

Consequent on the above arrangement the Tahsildar at Zehri was withdrawn.

It was decided that Yusuf Khan should be educated at the Aligarh College, and the boy was accordingly sent to that institution, his expenses being defrayed out of the balance of the Government allowance sanctioned for the Jhalawan Sardar.

The long outstanding dispute between the Mengals and Khidranis was settled during the annual meeting of the Sibi jirga.

Syad Aurang Shah, one of the most reliable and influential men in Baluchistan, died on the 16th May, 1890. He has been succeeded as head of the Syads by Chirag Shah, who, however, seldom appears in public.

Bahar Shah, the late Aurang Shah's eldest son, now sits in jirgas as one of the leading Sardars.

In August and November, 1890, three robberies of the mails due at Kalat occurred between that place and Mangachar. The year closed while endeavours were being made to arrest the offenders.

During the year the crops of the Las Beyla State sustained great damage from locusts.

In consequence of a disagreement between the Jam of Las Beyla, and his Wazir, Munshi Ghulam Nabi, the latter resigned his appointment; and at the desire of the Jam and his headmen the office of Wazir was abolished.

The dispute between Mirs Mehrab Khan and Sher Muhammad Gitchkis referred to in the previous year's report has been satisfactorily settled by the Political Agent, South-Eastern Baluchistan.

The attack on Major Muir, the subsequent deputation to Mekran of Mr. Tate of the Survey of India, with other matters relating to the affairs of Kej, and Mekran, have already been reported in detail to the Government of India, and need not be recapitulated here.

VII.—QUETTA AND PISHIN.

The receipts on account of revenue, as noted in the table below, show a satisfactory increase, which is due to the introduction of the *batai* system of collection :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	R	R
Land Revenue	84,742	1,11,294
Total	2,68,535	3,26,197

In the following table the receipts of the past two years are compared with the expenditure for the same period :—

	Quetta.	Pishin.
	R	R
1889-90.		
Receipts	1,61,191	1,07,346
Expenditure	1,93,702	2,34,586
Balance .	—32,511	—1,27,240
1890-91.		
Receipts	1,95,343	1,30,854
Expenditure	1,55,307	66,204
Balance .	40,036	64,650

The increase is chiefly under Land Revenue, and is the result of the improved system of assessment. It is believed that had there been an average amount of *khushkaba* cultivation, the increase would have been still greater.

For the purposes of the British Baluchistan Laws Regulation the Political Agent was appointed Deputy Commissioner for the Pishin District.

VIII.—THAL CHOTIALI.

The Bori and Barkhan Districts were transferred to the administration of the Political Agent, Zhob, on the 1st May, 1890. Loralai was, at the same time, fixed as the head-quarters of the Thal Chotiali Agency, and under Foreign Department Notification No. 819-E., dated 10th April, 1890, the Political Agent was, for the purposes of the Baluchistan Laws and Regulations, given the rank of Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Political Agent, Loralai and Railway District.

The receipts on account of revenue were as noted below :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	R	R
Land Revenue	2,68,876	1,76,292
Total	3,30,191	2,28,593

The large decrease in Land Revenue was mainly due to the transfer of Bori and Barkhan from the Thal Chotiali to the Zhob Administration. The year was, however, a bad one, and the falling-off would have been even more conspicuous but for the realisations from the grazing tax.

The following table compares the Revenue and Expenditure of the two years 1889-90, and 1890-91 :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	R	R
Receipts	3,30,191	2,28,593
Expenditure	4,91,923	4,64,484

These figures have been fully explained by the Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent in his report.

IX.—ZHOB.

The district of Zhob was brought under the administration of the Agent to the Governor General in January, 1890. The circumstances which led to this measure are stated fully in the Political Agent's report.

Captain MacIvor, the Political Agent of Thal Chotiali, was appointed permanently to the charge of the new Agency, and held it throughout the period under report, with the exception of the period from 4th December to 4th March, 1891, when he was on privilege leave, and again subsequently during the period of his short deputation in connection with the settlement of certain cases pending against the Shiranis. On both these occasions Lieutenant McMahon, the Assistant Political Agent of Zhob, acted for him.

Appendix C to the Political Agent's report contains the names of all the officers that served in Zhob from January, 1890, to March, 1891. The division of Zhob into tahsils and other matters connected with its administration are fully reported by the Political Agent. Full details are also given of the expedition in November, 1890, against the Khidderzai section of the Sherani tribe.

The receipts of the Agency during the year aggregated R2,35,520, R2,09,531 of which was on account of Land Revenue. The expenditure against these receipts amounted to R1,40,296.

The above figures do not, however, include the loan of R1,00,000 granted by the Government of India for the construction of public works in Zhob, nor do they include the sum of R1,28,708, which was actually expended on such works.

When both these items are added, the accounts stand thus—

	R	a.	p.
Receipts	3,35,520	8	5
Expenditure	2,69,004	0	4
Difference .	66,516	8	1

which was the actual closing balance of the year.

X.—POLICE AND LEVIES.

Consequent on the provincialisation of the allotment for police and levies in Baluchistan, with effect from the 1st April, 1890, certain reorganisations were carried out in these establishments during the year under review, particulars of which will be found in the reports of the respective Political Agents.

XI.—HEINOUS CRIME.

Thal Chotiali.—Eleven cases of murder and three blood feuds occurred in the Thal Chotiali District during the year, details of which are furnished in Appendix L to the Deputy Commissioner's report.

Quetta-Pishin.—Sixteen cases of murder and culpable homicide occurred in this district—*vide* Appendix J to the Deputy Commissioner's report.

Kalat.—In the Kalat Agency four murders occurred, in all of which the offenders were brought to justice.

Zhob.—The heinous crime in Zhob is peculiar to the district owing to the present wild nature of the inhabitants. The Political Agent has described in full all the cases of outrage that occurred during the year.

XII.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

1. The following Laws and Regulations were brought into force with effect from the dates noted against each :—

The British Baluchistan Laws Regulation, 1890—19th April, 1890.
Baluchistan Agency Laws Law, 1890—19th April, 1890.
British Baluchistan Forest Regulation, 1890—7th June, 1890.
Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, 1890—19th April, 1890.

2. The following table shows particulars of the Civil and Criminal work performed by the officers of the Agency :—

Statement showing the Civil and Criminal work performed by the Officers of the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1890-91.

	ORIGINAL.			APPEAL.	
	Civil cases.	Execution of decree.	Criminal cases.	Civil cases.	Criminal cases.
Thal Chotiali.					
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali	...	...	8	12	8
Assistant Political Agent, Loralai	2	...	3	2	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	72	57	118	11	18
Ditto ditto, Duki	161	30	40	...	2
Tahsildar, Sibi	199	108	108	...	2
Ditto, Sharigh	219	56	118	...	...
Munsiff, Sibi	587	177	88	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Sibi	6	1	...	...	...
Ditto, Duki	37	2	19	...	...
Ditto, Sinjawi	7	...	3	...	...
Quetta-Pishin.					
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin	5	1	15	46	61
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin	36	5	54	6	...
Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta	322	113	933	...	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	64	62	938	23	1
Ditto ditto, Pishin	201	88	161	...	...
Native Assistant, Khojak	694	227	130	...	...
Senior Munsiff, Quetta	127	54	168	...	...
Munsiff, Quetta	3,279	1,735	41	...	...
Tahsildar, Pishin	318	66	56	...	...
Ditto, Quetta	31	7	23	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Pishin	39	2	5	...	...
Ditto, Quetta	130	37	26	...	...

Statement showing the Civil and Criminal work performed by the Officers of the Baluchistan Agency, during the year 1890-91—continued.

	Original.			Appeal.	
	Civil cases.	Execution of decrees.	Criminal cases.	Civil cases.	Criminal cases.
Kalat.					
Political Agent, Kalat	4	...	3	1	...
Native Assistant, Bolan Pass	189	23	56		
Zhob.					
Political Agent, Zhob	...	...	5	...	3
Assistant Political Agent, Zhob	...	...	6	...	3
First Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob	...	...	...	...	...
Second Ditto, ditto, Zhob	65	17	66	3	...
Tahsildar, Fort Sandeman	156	28	24	...	...
Ditto, Bori	38	8	29	...	...
Ditto, Barkhan	12	1	24	...	...
Ditto, Hindubagh	5	...	6	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Fort Sandeman	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, Bori	6	...	1	...	...
Ditto, Barkhan	3	...	...	...	...
Ditto, Hindubagh	5	...	7	...	...

The information furnished in the above statement in regard to Zhob represents only the regular Judicial cases brought on the registers, and does not include a number of other cases that were settled according to the customs of the country.

XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

A separate report on public works will be found as Appendix F.

The Quetta Water-works were practically completed by the end of March, 1891, and a project for supplying Fort Sandeman with water was placed before Government during the year.

Several artesian wells were sunk in the Quetta Civil Station, and proved decidedly successful. Similar attempts were made to find water in the higher ground of the cantonments, but without success.

The Gundak coal-mines were worked to the end of the year, when they were abandoned owing to the seams being found most irregular and unreliable. Better seams were discovered about 12 miles east of Quetta, and arrangements were made to work these, like the Gundak find, by private agency.

The total output ofthe Khost Colliery, during the year, amounted to 13·196 tons, or 2,697 tons more than that of the previous year. The outturn would have been larger but for scarcity of labour during a part of the year and damage to the colliery through heavy and continuous rain in November, and December.

Coal of fair quality was found near Kach and Mudgorge, and small quantities were sent to Quetta for trial.

During the year 119,500 gallons of petroleum were supplied from Khattan to the Chaman Extension Railway, making a total to the end of March, 1891, from the commencement of operations, of 360,959 gallons.

XIV.—RAILWAYS.

In order to place the Sind-Pishin Railway line above the reach of floods, heavy protection works were executed during the year. The re-grading of the line between Sibi and Nasak was proceeded with. The sidings and platforms at

Sibi were re-arranged on an improved plan, the traffic and locomotive yards at Shahrig were extended, and troop sidings provided at Harnai. Extra sidings were also laid down at Quetta, Bostan, and Gulistan.

On the Bolan line the Durwaza Camping Station was completed. Satisfactory arrangements for the permanent supply of water at various stations on both lines of railway were also concluded during the year.

Surveys were in progress with a view to the construction of a permanent high level line in the Bolan Pass, placed well out of the reach of floods, and in this connection the Mushkaf Valley was also surveyed.

Serious damages by floods occurred on the Sind-Pishin line. On the 11th August, a heavy flood in the Nasik river demolished the training bunds at the Nasik station, carrying away three of the piers of the 20×20 feet bridge near that station. On the 27th November, the revetment above the mouth of the tunnel near Baber Kach was underscoured and carried away, causing a breach 200 feet long and 30 feet deep; traffic was, in consequence, interrupted for several days. A number of other breaches of a less serious nature occurred between July, 1890, and February, 1891, in several cases causing the interruption of traffic for some days at a time. On the 28th February, a serious land-slip occurred near Mudgorge big bank; some 500 feet of the hills south of that place slipped, and completely obliterated about 1,000 feet of line. The block lasted seventeen days for passenger traffic and twenty four days for goods. The Bolan line also suffered very severely.

XV.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHS.

These are dealt with in Appendices F and I.

XVI.—COMMERCE.

A statement of the outward and inward rail-borne traffic of Baluchistan for the year under review will be found as Appendix H.

During the year, 14,698 camels, 2,860 donkeys, 10 ponies, and 23 oxen, laden with merchandise, passed, through Chaman for Kandahar; and 31,360 camels, 15,543 donkeys, 48 ponies, and 488 oxen, from Kandahar.

In addition to this, 18 camels, and 58 oxen were exported to Kandahar; and 577 horses, 5 donkeys, 5,070 sheep, 1,413 goats were brought from Kandahar for sale.

XVII.—HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

The 19 stallions serving in the Baluchistan Agency were distributed as follow :—

Thal Chotiali	9
Quetta-Pishin	7
Kalat	3

New stables for the accommodation of Government stallions at Thal and Shoram in the Kalat Agency were constructed by Sardar Kaisar Khan, Magassi, and Sardar Khan Rind.

The Seventh Annual Horse Fair was held at Sibi on the 23rd February, and three following days. The number of stock exhibited was 1,400, or 200 more than in the previous year. Of this number 1,273 animals were registered and competed for prizes. There was also an improvement both in numbers and quality in the cattle exhibited, many of which were of a very superior stamp.

On the 15th of October, a horse fair was held at Quetta at which 189 horses were exhibited.

XVIII.—THE GRAZING TAX.

In June, 1890, with the sanction of the Government of India, a grazing tax, which was already in force in parts of Pishin, was extended to the whole of British Baluchistan and the Baluchistan Agency territories.

The population of Baluchistan may be roughly divided into farmers and graziers; the former were already paying revenue, while the latter, who are of more unruly habits, were contributing nothing towards the cost of administration. The levy of the grazing tax was, therefore, considered a justifiable measure. Further, the tax being only a light one, and uniformly levied on all animals not used for purposes of agriculture, and whose produce is a source of profit to owners, met with no opposition, but was generally accepted by the people without objection.

The Zhobis, with the exception of the Nasir and Powindah tribes, were exempted from the tax during the year under report, as they had not enjoyed the same benefit from British rule as other tribes in Baluchistan.

It was considered advisable at first to leave the old system of assessment in Pishin undisturbed, but towards the close of the year, on the recommendation of the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, the tax was levied in Pishin, as in other parts of Baluchistan.

XIX.—EDUCATION.

A school was opened in Pishin in March, 1891, and the attendance by Pathan children was most encouraging.

XX.—VOLUNTEERS.

Captain Anscomb was in command of the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps at the opening of the year. In April, Lieutenant Stanley DeBrath, who had failed to comply with section 83, Army Regulations, India, Volume IX (Volunteers), and had absented himself for over three months, was gazetted out of the corps.

In June, owing to ill health, Captain Anscomb proceeded to England on furlough for six months. In July, the vacant post of Commandant was filled by Major C. C. Knapp. Captain Anscomb and Lieutenant Sutton returned to Quetta in December.

During the year the strength of the corps fell from 112 to 86 men and the capitation grant from R2,105 to R1,015. The figure of merit was 185·39 and the percentage of extra efficients 30·23.

XXI.—FORESTS.

The report on the working of the Baluchistan Forest Department for the year 1890-91, has already been submitted to the Government of India, but it is printed as Appendix K, for facility of reference.

With the judicial powers which the new Forest Law and Regulation afforded, the Agent to the Governor General was enabled to double the area of reserved forests in the Province. The reserved area, which on 1st March, 1890, amounted to 39 square miles, by the end of the year 1890-91 increased to 78.

About one-third of the area taken up during the year was demarcated by large dry stone pillars, while the remainder was marked clearly by small heaps of stones, and a small area near Ziarat was fenced in. Over 12,000 plants were issued from the Quetta Nursery during the year, and in the Zangi Lora plantation 1,629 apricot and almond trees were planted out in lines, and 9,840 cuttings put down; 16,383 apricot trees were sent to the Shebo plantation.

The total quantity of firewood supplied from the Sibi forests for sale was 4,433 against 3,600 maunds in 1889-90; 6,475 maunds of dry juniper were brought into the Quetta market for sale from the Zarghun forests and thus helped to keep down the market price of wood.

The financial result of the year's working may be considered as fairly satisfactory.

XXII.—MEDICAL.

The report on Dispensaries in Baluchistan, with annual returns for the year 1890, was forwarded to Government with letter No. 5385, dated the 17th August, 1891. A copy of the report will be found in Appendix J.

The general annual return shows that the total number of out-door and in-door patients treated during the year was 127,036 against 113,302 in the previous year. This increase was in a great measure due to the establishment at Fort Sandeman of two new dispensaries.

The transfer of the dispensary at Killa Abdulla to New Chaman was sanctioned by the Government of India in April, 1890.

On the 30th June, Surgeon Sykes assumed charge of the Dispensary at Loralai.

The Civil Surgeoncy of Pishin was vacant from the 15th October, to the end of the year, there being no medical officer at Pishin to fill the post.

There was no severe epidemic during the year. An outbreak of influenza occurred in the months of March, and April, which, however, caused few deaths.

Scurvy was a very common complaint during the winter months. This was principally due to the absence of vegetable diet, which is scarce in Baluchistan in winter.

On the whole, the general health may be considered to have been good.

J. BROWNE, *Major General,*
Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commr.
in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX A.

No. 3052, dated Quetta, the 6th June, 1891.

From—MAJOR G. GAISFORD, I.S.C., Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin,
To—The Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1890-91.

LIMITS OF THE AGENCY DIVISIONS.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

2. In June, 1890, it was decided that Quetta should, in future, be treated as head-quarters, instead of Pishin. It was also decided that the watershed known as Chur-i-Mehtarzai should be considered the boundary between Pishin and Zhob. Kan, Mehtarzai, and other villages inhabited by the Mehtarzais should be included in the Hindubagh Tahsil, and the villages, inhabited by the Torgharis in the Pishin Tahsil; the revenue, however, realised from the latter should be credited to Zhob.

3. Captain Trench, Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, was transferred to the Persian Gulf Agency, and Lieutenant P. T. Spence relieved him on the 2nd August, 1890. In December, 1890, Lieutenant Spence was appointed Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan. From December, 1890, I had no Assistant until the middle of February, 1891, when Lieutenant Cubitt joined.

Mr. Ingle remained in charge of the Quetta Sub-division during the year. He is now over 55 years of age, and has been given an extension of service for another year by the Government of India.

Kazi Jelal-ud-din Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, was transferred to Bori, and Khan Bahadur Mir Allahdad Khan from Bori to Pishin Sub-division in May, 1890. Khan Bahadur Allahdad Khan was again transferred to the Bolan Pass in September, 1890, and Kazi Imam-ud-din, Tahsildar of Kohat, was appointed Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin.

Until May, 1890, the Naib Tahsildar of Pishin held charge of the Khojak Pass, when Maulavi Abdul Rahim Khan was appointed Native Assistant, and given a small clerical establishment.

In February, 1891, Maulavi Abdul Rahim Khan was transferred to the Zhob Agency, and Shaikh Abdul Rahman, Sheristadar in my office, was sent to the Khojak Pass as Native Assistant.

A list of the officers serving in the district is attached as Appendix A.

REVENUE AND CROPS.

4. The *rabi* crops during the year 1890-91, have been good on the irrigated lands, but there has been very little *khushkaba.*

QUETTA REVENUES.

5. I enclose herewith a statement marked B, showing the completed accounts for the year 1890-91. It will be seen from this statement that the total receipts during the year amounted to R1,95,343-2-5, or an increase of over R50,000 on the original estimates. The comparative table given below shows the estimated and actual receipts under different heads of Revenue:—

Heads of Receipt.	Estimate. R	a.	p.	Actuals. R	a.	p.
1. Land Revenue	32,900	0	0	52,886	13	11
2. Excise	52,500	0	0	88,800	0	0
3. Stamps	48,600	0	0	40,696	12	0
4. Law and Justice	8,000	0	0	6,165	14	6
5. Miscellaneous	3,200	0	0	6,793	10	0
TOTAL	1,45,200	0	0	1,95,343	2	5

6. With the exception of Stamps, Law, and Justice, there is an increase under every head of revenue. Owing to the completion of the large public works there are very few cases involving large amounts of money instituted now, and this accounts for the decrease under these heads.

7. A statement marked C, attached to the report, gives the actual receipts for the past three years.

It will be seen that the total Land Revenue during the year 1890-91, came to R52,886-13-11 against R32,900, the original estimate. This shows an increase of R19,986-13-11. The total receipts under this head during the year 1889-90, amounted to R34,259-10-7. The increase in 1890-91, over the receipts of 1889-90, is, therefore, R18,627-3-4, and is due to the substitution of *batai* in place of the old cash assessment.

8. There is an increase of R36,300 in Excise over the estimates of 1890-91. The sums realised in this year are abnormally high owing to excessive profits having been made in the past year. The contractor, however, has lost money.

An increase of R3,593-10-0 comes under the head "Miscellaneous." This is almost entirely made up by the proceeds of a bungalow, which was sold, it being no longer required.

EXPENDITURE.

9. The expenditure during the year 1890-91, comes to R1,55,307-2-0 against the Revised Estimates R1,26,668, which shows an increase of R28,639-2-0. The expenditure includes a sum of R27,256-3-7 paid on account of the Levies in Quetta, which sum was not shown in the Revised Estimates. Leaving this aside, the increase is R1,382-14-5, which calls for no remarks.

10. Taking the receipts at R1,95,343-2-5, and the expenditure at R1,55,307-2-0, the year 1890-91, closed with R40,036-0-5 to the credit of the Quetta Assigned Revenues. These revenues have been provincialised with effect from the 1st April 1891, and the balance lapses to Government.

11. Experimental artesian borings were carried out in Quetta during the year 1890-91. Two wells were sunk in the Residency compound, one in the Political Agent's compound, and two in the Agency Surgeon's compound.

PISHIN REVENUES.

12. In supersession of previous orders, it was decided that throughout the Pishin Tahsil also *batai* should be taken. The fixed assessment referred to in the 21st paragraph of last year's report was suspended.

13. The following statements connected with the Pishin Revenue Account for 1890-91, are attached :—

Statement D, showing the revenue in kind in Pishin and Shararud.

Statement E, showing the Revenue receipts in Pishin for 1890-91, under all heads.

Statement F, showing receipts of Pishin Revenues for the past three years.

Statement G, showing the expenditure from Imperial Revenues in the district for 1890-91.

14. It will be seen on a reference to Statement D that the Land Revenue assessed in Pishin, and Shararud, during the year 1890-91, was as under :—

	R	a.	p.
Pishin	61,874	7	4
Shararud	1,150	5	9
TOTAL	63,024	13	1

The payments made during the year 1890-91, from the Revenue collections are :—

	R	a.	p.
Temporary Establishment	98	14	3
Malikana	3,118	3	8
Malikana to be paid	49	3	5
TOTAL	3,266	5	5

This leaves a balance of R59,758-7-8; R58,408-2-5 have been realised and credited to Government, and the balance still to be collected is R1,350-5-3.

15. It will be seen from Statement E that the receipts under the head Land Revenue were originally estimated at R40,000, and the actual sum realised, excluding the arrears of 1889-90 is R58,408-2-5, thus showing an increase of R18,408-2-5. The receipts during the year 1889-90 were R50,483-4-4. The increase in the Land Revenue is due to the change of system, and had there been an average amount of *khushkaba* cultivation, and had the *batai* operations been commenced in time, the results would have shown a much larger increase.

16. Under head "Excise" there is an increase of R25,847 over the estimates. This increase is abnormally high, and it is anticipated that the sums for which the various contracts

for 1890-91, were sold will not again be realised for some time to come, as this year all the large public works will be completed.

STAMPS.

17. The estimated receipts under this head were R11,000, but the actual collections for 1890-91 amount to R14,880-15-3, showing an increase of R3,880-15-3. This increase is, to a great extent, due to the establishment of a Court of the Native Assistant in the Khojak Pass.

The receipts under other heads call for no special remarks.

18. The total receipts during the year 1890-91, in Pishin amounted to R1,30,854-9-8 against the estimate of R81,770-0-0, showing an increase of R49,084-9-8.

19. Comparative Statement F will show that the receipts for 1890-91 amount to R1,30,854-9-8 against R1,07,346-6-2 in 1889-90, and R87,882-11-2 in 1888-89.

20. The expenditure from the Imperial Revenues during the year 1890-91, is R66,204-14-11. The details of this are given in Statement G.

21. The Khushdil Khan Bund was completed in June, 1890, and water was admitted into it in November, 1890. The tanks on the Shebo Canal were for the first time filled in December, 1890.

The Pishin Tahsil officials collected for the Irrigation Department during the year 1890-91, R12,786-11-7 as revenue from the villages under the Shwebo Canal.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

22. The general health of the district has been good. There was no unusual sickness except an outbreak of influenza in the months of March, and April, and of measles in the summer months. Small-pox was entirely absent from the district throughout the year. This very satisfactory result is, no doubt, to some extent, the outcome of the vaccination work, which has been steadily maintained.

23. Two important works which undoubtedly have a beneficial effect on the health of the people have been completed, *viz.* :—

(*a*) Habib Nalla has been widened and deepened, and its drainage greatly improved.
(*b*) The water-works were opened in September, 1890.

As the old market was unhealthily crowded, a new market has been built for the meat-sellers. Meat-safes, with iron platforms, have been provided to every shop in this market. One side of the market is reserved for the sale of poultry.

24. A new dispensary was opened at New Chaman during the year under report.

JUDICIAL.

25. The Baluchistan Agency Laws Law and the British Baluchistan Regulations came into force on the 19th April, 1890.

26. A Court of the Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General was established in the Khojak Pass with second class Magisterial powers, and ability to try original Civil cases up to R500, in May, 1890.

27. As constituted under the new Laws and Regulations, there are the following Courts in the Quetta-Pishin District :—

No.	Court.	Original Powers.		Appellate.	
		Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.
1	Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner.	Without limit to value.	Sessions Court.	Appeals from all the Subordinate Courts.	
2	Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner.	10,000	First class.	Munsiff and Tahsildars.	2nd and 3rd class Magistrates.
3	Cantonment Magistrate	Small Cause Court	First class.	None.	None.
4	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.	10,000	Do.	Munsiff and Tahsildars.	2nd and 3rd class Magistrates.
5	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin.	10,000	Do.	None.	None.
6	Native Assistant, Khojak.	500	Second class.	Do.	Do.
7	Senior Munsiff, Quetta.	1,000	Do.	Do.	Do.
8	Munsiff, Quetta.	500	Do.	Do.	Do.
9	Tahsildar, Pishin.	300	Do.	Do.	Do.
10	Tahsildar, Quetta.	300	Do.	Do.	Do.
11	Naib Tahsildar, Pishin.	50	Third class.	Do.	Do.
12	Naib Tahsildar, Quetta.	50	Do.	Do.	Do.

28. Two statements, marked H and I, showing the working of the Courts in the district on the Civil and Criminal side, are attached. A reference to Statement H will show that the total number of Civil suits decided during the year 1890-91, was 5,246 against 5,830 in 1889-90, and 5,359 in 1888-89. In addition to this, 2,397 execution of decree cases were decided against 2,404 in 1889-90, and 2,337 in 1888-89. The number of Civil appeals decided in the year under report is 75 against 103 in 1889-90. The table given below contains the figures for the past four years :—

CIVIL SUITS.

	Original.	Appeals.	Decrees.	TOTAL.
1887-88	5,032	72	1,769	6,873
1888-89	5,359	116	2,337	7,812
1889-90	5,830	103	2,404	8,337
1890-91	5,246	75	2,397	7,718

This falling-off is chiefly due to the completion of large public works in the district, and the state of litigation seems to be normal now.

29. The total value of the Civil suits decided in 1890-91, is ₨4,86,528-11-7, which gives an average of over ₨94 for each case against ₨70 of the last year. The average value of cases decided in 1888-89 was about ₨100.

30. From Statement I it will be seen that the total number of Criminal cases decided during the year 1890-91, is 2,550, against 2,659 in 1889-90. In addition to these, 1,101 miscellaneous cases, 62 appeals, and 25 jirga cases were decided. The total number of cases decided in 1890-91, is 3,738, against 4,408 in the preceding year. It is satisfactory to note that there is an appreciable decrease in the number of warrant cases. During the year under report there were in all 424 warrant cases decided, against 870 in 1889-90.

POLICE.

31. In December, 1890, the following powers were conferred on the Political Agent and Assistant Political Agent in respect of the police :—

The Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, for the time being, to be an *ex-officio* Deputy Inspector-General for the Quetta-Pishin District.

The Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, to be *ex-officio* District Superintendent of Police, in the Quetta-Pishin District.

Honorary rank of Assistant District Superintendent of Police was conferred on Mr. P. D. Kirkham, European Police Inspector in the district, and his pay was increased from ₨200, to ₨250 from the 1st April, 1890.

32. Inspector Ahmedyar Khan, of the Quetta-Pishin Police, was temporarily appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Zhob. He left the district in May, 1890, and did not return till March, 1891. Thus during a greater part of this period the police force was wihout a native Inspector.

33. The police force in the district originally consisted of—

1	Assistant District Superintendent of Police.		
1	Native Inspector.		
2	Deputy Inspectors,	1st grade.	
2	Ditto	2nd	„
3	Ditto	3rd	„
10	Sergeants,	1st	„
21	Ditto	2nd	„
48	Ditto	3rd	„
5	Munshis.		
196	Constables,	1st	„
85	Constables,	2nd	„
87	Ditto	3rd	„
7	Duffadars.		
61	Sowars.		

34. On the 14th June, 1890, a Committee assembled at Quetta to discuss the revised scheme of the Quetta-Pishin District Police. Including the Bolan, the following Police were sanctioned for the Quetta-Pishin District :—

		Deputy Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.
I—District Police—				
3 1st Class Thanas		3	6	36
Shelabagh		1	2	16
2 1st Class outposts		...	2	12
Deputy Inspector for Killa Abdulla		1	...	...
		5	10	64
II—Miscellaneous Guards—				
Duties		3	24	58
Railway		...	19	68
Reserve at 25 per cent.		...	13	47
Inspector	1	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	8	66	237

35. The following additional establishment was sanctioned in August, 1890 :—

	R	a.	p.
1 Sergeant	17	0	0
8 Constables @ 11 each	88	0	0
2 Reserves	22	0	0
4 Sweepers @ 10	40	0	0
2 Bhistis @ 11	22	0	0
1 Mochi	20	0	0

36. In revising the strength of the Police the deputation allowance and *batta* granted to the policemen were abolished and their pay was consolidated. The third grade of Constables was also abolished.

37. Orders were received during the year to reduce—

2 Duffadars,
3 1st Class Sowars,
6 2nd „ „

of the police. These reductions were carried out with effect from the 1st September, 1890, and subsequently three more sowars were reduced.

38. In December, 1890 the Government of India sanctioned the amalgamation of the Quetta Town Police with the District Police, and there will be henceforth only one Police Force in the district.

39. Including the City Police, the Police Force of the Quetta-Pishin District stands as under :—

	Per mensem. R
1 Honorary Assistant District Superintendent of Police	250
1 Native Inspector	250
3 Deputy Inspectors, 1st grade, at	80 each
2 Do. 2nd „	60 „
4 Do. 3rd „	40 „
8 Sergeants, 1st „	27 „
19 Do. 2nd „	17 „
46 Do. 3rd „	14 „
131 Constables at	12 „
174 Do. „	11 „
5 Duffadars „	37 „
16 Sowars „	31 „
31 Do.	27 „
4 Sweepers „	10 „
2 Bhistis „	11 „
1 Mochi	20

40. The Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, in addition to his duties as District Superintendent of Police, assists me in my office work, and hears original Civil suits in Quetta, Civil suits against Europeans in the Khojak Pass, appeals from the Civil and Criminal cases decided by the Tahsildars and their Naibs in Pishin and Quetta, and the Munsiff of Quetta.

41. A copy of the Police Administration Report for the year 1890-91, prepared by the Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin District, is attached as Appendix J to this report. Efforts have been made to enlist local tribesmen in the Police. About 20 men, principally Achakzais, have been enrolled.

42. The total expenditure on the police during the year was—

	R	a.	p.
Pay	83,613	6	5
Contingencies	4,722	7	1
Equipment grant	488	0	0
Clothing „	3,820	0	0
TOTAL	92,643	13	6

TRIBAL LEVIES.

43. There have been very few changes in the Levies during the year under report.

Taj Muhammad Khan Popalzai, an Afghan refugee, who was paid R145 from the Barshore Levies, died on the 13th April, 1890, and a service of R100 per mensem was sanctioned for his son, Muhammad Rafiq Khan.

44. In November, 1890, a Levies Post was established at Salad, above Arambi, for the protection of the route leading to Toba. Levies were also employed to guard the District Railway Stations, and to carry the mails from the Khanai Station to Hindubagh in Zhob.

Levies were employed in the investigation of 34 cases in the Pishin Sub-division. They were freely used, both in Quetta and Pishin, in connection with the *Catai* work.

The Levies also escorted stores sent to Apozai from Quetta. Fifteen Sowars from the Quetta Levies and 25 from Pishin accompanied the Agent to the Governor General's Camp throughout the Zhob Expedition.

45. The cost of the Levies in the district during 1890-91 was as shown below—

	R	a.	p.
Quetta Levies	27,256	3	7
Levies in Pishin and Khojak	72,403	8	9
Postal Service in Khojak	2,400	0	0
Khanai Hindubagh Postal Service	111	7	1
TOTAL	1,02,171	3	5

JAILS.

46. In July, 1890, the Pishin Jail was reduced to the status of a Lock-up, the sentenced prisoners withdrawn and sent to the Quetta Jail on the 28th July, 1890.

The Quetta Jail throughout the year 1890-91 was under the superintendence of the Agency Surgeon. The average number of prisoners was 64·5 against 60·6 in 1889-90, and 60·43 in 1888-89; 42 convicts were transferred from Quetta to the Shikarpur Central jail.

The prison-labour was supplied to the Public Works Department on payment.

The expenditure on the Quetta Jail during the year 1890-91 was as follows :—

	R	a.	p.
Establishment	3,239	8	2
Contingencies	7,073	7	4

The cost of feeding the prisoners was annas 2-4 per man per day against annas 2-9 in the year 1889-90.

ACTS EXTENDED.

47. The Baluchistan Agency Laws and the British Baluchistan Regulations came into force on the 19th April, 1890. Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, 1890, and British Baluchistan Forest Regulations were passed during the year.

Charitable Endowments Act, VI of 1890, and the Guardian and Wards Act, VIII of 1890, were made applicable to the Agency Districts.

REGISTRATION.

48. Statement K attached to the report shows the operations of the Registration Department in the Quetta District, which includes the Quetta Cantonment Sub-division. The total number of documents registered during the year 1890-91 is 315 against 311 in 1889-90.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

49. The Pishin Sadar and the District Bazaar Funds were made into an Excluded Local Fund, and the amounts to the credit of the Funds were placed in the Treasury on the 1st November, 1890.

The total receipts of this Fund, including R9,759-4-7, the closing balance of the last year, amounted to R36,402-11-8, and the expenditure to R25,962-11-8, leaving a balance of R10,440 to the credit of the Fund on the 31st March, 1891. The large expenditure incurred is on account of Chowkidari and Conservancy Establishments kept up at the several bazaars.

QUETTA MUNICIPALITY.

50. The Municipal Fund has been administered by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, during the year. Statement L attached to the report contains the account of the Fund for 1890-91. The receipts during the year amounted to R1,28,130-3-7, and the expenditure to R1,27,811-12-7. Statement M shows the receipts and expenditure of the Fund for the past three years, ending with the 31st March, 1891.

EXCISE AND STAMPS.

51. The receipts from Excise during the year under report were—

	R		
Quetta	88,800	0	0
Pishin and Khojak	45,847	0	0

against R66,226-10-9 in Quetta, and R27,532-10-8 in Pishin during the year 1889-90.

This increase is chiefly due to the keen competition at the time of the sale of the contracts, and the figures are considered to be abnormal.

STAMPS.

52. The receipts on account of stamps during the year 1890-91 were as under :—

	Court-fees. R	a.	p.	Others. R	a.	p.	Total. R	a.	p.
Quetta	30,096	2	0	10,600	10	0	40,696	12	0
Pishin	13,378	7	9	1,502	7	6	14,880	15	3

The receipts under this head during the year 1889-90 were as under :—

	Court-fees. R	a.	p.	Others. R	a.	p.
Quetta	34,816	8	0	12,914	4	0
Pishin	13,514	1	9	470	13	0

The receipts in Quetta have fallen off, while those in Pishin show some increase. The increase in Pishin is mainly due to the establishment of a Court of a Native Assistant in the Khojak Pass.

FORESTS.

53. A copy of a memorandum kindly furnished to me by the Deputy Conservator of Forests on the forest operations in the Quetta-Pishin District during the year 1890-91 is attached as Appendix N to this report.

54. Orders were issued by the Agent to the Governor General on the 27th June, 1890, for levying a grazing tax throughout the Agency territories. Horses, plough-bullocks and village Milch Cows were exempted, and the following rates were fixed for other animals :—

	Per head per annum. R	a.	p.
Camels, male	1	0	0
„ female	1	8	0
Oxen	0	8	0
Cows	0	8	0
Buffaloes	0	12	0
Donkeys	0	4	0
Sheep and Goats	0	1	0

The receipts on account of the grazing tax for the year 1890-91, which were credited to Land Revenue, were as under:—

	R	a.	p.
Pishin	7,158	5	0
Quetta	1,208	2	0

EDUCATION.

55. The Roman Catholic School in the Quetta Cantonments, to the maintenance of which R200 per annum were subscribed by the Quetta Municipality, and to which a reference was made in the report for 1889-90, was closed during the year.

Pishin School.

56. On the 15th March, 1891, a teacher from the Quetta School was sent to Pishin and a school was opened. The return submitted to me by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, about the end of March, 1891, shows that there were in all 30 boys in the school. Amongst them there are 16 Pathans and 5 Kandahari Hindus.

Sandeman School, Quetta.

57. With the approval of Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, the name of the Boys' School at Quetta, hitherto called Anglo-Vernacular School, was changed to "Sandeman School."

A new school-house was built during the year at a total cost of R15,502-10-2. Of this, R7,000 were paid from the Quetta Assigned Revenues, and the balance was met partly from the sale proceeds of the old school, and partly from the Quetta Municipal Funds. The necessary furniture has also been supplied.

Owing to heavy and continuous rains the new building was not completed till about the middle of February 1891, and the school remained closed from the 25th December, 1890, to the 28th February, 1891.

58. The monthly average attendance during the year 1890-91 was 185·4 against 165·46 in 1889-90. There is an increase both in the number of boys of this country, as well as those from India. The table given below shows the average attendance of boys for the last four years:—

Year.	Natives of India.	Natives of Baluchistan.
1887-88	76·83	24·58
1888-89	110·14	30·15
1889-90	134·18	31·28
1890-91	151·8	33·6

59. The total income from tuition fees has been R674-10-3 against R550-10-3 in the year 1889-90. The total expenditure on Establishment and Contingencies was R5,807-10-4. Of this R2,200 were paid from the Quetta Assigned Revenues, and the balance from the Quetta Municipal Funds. The school staff consists of eleven teachers.

60. Six boys went up for the Middle School Examination of the Punjab University held in January, 1891, and all of them passed.

The European School, Quetta.

61. This institution is under the supervision of the Chaplain of the Church of England. The number of students has varied from 15 to 26 during the year. The total expenditure during 1890-91 was R2,663, of which R600 were paid by the Quetta Municipality, R1,200 by the North-Western Railway, and the balance was realised from tuition fees.

The Lady Sandeman Girls' School.

62. On the 31st March, 1890, there were 38 girls and 8 married women in the school, and on 31st March, 1891, there were 44 girls and 17 married women. A third mistress on R25 per mensem has been appointed.

PUBLIC WORKS.

63. Owing to heavy rains and snow during the winter of 1890-91, heavy damage has been done to the public and private buildings. The following works were undertaken and completed during the year under report:—

1. Sandeman School, Quetta.
2. Road from Kasi to Ahmedzai.
3. Hanna Road.
4. Mian Ghundi Post.
5. Baleli-Sheikh Manda Road.
6. New market for sale of mutton.

RAILWAYS AND SURVEYS.

64. In the Quetta-Pishin District the survey of India did no Survey work during the year 1890-91, beyond 29 square miles of 2" work south of Quetta. The Zhob Valley Railway Survey Party commenced their work in September, 1890, from Khanai.

The line beyond the Khojak to New Chaman has been finished, and the work in the Khojak tunnel is nearing completion.

HORSE BREEDING OPERATIONS.

65. The Government stallions covered 326 mares in this district during 1890-91, or an average of over 44 mares to each horse.

QUETTA DISTRICT HORSE SHOW.

66. A Horse Fair and Agricultural Show was held at Quetta on the 15th October, 1890. Breeders and horse-dealers attended from Pishin and Kandahar. The total number of horses exhibited was 189. Prizes to the value of R661 were awarded. The total expenditure on the Horse Show was R1,224-10-4, of which R250 were granted by Government, and the balance, R974-10-4, was provided from the District Local Funds.

CASTRATION.

67. The Agency Salutri came to this district from Thal-Chotiali in May, 1890, and 42 colts were castrated.

CENSUS.

68. A rough census of the villages in the Quetta-Pishin District was taken during the winter of 1889-90. The result of this was reported in my letters No. 2758, dated the 29th May, 1890, and No. 2829, dated the 2nd June, 1890. The population of the district was as below:—

Quetta Town	11,302
„ Cantonment	7,500
„ District	9,993
Pishin and Khojak	53,028
TOTAL	81,823

69. A regular census was taken, on the 26th February, 1891, of Quetta, under the supervision of Mr. Ingle, and the results reported to the Census Commissioner. Later on a rough house census of the villages in the district was taken. The population of the Quetta-Pishin District is as under:—

Quetta Tahsil	11,628
Pishin „	36,648
Khojak „	11,052
Quetta Town	9,338
„ Cantonment	7,530
Other Cantonments and Railway Stations	2,015
TOTAL	78,211

70. The total expenditure incurred in the Census operations in the district was R573-7-0, which was provided by the Census Commissioner.

MILITARY.

71. Troops were removed from Gulistan, Chaman Fort, and Spinawana, during the year under report. The garrison of Pishin was temporarily reduced, and the head-quarters of the Bombay Infantry stationed there were moved to Shelabagh in the Khojak Pass. The 23rd Pioneers left the district.

SANDEMAN LIBRARY, QUETTA.

72. The total receipts, during the year under report, amounted to R762-12-8, and the expenditure to R557-10-0, leaving a balance of R205-2-8 to the credit.

QUETTA WATER-WORKS.

73. The Quetta Water-works were completed and opened in September, 1890. The cost of the scheme, debitable to the Quetta Municipal Fund, is R21,175. It has been settled that this should be treated as a loan bearing interest at 4½ per cent. per annum, and repayble by annual instalments of R2,000. No tax has been levied on the towns' people for the water-supply.

TRANS-FRONTIER BORDER TRADE.

74. Statement O contains the statistics of the trade with Kandahar for the year 1890-91. 94,007 maunds of merchandise were exported to Kandahar, and 2,20,947 maunds of merchandise imported; 577 horses, 5 donkeys, 5,070 sheep, and 1,413 goats were also brought for sale from Kandahar. The exports to, and imports from, Kandahar in 1889-90, were 92,443 maunds and 253,706 maunds respectively. It will be seen that there is a considerable decrease in the imports, whilst there is a very small increase in the exports.

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,
Quetta and Pishin.

Statement A.

List of Gazetted Officers in Quetta and Pishin District.

No.	Name with designation.		Pay.	Allowance.	Travelling allowance.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Major G. Gaisford	Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner	1,000	400	180 100*	1,680	* Pushtoo allowance.
2	Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt	Assistant Political Agent	600	...	150	750	
3	W. A. Ingle, Esq.	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	800	150	90	1,040	
4	Kazi Imam-ud-din	" " Pishin	300	...	90	390	
5	S. H. King, Esq.	Treasury Officer	500	...	...	500	
6	Lieutenant-Colonel Browne	Cantonment Magistrate	Staff pay	100	...	100	
7	Sheikh Abdul Rahman	Native Assistant, Khojak	200-10-250	...	90	290	
8	Pandit Nand Lall	Munsiff	200	...	...	200	
9	Munshi Syad Rasul	Tahsildar, Quetta	175	...	...	175	
10	Lala Hari Ram	" Pishin	175	...	...	175	

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,

Quetta and Pishin.

Statement B.

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Quetta Revenue Fund for the year 1890-91.

Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimate of 1890-91.	Revised Estimate of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Arrears	......	......	10 0 0	10 0 0	......
I.—Land Revenue—					
1. Cash	4,400 0 0	20,000 0 0	28,150 12 1	8,150 12 1	......
2. Sale of grain	25,500 0 0	18,000 0 0	19,719 6 7	1,719 6 7	......
3. Miscellaneous	3,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	5,006 11 3	1,006 11 3	......
II.—Excise—					
1. Abkari, Quetta	33,000 0 0	54,000 0 0	54,000 0 0	......	......
2. Do. Bolan	3,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	......	......
3. Sale of drugs, Quetta	12,000 0 0	19,000 0 0	19,000 0 0	......	......
4. Do. Bolan	1,500 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	......	......
5. License fees	3,000 0 0	4,080 0 0	1,800 0 0	......	2,280 0 0
III.—Stamps—					
1. Non-Judicial	8 000 0 0	6,600 0 0	6,276 0 0	......	324 0 0
2. Court-fees	36,000 0 0	32,000 0 0	30,096 2 0	......	1,903 14 0
3. Receipt	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	3,536 0 0	......	464 0 0
4. Hundi papers	500 0 0	600 0 0	754 0 0	154 0 0	......
5. Penalties under Stamp Act	100 0 0	50 0 0	34 10 0	......	15 6 0
IV.—Law and Justice—					
1. Fines and forfeitures	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	6,165 14 6	......	1,834 1 6
2. Court-fees realised in cash.					

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1890-91.	Revised Estimate of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Land Revenue—					
1. Tahsil establishment	8,196 0 0	7,680 0 0	7,711 8 5	31 8 5	......
2. Carriage of grain	200 0 0	......	......	......	......
3. Miscellaneous Tahsil establishment	288 0 0	43 0 0	43 0 0	......	......
4. Miscellaneous	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,445 15 8	445 15 8	......
II.—Administration—					
1. Political Agent's pay (half)	7,680 0 0	10,284 0 0	10,015 1 8	......	268 14 4
2. Political establishment (half)	6,725 0 0	6,725 0 0	7,104 8 4	379 8 4	......
3. Political Agent's office contingencies (half)	3,555 0 0	3,930 0 0	3,261 10 9	......	668 5 3
4. Extra Assistant Commissioner's pay	12,480 0 0	12,480 0 0	12,202 2 0	......	277 14 0
5. Extra Assistant Commissioner's pay establishment	5,004 0 0	5,004 0 0	4,812 10 1	......	191 5 11
6. Extra Assistant Commissioner's contingencies	1,520 0 0	1,520 0 0	1,603 9 11	83 9 11	......
7. Bolan Magistrate and his establishment	5,640 0 0	5,640 0 0	5,327 13 3	......	312 2 9
8. Bolan Magistrate's contingencies	600 0 0	600 0 0	515 5 4	......	84 10 8
9. Munsiff and his establishment	4,548 0 0	4,548 0 0	4,867 10 0	319 10 0	......
10. Munsiff's contingencies	600 0 0	600 0 0	590 10 9	......	9 5 3
11. Jail establishment (half)	1,740 0 0	1,740 0 0	1,669 10 1	......	70 5 11
12. Jail contingencies (half)	4,710 0 0	6,900 0 0	3,536 11 8	......	3,363 4 4
13. Quetta Levies	29,412 0 0	......	27,256 3 7	27,256 3 7	......
14. Contribution towards Cantonment Magistrate's pay	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	......	......
15. Treasury Officer's Judicial establishment	1,018 0 0	1,018 0 0	928 0 0	......	90 0 0
III.—Stamps—					
Commission paid on—					
1. Non-Judicial			284 10 9		
2. Court-fees, etc.			859 10 3		
3. Receipt Stamps	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	110 7 0	77 12 6	......
4. Hundi paper			23 0 6		
5. Allowance to Treasurer			......		

V.—REGISTRATION—					
VI.—MISCELLANEOUS—					
1. Cattle Pound . .	200 0 0	200 0 0	197 14 0	......	2 2 0
2. Sundries . . .	3,000 0 0	6,500 0 0	6,595 12 0	95 12 0	......
TOTAL RECEIPTS .	1,45,200 0 0	1,91,030 0 0	1,95,843 2 5	11,136 9 11	6,823 7 6
Opening Balance .	1,36,264 4 8	91,175 9 6	1,42,939 0 10	......	......
GRAND TOTAL .	2,81,464 4 8	2,82,205 9 6	3,38,282 3 3	......	......

IV.—LAW AND JUSTICE—					
1. Fines and forfeitures . .	200 0 0	100 0 0	293 6 10	193 6 10	......
V.—REGISTRATION—					
VI.—QUIT-RENT TO HIS HIGHNESS THE KHAN.	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	......	......
VII.—FORESTS—					
1. Establishment	1,392 0 0	1,392 0 0	1,387 0 0	......	5 0 0
2. Contingencies	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,970 11 11	......	29 4 1
VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—					
1. Cattle Pound . . .	50 0 0	50 0 0	24 0 0	......	26 0 0
2. Contingent expenditure . .	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	990 11 5	......	1,009 4 7
3. Charitable allowance . .	314 0 0	314 0 0	201 0 0	......	113 0 0
4. Contribution to City Police .	......	......	690 0 0	690 0 0	......
5. Education	......	2,400 0 0	2,200 0 0	......	200 0 0
IX.—PUBLIC WORKS—					
1. Establishment . . .	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	5,347 3 7	4,047 3 7	......
2. Maintenance and repairs . .	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	6,313 1 10	1,313 1 10	......
3. New works	8,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	15,519 14 5	519 14 5	......
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	1,43,572 0 0	1,26,668 0 0	1,55,307 2 0	35,357 15 1	6,718 13 1
Closing Balance .	1,37,892 4 8	1,55,537 9 6	1,82,975 1 3	......	......
GRAND TOTAL .	2,81,464 4 8	2,82,205 9 6	3,38,282 3 3	......	......

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

Statement C.

Annual Accounts of the Quetta Revenues for the year ending the 31st March,—1891.

Heads of Receipt.	Actuals of 1888-89.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Sanctioned Budget Estimate.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Arrears	9,792 4 6	......	10 0 0	...
I.—Land Revenue—				
1. Cash	4,427 15 0	4 312 12 6	28,150 12 1	...
2. Sale of grain	27,132 11 11	26,473 7 5	19,719 6 7	...
3. Miscellaneous	3,572 0 8	3,473 6 8	5,006 11 3	...
II.—Excise—				
1. Abkari, Quetta	32,700 0 0	44,000 0 0	54,000 0 0	...
2. Do. Bolan	7,000 0 0	3,750 0 0	9,000 0 0	...
3. Sale of drugs, Quetta	13,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	19,000 0 0	...
4. Do. Bolan	3,500 0 0	1,900 0 0	5,000 0 0	...
5. License fees	1,630 0 0	1,576 10 9	1,800 0 0	...
III.—Stamps—				
1. Non-Judicial	8,723 0 0	7,856 8 0	6,276 0 0	...
2. Court-fees	43,920 0 0	34,816 8 0	30,096 2 0	...
3. Receipt	4,005 0 0	4,118 0 0	3,536 0 0	...
4. Hundi-papers	396 12 0	789 2 0	754 0 0	...
5. Penalties under Stamp Act	38 8 0	150 10 0	34 10 0	...
IV.—Law and Justice—				
1. Fines and forfeitures	10,790 13 3	9,640 11 9	6,165 14 6	...
2. Court-fees realized in cash	......	......	...	...

Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals of 1888-89.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Sanctioned Budget Estimate.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I—Land Revenue—				
1. Tahsil establishment	7,847 10 5	8,192 6 1	7,711 8 5	......
2. Carriage of grain	219 8 0	200 0 0	...	......
3. Miscellaneous Tahsil establishment.	307 0 0	421 0 0	43 0 0	......
4. Miscellaneous	2,601 15 11	2,899 5 8	1,445 15 8	......
II—Administration—				
1. Political Agent's pay (half)	7,769 12 10	6,556 0 1	10,015 1 8	......
2. Political establishment (half)	7,812 0 5	7,618 0 1	7,104 8 4	......
3. Political Agent's office contingencies (half).	2,925 4 7	3,570 1 3	3,261 10 9	......
4. Extra Assistant Commissioner's pay.	9,495 4 0	12,219 14 9	12,202 2 0	......
5. Extra Assistant Commissioner's pay for establishment.	5,076 9 7	4,715 8 3	4,812 10 1	......
6. Extra Assistant Commissioner's contingencies.	1,617 7 5	1,444 5 6	1,603 9 11	......
7. Bolan Magistrate and his establishment.	5,897 3 6	5,830 0 0	5,327 13 3	......
8. Bolan Magistrate's contingencies.	696 10 5	575 0 3	515 5 4	......
9. Munsiff and his establishment	4,174 4 0	5,117 13 10	4,867 10 0	......
10. Munsiff's contingencies	296 9 6	373 2 9	590 10 9	......
11. Jail establishment (half)	1,609 10 7	1,616 6 5	1,669 10 1	......
12. Jail contingencies (half)	3,661 2 3	3,986 14 8	3,536 11 8	......
13. Quetta Levies	28,210 11 4	28,207 0 0	27,256 3 7	......
14. Contribution towards the Cantonment Magistrate's pay.	293 8 9	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	......
15. Treasury Officer's Judicial establishment.	......	642 9 7	928 0 0	......
III—Stamps—				
Commission paid on—				
1. Non-Judicial	293 5 0	287 14 9	284 10 9	......

V.—Registration—				
VI.—Miscellaneous—				
1. Cattle pound	214 6 0	376 10 0	197 14 0	...
2. Sundries	3,232 14 0	2,956 13 6	6,595 12 0	...
Total Receipts .	1,74,076 5 4	1,61,191 4 7	1,95,343 2 5	...
Opening Balance .	1,13,176 4 8	1,38,178 9 6	1,42,939 0 10	...
GRAND TOTAL .	2,87,252 10 0	2,99,369 14 1	3,38,282 3 3	...
		37,271 12 4		...
		3,36,641 10 5		...

2. Court-fees, etc. . . .	1,247 6 9	608 1 0	859 10 3	......
3. Receipt stamps . . .	122 11 6	124 15 0	110 7 0	......
4. Hundi-papers . . .	12 6 0	26 8 0	23 0 6	......
5. Allowance to Treasurer . .	14 10 2	......	...	......
IV—Law and Justice—				
1. Fines and forfeitures . .	170 0 0	804 8 0	293 6 10	......
V—Registration—				
VI—Quit-rent to H. H. the Khan.	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	......
VII—Forests—				
1. Establishment . . .	1,300 12 9	1,390 6 5	1,387 0 0	......
2. Contingencies . . .	2,652 10 8	2,995 13 1	1,970 11 11	......
VIII—Miscellaneous—				
1. Cattle pound . . .	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	......
2. Contingent expenditure .	1,759 0 0	2,859 4 2	990 11 5	......
3. Charitable allowance . .	312 0 0	273 4 7	201 0 0	......
4. Contribution to City Police .	1,896 0 0	1,776 0 0	690 0 0	......
5. Education	......	......	2,200 0 0	......
IX—Public Works—				
1. Establishment . . .	790 5 4	2,404 5 5	5,347 3 7	......
2. Maintenance and repairs .	7,994 6 4	10,189 13 5	6,313 1 10	......
3. New works . . .	14,972 0 6	49,552 2 7	15,519 14 5	......
Total Expenditure .	1,49,074 0 6	1,93,702 9 7	1,55,307 2 0	......
Closing Balance .	1,38,178 9 6	1,42,939 0 10	1,82,975 1 3	......
GRAND TOTAL .	2,87,252 10 0	3,36,641 10 5	3,38,282 3 3	......

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,

Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

Statement D.

Statement showing the Land Revenue of Pishin,—and Shararud for the year 1890-91.

Details.	Revenue assessed in kind.	Value.	Quantity realised.	Value.	Quantity outstanding.	Value.	Remarks.
	Mds. s.	R a. p.	Mds. s.	R a. p.	Mds. s.	R a. p.	
I.—Land Revenue (Kind).							
Wheat	14,459 3¼	36,147 11 3	14,007 20	35,018 12 0	451 23¼	1,128 15 3	
Barley	3,869 1¾	7,738 1 5	3,712 35¾	7,425 12 7	156 6	312 4 10	
Jowari	1,281 31¼	2,563 9 0	1,255 8¼	2,510 6 7	26 23	53 2 5	
Millet	321 20¾	401 14 5	303 30⅞	385 15 6	12 29 1/16	15 14 11	
Bhusa	12,835 24¾	4,813 5 2	12,549 34¼	4,706 3 0	285 27¾	107 2 2	
Lucerne, dry	446 0	669 0 0	446 0	669 0 0	......	......	
" green	7,892 8	1,973 0 9	7,179 0	1,794 12 0	713 8	178 4 9	
II.—Miscellaneous.							
Supplies	......	193 12 0	......	193 12 0	......	......	
Water-mills	......	423 0 0	......	413 8 0	......	9 8 0	
Springs	......	35 0 0	......	35 0 0	......	......	
Artesian wells	......	28 0 0	......	28 0 0	......	......	
Palezes	......	518 5 9	......	433 6 10	......	84 14 11	
Gardens	......	361 12 4	......	329 6 0	......	32 6 4	
Maldaghi	......	7,158 5 0	......	7,158 5 0	......	......	
Total	......	63,024 13 1	......	61,102 3 6	......	1,922 9 7	
Amount received in lump	......	......	......	523 0 10	......	523 0 10	
				61,625 4 4	......	1,399 8 9	Arrears recoverable.
Deduct—Malikana	......	......	......	3,167 7 2	......	......	
Miscellaneous payments	......	......	......	98 14 3	......	......	
	......	......	......	3,266 5 5	......	......	
Net amount realised and credited to Government	......	......	......	58,358 14 11	......	......	

Statement E.

Imperial Revenue Receipts of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1890-91.

Heads of Receipt.	Estimate for 1890-91.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Arrears	......	1,291 9 9	1,291 9 9	......	
1. Land Revenue	40,000 0 0	58,408 2 5	18,408 2 5	......	
2. Excise—					
Abkari	20,000 0 0 (for Abkari, Musk-rat and License fees)	31,500 0 0	25,847 0 0 (for Abkari, Musk-rat and License fees)	...	
Musk-rat		12,050 0 0			
License fees		2,297 0 0		......	
3. Stamps—					
Court-fees	11,000 0 0 (for Court-fees, Non-judicial and Penalties)	13,378 7 9	3,880 15 3 (for Court-fees, Non-judicial and Penalties)	......	
Non-judicial		1,222 3 6			
Penalties		280 4 0		......	
4. Fines and forfeitures	8,000 0 0	8,279 8 9	279 8 9		
5. Dâk Bungalow receipts	1,000 0 0	1,144 12 6	144 12 6	......	
6. Registration	1,600 0 0	790 8 0	......	809 8 0	
7. Income Tax	170 0 0	208 1 0	38 1 0	......	
8. Miscellaneous	......	4 0 0	4 0 0	......	
Total	81,770 0 0	1,30,854 9 8	49,894 1 8	809 8 0	

Statement F.

Statement showing the Receipts of Imperial Revenues in the Quetta-Pishin District for the years 1888-89, 1889-90, and 1890-91.

Heads of Receipt.	Actuals, 1888-89.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Arrears	......	7,026 6 2	1,291 9 9
1. Land revenue	45,866 1 11	50,483 4 4	58,408 2 5
2. Excise—			
Akbari			31,500 0 0
Musk-rat	30,383 5 4	27,532 10 8	12,050 0 0
License fees			2,297 0 0
3. Stamps—			
Court fees			13,378 7 9
Non-judicial	5,175 9 0	13,984 14 9	1,222 3 6
Penalties			280 4 0
4. Fines and Penalties	2,447 11 0	3,666 6 4	8,279 8 9
5. Dâk Bungalow receipts	1,365 8 0	1,912 12 5	1,144 12 6
6. Registration	609 12 0	781 4 0	790 8 0
7. Income tax	138 11 11	132 11 6	208 1 0
8. Miscellaneous	......	.....	4 0 0
9. Contribution from the Quetta Revenues towards the Police	1,896 0 0	1,776 0 0	......
Total	87,882 11 2	1,07,346 6 2	1,30,854 9 8

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,
Quetta and Pishin.

Statement G.

Expenditure of the Quetta-Pishin District, for 1890-91, chargeable against Imperial Revenues.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.	Total.
3.—Land Revenue.		
Pay and travelling allowance of Tahsildar and his Establishment	8,392 9 8	
Pay and travelling allowance of Extra, Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, and his Establishment.	8,066 11 0	
Pishin Tahsil Contingencies	1,037 5 8	17,496 10 4
15.—Post Office.		
Carriage of Banghy Parcels in the Khojak Pass	15 12 0	15 12 0
19-(—)-A.—Law and Justice—Criminal Courts.		
Criminal Court Contingencies	912 11 4	912 11 4
19-B.—Law and Justice—Jails.		
Quetta Jail Contingencies and Lock-ups (half)	3,536 11 8	
Quetta Jail Establishment (half)	1,669 10 1	5,206 5 9
23.—Ecclesiastical.		
Pay of Chowkidar on the cemetery at Pishin	88 4 2	88 4 2
25.—Political.		
Pay of Political Agent (half)	10,015 1 8	
Pay and travelling allowance of Political Establishment (half)	7,104 8 4	
Political Agent's office contingencies (half)	3,263 5 7	
Pay of Assistant Political Agent, Quetta	7,223 1 7	
Pay and travelling allowance of Assistant Political Agent's Establishment	1,366 4 9	
Pay of Native Assistant, Khojak	2,315 12 0	
Pay and travelling allowance of Native Assistant, Khojak's Office Establishment.	1,603 12 4	32,891 14 3
Carried over	...	56,611 9 10

Expenditure of the Quetta-Pishin District, for 1890-91, chargeable against Imperial Revenues—contd.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward		56,611 9 10
32.—Miscellaneous.		
Contingencies	1,964 11 2	
Quetta Dâk Bungalow Establishment	720 0 0	
Chaman do. do.	294 6 1	
Gandak Rest-house do.	280 0 0	
Killa Abdulla Rest-house do.	146 6 9	
Pishin Rest-house do.	76 10 4	
Khanozai do. do.	120 0 0	
Malezai do. do.	96 0 0	3,698 2 4
Registration.		
Contingencies	60 0 0	
Remuneration to Sub-Registrars and Copyists	353 8 4	413 8 4
Horse-Breeding Department.		
Feed and keep of Government stallions	2,380 1 2	2,380 1 2
Miscellaneous		
Compensation for water at Gulistan	122 9 3	
Compensation for land and water at Khushdil Khan	463 0 0	
Revenue on land taken up at Quetta for Government purposes	2,516 0 0	3,101 9 3
Total		66,204 14 11

Statement H.

Statement of Civil Suits decided in the Courts in the Quetta-Pishin District, during the year 1890-91.

Court.	Original Suits.						Execution of Decree.	Appeals.
	Total number of cases disposed of.	Cases *ex parte*.	Number of cases contested.	Field owing to non-appearance of parties, compromised or withdrawn.	Average duration of cases.	Subject matter of cases.		
						R a. p.		
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta and Pishin.	5	...	5	...	10 days.	84,187 11 6	1	46
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner.	36	2	22	12	14 „	27,019 6 9	5	6
Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta.	322	20	113	189	20 „	13,553 3 7	113	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.	64	4	39	21	25 „	62,548 15 6	62	23
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin.	201	9	88	104	$23\frac{11}{12}$ „	6,584 1 9	88	...
Native Assistant, Khojak	694	77	338	279	$10\frac{1}{8}$ „	47,598 11 8	227	...
Senior Munsiff, Quetta	127	30	73	24	23 „	30,148 11 4	54	...
Munsiff, Quetta	3,279	367	2,093	819	14 „	1,36,818 0 0	1,735	...
Tahsildar, Pishin	318	31	103	184	$30\frac{1}{3}$ „	17,387 4 9	66	...
Tahsildar, Quetta	31	2	11	18	$13\frac{25}{31}$ „	1,706 14 9	7	...
Naib Tahsildar, Pishin	39	5	9	25	$23\frac{1}{2}$ „	671 5 0	2	...
Naib Tahsildar, Khojak	130	23	23	84	$10\frac{1}{3}$ „	4,304 5 0	37	...
Total	5,246	570	2,917	1,759	...	4,86,528 11 7	2,397	75

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,

Quetta and Pishin.

Statement I.

Statement of Criminal cases decided by the Courts in the Quetta-Pishin District, during the year 1890-91.

Court.	Original Cases.						Miscellaneous Cases.				
	Total number of cases disposed of.	Warrant cases.	Summons cases.	No. of persons under trial.	Cases other than warrants or summons cases.	Average duration of cases.	Cognizable by Police.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Appeal.	Jirga.
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner.	15	8	7	114	...	3 days	...	86	86	61	21
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner.	54	33	11	99	10	14 „	3	22	25	...	1
Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta.	933	69	864	1,279	...	5 „	32	167	199	...	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.	938	92	57	1,129	789	$1\frac{1}{4}$ „	76	276	352	1	3
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin.	161	65	96	247	...	$6\frac{1}{4}$ „	50	157	207	...	...
Native Assistant, Khojak.	130	50	80	347	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$ „	...	73	73	...	...
Senior Munsiff, Quetta	168	45	123	348	...	6 „	...	...	...	...	...
Munsiff, Quetta	41	21	20	56	...	2 „	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsildar, Pishin	56	23	33	118	...	$8\frac{1}{3}$ „	...	6	6	...	...
Tahsildar, Quetta	23	3	20	63	...	$7\frac{6}{25}$ „	...	153	153	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Pishin	5	3	2	5	...	1 „	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ Khojak	26	12	14	88	...	3 „	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,550	424	1,327	3,893	799	...	161	940	1,101	62	25

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,
Quetta and Pishin.

Statement J.

Administration Report of the Quetta and Pishin Police for the year 1890-91.

The total number of cognizable cases is 972, as against 1,295 admitted last year, showing a decrease of 323. This decrease is most marked in the following offences, *viz.*, robbery with hurt, theft, and criminal breach of trust.

Character of the people generally.

2. The people of the district are, on the whole, well-behaved and law-abiding. The Kakuzis, Gaibizais, Achakzais, Badauzais, and Malezais are the most disorderly and thievish. Of the floating population of the district, Peshawaris are the most criminal, nearly all the serious offences have been traced to them.

Character of people residing n own.

3. The character of the permanent residents is very good.

Infanticide.

4. No case of infanticide occurred during the year.

Murder and culpable homicide.

5. Sixteen cases of murder and culpable homicide, of which 13 were traced, were committed during the year. In these 13 cases 33 men were arrested, of whom 16 were convicted, 9 discharged, and 8 are awaiting trial.

Percentage.

6. The percentage of the cases in which con-

	1889-90.	1890-91
victions were obtained to those admitted is	32	62
Percentage of persons convicted, to arrested, is	58	71
Percentage of property recovered, to stolen, is	40	39

7. The office of Assistant Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, was held by Captain Trench from the 1st April, 1890, to August, 1890, when he was relieved by Lieutenant Spence.

Lieutenant Spence was transferred on the 10th December, 1890, to the post of Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner.

Lieutenant Cubitt took over charge of the duties of Assistant Political Agent on the 14th February, 1891, and held the appointment to the close of the year under report.

8. By the re-distribution of the force, which came into effect on the 1st August, 1890, the pay of the European Inspector was increased. He was also granted the local and honorary rank of Assistant District Superintendent of Police. This arrangement works very satisfactorily and has eased the District Superintendent of Police of a great portion of the many details which the District Superintendent of Police had scarcely time to take up, as, in addition to his police duties, he has the power of a first class Magistrate, and is empowered to hear civil cases, the subject-matter of which does not exceed R10,000.

9. From the 1st August, 1890, the strength of the force was greatly reduced as under, in accordance with the Agent to the Governor General's orders :—

Duffadars	2
Sowars	14
Sergeants	12

One hundred and nineteen Constables were brought under reduction.

10. Endeavours are made to enlist as many of the local tribesmen as possible, and I have every hope that in a few years the main body of the force will consist of men locally enlisted. Since my return I have enlisted about 20, principally Achakzais and Musazaiś, and by dealing leniently with these it is probable that more will come forward than they have done in past years.

11. The character of the force, on the whole, has been satisfactory. There have been only one or two cases of misconduct, in one of which a Deputy Inspector was the chief offender.

The sowars were put through a short course of riding drill during last summer.

The men too seem to have improved slightly in drill, and I am now endeavouring to put the whole force through a course of musketry.

A small school has been started in the lines, where uneducated men can learn the rudiments of reading and writing and the duties of the police.

I have every reason to believe that the men are satisfied with their lot in spite of the many disadvantages attaching to service in Baluchistan.

W. M. CUBITT, *Lieut.,*

District Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin.

Statement showing the Expenditure of Police Contingencies from 1st April, 1890, to 31st March, 1891.

Particulars.	Country stationery.	Official postage.	Service telegrams.	House-rent.	Cold weather charges.	Reward to informers.	Reward for capture of offenders.	Repairs to arms and handcuffs.	Office furniture.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R
Drawn from the Treasury	413 8 0	555 13 9	154 5 0	360 0 0	794 9 9	30 0 0	80 0 0	5 6 0	615 5 6	1,713 7 1	4,722 7 1	Allotted for the year . 4,430 Additional grant for purchase of beds and boxes 400 TOTAL . 4,830

Statement showing the Cost of the Quetta and Pishin District Police, for the year 1890-91.

Name of Establishment.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December	January.	February.	March.	TOTAL.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Revenue Police	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	552 0 0
Clerk	50 0 0	50 0 0	3 5 4	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	103 5 4
Special sanction	630 8 0	630 8 0	571 0 0	599 8 0	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,431 8 0
Supplementary	......	......	57 0 0	90 8 0	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	147 8 0
Rindli	96 0 0	54 0 0	54 0 0	84 2 7	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	288 2 7
Supplementary	......	84 0 0	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	84 0 0
Mach	122 2 2	127 5 4	127 5 4	127 5 4	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	504 2 2
Supplementary	99 3 8	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	99 3 8
Railway Police	754 0 0	754 0 0	754 0 0	754 0 0	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,016 0 0
Supplementary	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Quetta and Pishin	4,546 3 0	4,508 0 0	4,406 12 6	4,364 14 9	6,058 9 4	6,049 12 7	5,853 1 3	5,760 8 6	5,736 1 10	5,872 11 10	5,936 1 1	6,057 10 7	65,150 7 3
Supplementary	272 10 8	294 5 11	242 8 0	142 0 0	569 5 8	735 0 0	326 15 11	3 13 11	390 5 1	1,391 12 10	166 0 0	86 4 1	4,621 2 1
Bolan Road	683 8 0	867 0 0	872 13 7	880 8 0	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,303 13 7
Supplementary	......	382 8 0	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	382 8 0
I. V. S. Railway	501 0 0	96 0 0	96 0 0	96 0 0	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	789 0 0
Supplementary	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bolan Railway	685 0 0	314 8 0	222 0 0	237 4 11	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,458 12 11
Supplementary	40 8 0	27 0 0	31 0 0	115 4 10	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	213 12 10
Chaman	117 0 0	117 0 0	117 0 0	117 0 0	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	468 0 0
Supplementary	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
TOTAL	8,735 11 6	8,444 3 3	7,692 12 9	7,746 8 5	6,627 15 0	6,784 12 7	6,180 1 2	5,764 6 5	6,126 6 11	7,264 8 8	6,102 1 1	6,143 14 8	83,613 6 5

W. M. CUBITT, *Lieut.*,
District Superintendent of Police,
Quetta and Pishin.

Police Fund Accounts for the year 1890-91.

		R	a.	p.
Balance on 31st March, 1890		14,947	6	9
Receipts during the year		14,758	1	10
	TOTAL	29,705	8	7
Payments during the year		17,442	3	8
	Closing balance	12,263	4	11

Detail of Balance.

	R	a.	p.
Chunda Fund	5,034	12	4
Clothing Fund	5,535	8	6
Equipment Fund	1,661	9	0
Deceased Estate	31	7	1
	12,263	4	11

W. M. CUBITT, *Lieut.*,

Dist. Supdt. of Police, Quetta and Pishin.

Return of Cognizable Offences showing result of Police Operations in the detection and prosecution of Crime and recovery of Property during the year 1890-91.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable. — Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Description of Offence.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, including all false occurrence of cognizable crime.	Cases. Cases pending before Court from previous year.	Cases. Number of cases decided.	Cases. Number of cases ending in conviction.	Cases. Pending at the close of year before the Magistrate or Session.	Cases. Cases admitted.	Cases. Percentage of cases convicted to admitted (columns 7 and 9).	Persons. Pending at the end of last year.	Persons. Arrested by Police or under order of Magistrate.	Persons. Finally convicted.	Persons. Percentage (columns 11 to 13).	Persons. Acquitted or discharged.	Persons. Died, escaped or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Persons. Pending at the end.	Property. Stolen.	Property. Recovered.	Property. Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Class I.—Offences against the State, Police Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.																		
1	231 to 263, 467 and 421,	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes	12	2	14	7	...	12	58	4	14	8	44	10	...	...	......	......	...	
2	143 to 153, 157 and 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	16	5	21	21	...	16	100	63	208	172	63	99	...	...	......	......	...	
		Total	28	7	35	28	...	28	100	67	222	180	62	1'9	...	...	......	......	...	
		Class II.—Serious Offences against Persons.																		
3	302, 303, 396	Murder	14	1	11	8	3	14	57	2	29	20	64	4	...	7	268 4 0	135 12 0	50	
4	304, 308	Culpable homicide	2	1	2	1	1	2	50	1	4	1	25	3	..	1	......	......	...	
5	376	Rape	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	......	......	...	
6	377	Unnatural crime	2	...	·2	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	......	......	...	
7	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	2	...	1	1	...	2	50	...	2	1	50	...	1	...	......	......	...	
8	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	11	5	14	6	1	10	60	5	12	7	41	7	1	2	......	......	...	
9	328	Administering stupefying drugs with intent to cause hurt	3	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	28 8 6	......	...	
10	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	2	...	2	2	...	2	100	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	......	......	...	
11	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	3	...	3	2	...	3	66	...	4	3	75	1	...	...	......	......	...	
12	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	...	The case was cancelled.
13	498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman	4	...	4	4	...	4	100	...	5	4	80	1	...	...	......	......	...	
		Total	46	7	40	24	7	43	56	8	64	38	53	20	2	12	296 12 6	135 12 0	46	
		Class III.—Serious Offences against Persons and Property or Property only.																		
14	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	4	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1,002 10 4	486 12 0	49	
15	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by persons or stupefying drugs, etc.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281 0 0	......	...	
16	392, 393	Robbery	15	...	2	1	1	15	7	...	...	2	40	2	...	1	1,369 3 0	186 7 0	14	
17	430	Serious mischief	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	......	......	...	

Return of Cognizable Offences showing result of Police Operations in the detection and prosecution of Crime and recovery of Property during the year 1890-91.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable. Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Description of Offence.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, including all false occurrence of cognizable crime.	Cases pending before Court from previous year.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of year before the Magistrate or Session.	Cases admitted.	Percentage of cases convicted to admitted (columns 7 and 9).	Persons. Pending at the end of last year.	Arrested by Police or under order of Magistrate.	Finally convicted.	Percentage (columns 11 to 13).	Acquitted or discharged.	Died, escaped or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Pending at the end.	Property. Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
18	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	4	1	4	4	1	4	100	2	11	9	69	...	...	4	......	......	...	
19	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	91	...	18	12	...	89	13	...	48	14	30	32	...	...	9,351 9 3	3,401 12 9	36	
		TOTAL	116	1	26	18	2	114	16	2	64	26	40	35	...	5	12,004 6 7	4,074 15 9	34	
		CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS.																		
20	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	4	1	25	3	...	...	......	......	...	
21	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	......	......	...	
		TOTAL	2	...	2	2	...	2	100	...	6	3	50	3	...	...	......	......	...	
		CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.																		
22	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking	25	...	6	4	...	24	17	...	6	4	67	2	...	...	......	......	...	
23	379, 382	Theft	249	8	123	105	1	243	43	20	158	130	75	43	4	1	15,196 2 4	6,581 15 6	43	
24	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	8	1	9	4	...	8	50	1	9	4	40	6	...	...	498 9 0	52 13 0	10	
25	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	25	2	27	19	...	25	76	3	34	27	73	9	1	...	358 2 6	320 3 6	89	
26	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 8 0	......	...	
		TOTAL	308	11	165	132	1	301	55	24	207	165	71	60	5	1	16,091 5 10	6,955 0 0	43	
		CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.																		
27	295, 297	Offences against religion	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	2	1	50	1	...	...	......	......	...	
28	Chapter VIII (B) Criminal Procedure Code	Vagrancy and bad character	4	...	4	4	...	4	100	...	8	8	100	...	...	...	......	......	...	
29	Offences cognizable by the Police	Gambling	2	...	2	2	...	2	100	...	31	24	77	7	...	...	......	......	...	
		Offences against Opium Act	2	...	2	2	...	2	100	...	3	2	66	1	...	...	......	......	...	
		Do. do. Excise laws	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	......	......	...	
		Railway Act	2	...	2	2	...	2	100	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	......	......	...	

30	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294; Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and any other municipal or local law.	Public and Local	460	...	460	382	...	460	83	...	466	388	83	78	...	...	......	......	...
		TOTAL	472	...	472	394	...	472	83	...	513	426	83	87	...	...	......	......	...
		NON-COGNIZABLE OFFENCES.																	
31	160	Committing affray	6	...	6	5	...	6	83	...	28	25	89	3	...	...	......	......	...
32	166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	......	......	...
33	177	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	......	......	...
34	182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury of any person	6	...	6	5	...	6	83	...	6	5	83	1	...	...	......	......	...
35	203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	......	......	...
36	211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	......	......	...
37	214	Offering gift or restoration of property in consideration of screening offender if the offence be capital	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	......	......	...
38	264, 265, 266	Fraudulent use of false instruments for weighing	4	...	4	2	...	4	50	...	5	3	60	2	...	...	......	......	...
39	272	Adulterating food intended for sale so as to make noxious	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	......	......	...
40	298	Uttering any sound or making any gesture with intent to wound his religious feelings	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	......	......	...
41	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	5	...	5	3	...	5	60	...	6	3	50	3	...	...	......	......	...
42	324	Do. do. not intending to hurt	2	...	2	2	...	2	100	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	......	......	...
43	403, 404	Dishonest misappropriation of property	9	...	9	9	...	9	100	...	15	13	87	2	...	...	......	......	...
44	409	Criminal breach of trust	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	......	......	...
45	415	Cheating	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	......	......	...
46	417	Cheating	3	...	3	2	...	3	67	...	3	2	67	1	...	...	......	......	...
47	465	Forgery	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	......	......	...
48	477	Fraudulently destroying a will, etc.	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	......	......	...
49	Section 10, Act XIV of 1868	Acting as a prostitute while under medical treatment	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	......	......	...
50	Section 3, 4, Act III of 1867	Gambling	15	...	14	14	1	15	93	...	115	88	76	19	...	8	......	......	...
		TOTAL	62	...	59	48	3	62	77	...	194	148	76	36	...	10	......	......	...
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice	28	7	35	28	...	28	100	67	222	180	62	109	...	...	......	......	...
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the persons	46	7	40	24	7	43	56	8	64	38	53	20	2	12	296 12 6	135 12 0	46
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against persons and property or property only	116	1	26	18	2	114	16	2	64	26	40	35	...	5	12,004 6 7	4,074 15 9	34
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the persons	2	...	2	2	...	2	100	...	6	3	50	3	...	...	......	......	...
		CLASS V.—Minor offences against the property	308	11	165	132	1	301	55	24	207	165	71	60	5	1	16,091 5 10	6,955 0 0	43
		CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above	472	...	472	394	...	472	83	...	513	426	83	87	...	...	......	......	...
		TOTAL	972	26	740	598	10	960	62	101	1,076	838	71	314	7	18	28,992 8 11	11,165 11 9	39

W. M. CUBITT, *Lieut.*,

District Supdt. of Police, Quetta and Pishin.

Statement K.

Statement showing the operation of the Registration Department in the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1890-91.

Station.	Documents Registered.			Total collection, inclusive of copying fees.	Total Expenditure, inclusive of that paid out of copying fees.				Remarks.	
	Compulsory.	Optional.			Fees to Sub-Registrars.		Fees to Copyist.			
		Relating to immovable property.	Others.		Deducted from the receipts before the amount was credited into Treasury.	Drawn from Treasury in 1890-91.	Deducted from the receipts before the amount was credited into Treasury.	Drawn from Treasury in 1890-91.		
				R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.
Quetta Civil Town	133	16	153	*818 4 0	......	296 6 4	......	57 2 0	* Fees of 1890-91, credited in 1890-91 . .	681 8 0
Quetta Cantonment . . .	...	1	11	16 12 0	......	......	......	......	Fees of 1890-91, credited in April, 1891 . .	48 8 0
Registrar's Office . . .	1	...	...	4 0 0	......	......	......	......	Fees of 1889-90, credited in 1890-91	88 4 0
Total	134	17	164	839 0 0	......	296 6 4	......	57 2 0	Total	818 4 0

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,
Quetta and Pishin.

Statement L.

Annual Report of the Quetta Municipality for the year 1890-91.

Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimate of 1890-91.	Revised Estimate of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
(A)—Municipal Taxes—	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Octroi	54,000 0 0	69,100 0 0	69,100 0 0	...	...
2. Assessed Taxes— (e.g., Conservancy Licenses on Trades, etc., in the following details):—					
Arrear collections for the previous year	...	...	...	...	...
Collections for the current year	10,600 0 0	10,650 0 0	10,739 1 6	89 1 6	...
Penalties	650 0 0	400 0 0	320 14 8	...	79 1 4
3. Tax on houses and lands	...	...	...	...	...
4. Tax on vehicles	400 0 0	400 0 0	..	...	400 0 0
5. Tax on animals	100 0 0	100 0 0	30 0 0	...	70 0 0
6. Tolls, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
7. Water-rate	...	...	...	...	...
8. Beef slaughter fees	800 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	...	...
9. Mutton	1,700 0 0	1,525 0 0	1,525 0 0	...	...
(B)—Miscellaneous Receipts—					
1. Realizations under special Acts					
2. Proceeds of lands, etc.	520 0 0	520 0 0	648 10 9	128 10 9	...
3. Income derived from markets, etc. (rents, fees, sale of refuse, etc.)	9,400 0 0	10,500 0 0	10,245 3 3	...	254 12 9
4. Conservancy and road-cleaning (fees, sale-proceeds of night-soil, street refuse, etc.)	300 0 0	100 0 0	145 0 0	45 0 0	...
5. Municipal fines	300 0 0	500 0 0	513 15 3	13 15 3	...
6. Sundries (rents of Municipal lands, Government grants, receipts from public gardens, etc.)	23,768 0 0	27,000 0 0	25,881 7 11	...	1,118 8 1
7. Contribution from Railway authorities	1,600 0 0	1,640 0 0	1,640 0 0	...	...
Carried over	1,04,138 0 0	1,22,595 0 0	1,20,949 5 4	276 11 6	1,922 6 2

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1890-91.	Revised Estimate of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
A)—General Establishment*—	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. (Office establishment, Inspection, Honorary Magistrate's establishment, etc.)	1,638 0 0	1,638 0 0	1,527 2 7	...	110 13 5
2. Collection of Municipal Taxes (establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money boxes, repair to outposts, etc.)	1,600 0 0	1,600 0 0	1,506 8 1	...	93 7 11
(B)—Public Safety—					
1. Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engine buckets, repairs, etc.)	100 0 0	20 0 0	3 0 0	...	17 0 0
2. Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps and oil, repairs, etc.)	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,053 6 1	53 6 1	...
3. Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, etc., repairs to outposts, etc.)	8,360 0 0	9,340 0 0	8,468 10 1	..	871 5 11
4. Excise preventive establishment	970 0 0	970 0 0	943 15 4	...	26 0 8
(C)—Public Health—					
1. Buildings and other works (erection of slaughter-ho uses latrines, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...
2. Repairs (to market, dispensary etc.)	...	...	...	...	...
3. Maintenance of medical institutions (dispensary establishment, purchase of medicines, etc.)	1,800 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,800 0 0	...	200 0 0
Carried over	16,468 0 0	17,568 0 0	16,302 10 2	53 6 1	1,318 11 11

* It must be clearly understood that, under this head only, such establishments are to be shown as cannot be properly shown under any of the other heads. Wherever there is a special establishment for a particular purpose only, it should be shown under the head to which that purpose belongs, and not under the head of General Establishments.

Annual Report of the Quetta Municipality for the year 1890-91.—contd.

Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimate of 1890-91.	Revised Estimate of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward	1,04,138 0 0	1,22,595 0 0	1,20,949 5 4	276 11 6	1,922 6 2
8. Contribution from the Quetta Assigned Revenues towards maintenance of the Sandeman School	...	2,200 0 0	2,200 0 0	...	...
9. School fees	550 0 0	770 0 0	682 6 3	...	87 9 9
(C)—Debt—					
1. Loans	...	...	...	...	...
2. Deposits (contractors' salaries unpaid, etc.)	500 0 0	500 0 0	4,150 0 0	3,650 0 0	...
3. Advances	130 0 0	19 0 0	148 8 0	129 8 0	...

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1890 91.	Revised Estimate of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward	16,468 0 0	17,568 0 0	16,302 10 2	53 6 1	1,318 11 11
4. Vaccination (establishment)	...	...	...	...	...
5. Water-works (establishment, rapairs)	...	...	...	...	...
6. Road-watering (establishment. purchase of water-carts, repairs, etc.)	4,400 0 0	3,000 0 0	2,987 11 3	...	12 4 9
7. Road-cleaning (establishment, purchase and repair of dust-bins, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...
8. Conservancy (establishment, repairs, purchase of carts, dry earth, land for burying night-soil, etc.)	19,600 0 0	19,000 0 0	19,001 9 5	1 9 5	...
Refunds, etc., of fines or over-assessments	...	...	...	...	...
Remissions of cess	...	...	...	...	...
9. Drainage-works (establishment, repairs)	...	...	...	...	...
10. Other measures—					
(a) Markets and slaughter-houses (establishment, contingencies)	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Public Garden (establishment, purchase of seeds, repairs of well, purchase of bullocks, etc.)	4,560 0 0	4,560 0 0	4,536 5 0	...	23 11 0
11. Contributions to Lock Hospital	288 0 0	288 0 0	...	...	288 0 0
12. Chowkidars for Lock Hospital	313 0 0	313 0 0	264 0 0	...	49 0 0
(D)—Public Instructions—					
1. Contributions to schools and maintenance of Schools	7,596 0 0	9,346 0 0	9,284 8 10	...	61 7 2
2. Contributions to Sandeman Library	240 0 0	240 0 0	220 0 0	...	20 0 0
E—Public Convenience—					
1. Public works (establishment)*—	1,638 0 0	1,638 0 0	1.632 0 0	...	6 0 0
(a) New works	15,000 0 0	24,800 0 0	25,064 0 2	264 0 2	...

Total Receipts .	1,05,318 0 0	1,26,084 0 0	1,28,130 3 7	4,056 3 6	2,009 15 11
Opening Balance .	9,803 3 7	10,183 1 11	10,183 1 11	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	1,15,121 3 7	1,36,267 1 11	1,38,313 5 6	...	...

(b) Repairs	7,145 0 0	6,000 0 0	5,991 13 7	...	8 2 5
2. Survey of land . . .	...	...	...	...	...
3. Other charges (printing, rewards, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...
4. Contributions	...	...	...	...	...
(F)—Miscellaneous—					
1. Contribution to Cantonment .	26,100 0 0	33,550 0 0	33.994 0 0	444 0 0	...
2. Miscellaneous . . .	1,313 0 0	3,300 0 0	4,083 2 2	783 2 2	...
3. Refund of octroi duty . .	125 0 0	25 0 0	...	...	25 0 0
(G)—Debt—					
1. Loans (instalment* payable during the year) . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Interest . { Last year .	...	...	...	...	...
Interest . { Current year .	...	...	...	...	...
2. Deposits (salaries attached, contractors, etc.) . . .	500 0 0	500 0 0	4,300 0 0	3,800 0 0	...
4. Advances (on account of departmental works, etc.) . .	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	...	...
Total Expenditure .	1,05,286 0 0	1,24,278 0 0	1,27,811 12 7	5,346 1 10	1,812 5 3
Closing Balance .	9,835 3 7	10,989 1 11	10,501 8 11	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	1,15,121 3 7	1,35,267 1 11	1,38,313 5 6	...	...
Memorandum of Liabilities and Claims—					
Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...
Balance of loans	...	...	...	...	...
Deposits to be adjusted . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Claims	...	...	...	...	...
Advance recoverable . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Net amount of Debt . . .	...	...	...	...	...

* If the Public Works Establishment be employed partly upon works connected with any of the other heads, the share of the charges debitable to these heads should be shown under those heads and not under (E).

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,
Quetta and Pishin.

Statement M.

Annual Accounts of the Quetta Municipality for the year ending 31st March, 1891.

Receipts.	Actuals of 1888-89.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1890-91.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
By Balance in hand at the close of last year—			
Deposits	......	......	......
Actual Municipal Balance . . .	......	......	......
REVENUE.			
(A)—Municipal Taxes—			
1. Octroi	46,600 0 0	53,700 0 0	69,100 0 0
2. Assessed Taxes—			
(*e. g.*, Conservancy Cess, Licenses on Trades, etc., in the following details) :—			
Arrear collections for the previous year.	......	......	......
Collections for the current year	10,460 8 8	10,303 10 6	10,739 1 6
Penalties	923 4 0	578 0 0	320 14 8
3. Tax on houses and lands . . .	......	......	......
4. Tax on vehicles	......	......	......
5. Tax on animals	......	106 0 0	30 0 0

Disbursements.	Actuals of 1888-89.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1890-91.
EXPENDITURE.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
(A)—General Establishment—*			
1. (Office establishment, Inspection, Honorary Magistrate's establishment, etc.)	1,818 0 0	1,818 0 0	1,527 2 7
2. Collection of Municipal Taxes (establishment, purchase of account-books and paper, money boxes, repair to outposts, etc.)	1,246 0 0	1,606 15 9	1,506 8 1
(B)—Public Safety—			
1. Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engine, buckets, repairs, etc.)	23 0 0	12 0 0	3 0 0
2. Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, and, repairs, etc.).	2,176 7 7	1,999 15 8	2,053 6 1
3. Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, etc., repairs to outposts, etc.)	7,196 12 3	8,638 14 9	8,468 10 1
4. Excise preventive establishment . .	820 0 0	934 15 5	943 15 4
(C)—Public Health—			
1. Buildings and other works (erection of slaughter-houses, latrines, etc.)	1,797 15 0	......	......
2. Repairs (market, dispensary, etc.) . .	......	......	......
3. Maintenance of medical institutions (dispensary establishment, purchase of medicines, etc.).	1,800 0 0	2,050 0 0	1,800 0 0
4. Vaccination (establishment) . . .	......	......	......
5. Water-works (establishment, repairs) .	......	......	......
6. Road-watering (establishment, purchase of water-carts, repairs, etc.)	1,644 3 6	2,793 14 8	2,987 11 3

6. Tools, etc.	......	......	......
7. Water-rate	......	......	......
8. Beef slaughter fees	2,000 0 0	729 0 0	160 0 0
9. Mutton do.	1,600 0 0	1,690 9 11	1,525 0 0
(B)—Miscellaneous Receipts—			
1. Realisations under special Acts	......	......	......
2. Proceeds of lands, etc.	1,269 8 0	1,230 3 4	648 10 9
3. Income derived from markets, etc. (rents, fees, sale of refuse, etc.)	8,969 2 9	9,246 3 10	10,245 3 3
4. Conservancy and road-cleaning (fees, sale-proceeds of night-soil, street refuse, etc.)	507 0 0	255 0 0	145 0 0
5. Municipal fines	301 0 3	326 8 0	513 15 3
6. Sundries (rents of Municipal lands, Government grants, receipts from public gardens, etc.).	22,089 5 10	16,506 14 4	25,881 7 11
7. School fees	473 3 3	1,212 4 6	682 6 3
8. Contribution from Railway authority	1,698 7 7	1,560 0 0	1,640 0 0
9. Contribution from the Quetta Assigned Revenues towards the maintenance of Sandeman School.	......	......	2,200 0 0
Carried over	96,991 8 4	97,444 6 5	1,23,831 11 7

7. Road-cleaning (establishment, purchase and repairs of dust-bins, etc.)	......	......	......
8. Conservancy (establishment, repairs, purchase of carts, dry earth, land for burying night-soil, etc.)	14,973 11 11	18,751 3 4	19,001 9 5
Refunds, etc., of fines or over-assessments	......	......	......
Remissions of fees	......	......	......
9. Drainage-works (establishment, repairs)	......	......	......
10. Other measures—			
(a)—Markets and slaughter-houses (establishment, contingencies.)	......	......	......
(b)—Public Garden (establishment, purchase of seeds, repair of well, purchase of bullocks, etc.).	4,345 12 5	4,558 8 3	4,536 5 0
11. Contribution to Lock Hospital	......	......	......
12. Chowkidars for Lock Hospital	312 4 0	308 0 0	264 0 0
II.—CONTRIBUTIONS.			
(D)—Public Instructions—			
Contributions to schools	3,343 4 0	5,443 11 7	9,284 8 10
Contribution to Sandeman Library, Quetta	240 0 0	240 0 0	220 0 0
(E)—Public Convenience—			
1. Public works (establishment)†	1,536 10 7	1,631 6 0	1,632 0 0
(a)—New works	22,316 14 6	15,519 15 10	25,064 0 2
(b)—Repairs	4,828 10 8	8,074 15 0	5,991 13 7
2. Survey of land	......	......	......
3. Other charges (printing, rewards, etc.)	......	......	......
4. Contributions	......	......	......
(F)—Miscellaneous—			
1. Contribution to Cantonment	22,312 0 10	25,866 2 2	33,094 0 0
2. Miscellaneous	1,050 12 9	1,170 0 8	4,083 2 2
3. Refund of octroi duty	445 5 9	6 13 0	......
4. Cost of land	832 11 0	......	......
Carried over	95,060 8 9	1,01,425 8 1	1,23,361 12 7

* It must be clearly understood that under this head only such establishments are to be shown as cannot be properly shown under any of the other heads. Wherever there is a special establishment for a particular purpose only, it should be shown under the head to which that purpose belongs, and not under the head of General Establishments.

† If the Public Works Establishment be employed partly upon works connected with any of the other heads, the share of the charges debitable to those heads should be shown under those heads and not under (E).

Accounts, Receipts and Disbursements for the year ending 31st March 1891—continued.

RECEIPTS.	Actuals of 1888-89.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1890-91.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward	96,991 8 4	97,444 6 5	1,23,831 11 7
(C) Debt –			
1. Loans	......	......	......
2. Deposits (contractors' salaries unpaid, etc.)	......	500 0 0	4,150 0 0
3. Advances	65 0 0	195 0 0	148 8 0
TOTAL RECEIPTS	97,056 8 4	98,139 6 5	1,28,130 3 7
Opening Balance	12,363 4 0	13,969 3 7	10,183 1 11
GRAND TOTAL	1,09,419 12 4	1,12,108 10 0	1,38,313 5 6

DISBURSEMENTS.	Actuals of 1888-89.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1890-91.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward	95,060 8 9	1,01,425 8 1	1,23,361 12 7
G)—DEBT—			
1. Loans (instalment payable during the year)	......	...	......
Interest { Last year	......	......	......
Interest { Current year	......	......	......
2. Deposits	......	500 0 0	4,200 0 0
3. Advance (on account of departmental works, etc.).	390 0 0	......	150 0 0
Closing Balance—			
Deposits	......	......	......
Actual Municipal balance	......	......	......
Closing Balance—			
Deposits	......	......	......
Actual Municipal balance	......	......	......
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	95,450 8 9	1,01,925 8 1	1,27,811 12 7
Closing Balance	13,969 3 7	10,183 1 11	10,501 8 11
GRAND TOTAL	1,09,419 12 4	1,12,108 10 0	1,38,313 5 6
MEMORANDUM OF LIABILITIES AND CLAIMS—			
Liabilities	......	......	......
Balance of loan	......	......	......
Deposits to be adjusted	......	......	......
Claims	......	......	......
Advances recoverable	......	......	......
Net amount of debt	......	......	......

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,

Quetta and Pishin.

Annexure N.

OPERATIONS OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT IN THE QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT DURING 1890-91.

Demarcation and Extension.

The Hazar Gang forest area, 5,440 acres, was gazetted from 15th December, 1890, and the Urak Zarghun forest area, 13,520 acres, from 15th January, 1891.

2. The former is chiefly a pistacia and ash-growing tract, lying along the foot of the Chihaltan Range; the hillsides in the higher parts bear juniper. It is a most important forest, being within easy reach of Quetta.

3. The latter forest yields juniper chiefly and forms the catchment area of the Hanna Water-works supply.

4. The Gwal forest has been demarcated, and the closed portion defined by large stone pillars.

5. Proposals have been made to give up the small Torkhel forest of 188 acres, and increase the Papalzai forest by about that area, thus saving the expense of one guard and making supervision easier.

6. The whole of the Takatu Range has been inspected, and proposals made for reserving a portion, which will become a useful forest.

7. The land proposed for grass preserve to be irrigated by the Khushdil Khan Bund has been selected and marked out, the cultivation has been surveyed, and the compensation payable is under consideration. A small nursery has been established to provide plants for next season's work, when the settlement will have been completed.

Shwebo Grass Preserve.

8. In the Shebo Grass preserve the following works were carried out:—

9. Eight hundred yards wire-fencing erected.

10. Quarters for Ranger built in the Rest-house compound.

11. In April, 1890, about 150 acres of Block II were sown with apricot and almond as an experiment; very little germinated at that time, but the seed has come up freely during March last.

12. Grass-sowings were made in large quantities, but much of the so-called seed received from the Commissariat Department at Rawal Pindi was found to be gross and rubbish.

13. The most successful grass was *dub*, which was dibbled in over about 600 chains of main channels in Blocks Nos. I and II at 5 feet intervals and spread freely, yielding 1,860lb hay; 75,000 feet trenches were planted with *dub* at 15 feet apart.

14. Block No. III was levelled and surveyed, also a portion of Block No. II, which was above the outlet level.

15. In Block No. III 41,414 lineal feet feed channels, 5,31,812 lineal feet irrigation trenches, and 43,247 lineal feet distribution trenches were dug. These were sown with apricot, peach, and khanjak in holes at 15 feet apart, every fourth hole having tamarisk planted in it, except a belt along the Military Road, which was planted with poplar, willow, and fruit trees.

16. The failures of Blocks Nos. I and II have been replanted.

17. The total number of plants put out was 72,654; also 71 maunds of cuttings from Pishin; 500lb from thinnings in the plantation; and 1,791 cuttings from Quetta; in all about 48,000 cuttings of poplar, willow, elaeagnus, mulberry, fig and pomegranate.

Nine small nurseries of apricot, peach, khanjak, and chesnut were sown, of which the apricot and chesnut have germinated.

19. Eighteen acres of barley have been sown.

20. Pruning and weeding was carried on by the establishment on the plantation.

21. Twenty-one thousand and thirty pound lucerne and 3,060 lb hay were cut; of the lucerne 5,288 lb was dry, and the rest green.

22. Under the notifications issued in accordance with section 11 of the Forest Law, a royalty has been levied on certain kinds of wood cut for sale.

23. The collection of this royalty in Quetta has been worked through the Setroi contractor, elsewhere through the Tahsil and Forest establishment.

24. A depôt was established for the sale of fuel in the Quetta City and a small house for the establishment built.

25. From Zarghun reserve 6,455 maunds of juniper were brought into the depôt and sold, at first at annas 8, and later at annas 9 per maund. This kept down the price of wood as long as it lasted, but in February the forests and roads were blocked with snow, so no more firewood could be brought in. When the stock was sold out prices rose rapidly in the market.

C. F. ELLIOTT,

Deputy Conservator of Forests.

Statement O.

Statement showing the trans-border trade for the year 1890-91.

Weeks.	From Kandahar.										To Kandahar.									Remarks.
	Camels laden.	Donkeys laden.	Ponies laden.	Oxen laden.	Maundage.	Horses for sale.	Donkey for sale.	Sheep for sale.	Goats for sale.	Mules laden.	Camels laden.	Donkeys laden.	Ponies laden.	Oxen laden.	Maundage.	Horses for sale.	Camels for sale	Oxen for sale.	
April 8th . . .	414	232	...	...	2,948	...	...	...	...	...	256	96	...	...	1,728	...	...	...	
16th . . .	291	244	...	...	2,234	...	...	...	...	...	368	49	...	4	2,318	...	...	39	
24th . . .	581	231	9	9	4,002	...	...	...	...	...	249	7	...	...	1,508	...	18	...	
30th . . .	423	215	...	10	2,998	...	...	...	...	...	258	6	...	19	1,617	...	...	19	
May 8th . . .	656	264	...	9	4,491	...	...	34	20	...	333	...	...	...	1,998	...	...	...	
16th . . .	516	229	...	...	3,554	...	...	...	...	...	324	...	...	...	1,944	...	...	...	
24th . . .	770	180	...	44	5,157	...	...	...	...	15	538	60	...	...	3,348	...	...	...	
31st . . .	398	237	...	5	2,877	...	...	...	...	...	275	81	...	...	1,812	...	...	...	
June 8th . . .	589	315	...	11	4,197	...	...	...	...	...	396	152	...	...	2.680	...	...	...	
16th . . .	360	243	...	...	2,646	...	...	...	...	...	210	56	...	...	1,372	...	...	...	
24th . . .	306	433	...	2	2,708	5	...	...	...	...	301	73	...	...	1,952	...	...	...	
30th . . .	458	209	...	10	3,196	...	...	10	...	...	411	220	...	...	2,906	...	...	...	
July 8th . . .	829	580	...	...	6,134	...	...	...	...	...	395	188	...	...	2,746	...	...	...	
16th . . .	782	787	7	...	6,287	...	...	...	...	...	267	73	...	...	1,748	...	...	...	
24th . . .	278	1,473	...	...	4,614	...	...	100	300	...	382	186	...	...	2,664	...	...	...	
31st . . .	781	460	...	2	5,612	33	...	...	...	...	268	...	...	...	1,608	...	...	...	
August 8th . . .	1,055	514	...	...	7,358	...	...	...	...	...	561	215	...	...	3,796	...	...	...	
16th . . .	902	355	...	20	6,182	...	...	100	350	...	551	114	...	...	3,534	...	...	...	
24th . . .	1,087	595	...	13	7,751	...	...	...	...	...	658	195	...	...	4,338	...	...	...	
31st . . .	1,050	291	14	51	7,077	...	...	987	...	...	498	155	...	...	3,298	...	...	...	
September 8th . . .	1,372	515	18	39	9,433	...	...	215	...	...	509	...	...	...	3,054	...	...	...	
16th . . .	1,032	432	...	60	7,236	...	...	500	550	...	593	365	10	...	4,318	...	...	...	
24th . . .	1,259	799	...	28	9,236	356	...	187	50	...	441	...	...	...	2,646	...	...	...	
30th . . .	1,033	394	...	...	6,986	...	...	517	...	...	496	255	...	...	3,486	...	...	...	

October 8th	1,493	490	...	30	10,028	...	...	880	...	...	432	...	...	...	2,592	...	...	...
16th	1,207	290	...	9	7,849	...	...	900	120	...	532	...	...	...	3,192	...	...	...
24th	960	308	...	49	6,523	...	...	...	...	...	361	17	...	...	2,200	...	...	...
31st	1,084	625	...	...	7,754	...	...	220	3	...	515	...	...	...	3,090	...	...	...
November 8th	1,201	646	...	20	8,558	...	...	...	...	...	382	...	...	...	2,292	...	...	...
16th	878	809	...	47	7,027	170	...	55	20	...	511	...	...	...	3,066	...	...	...
24th	504	108	...	10	3,270	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	504	...	...	...
30th	276	238	...	...	2,132	...	...	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December 8th	491	205	...	...	3,356	...	...	...	...	...	260	...	...	...	1,560	...	...	...
16th	579	297	...	...	4,068	...	...	...	...	...	355	...	...	...	2,130	...	...	...
24th	248	57	...	...	1,647	...	...	...	...	15	154	...	...	...	924	...	...	...
31st	381	85	...	...	2,456	...	...	...	...	...	173	...	...	...	1,038	...	...	...
January 8th	589	192	...	...	3,918	...	...	...	...	...	226	115	...	...	1,586	...	...	...
16th	883	146	...	10	5,620	...	...	150	...	...	361	...	...	...	2,165	...	...	...
24th	614	311	...	...	4,306	...	...	...	...	...	459	180	...	...	3,114	...	...	...
31st	238	91	...	...	1,613	...	...	...	...	1	62	2	...	...	376	...	...	...
February 8th	29	36	...	...	246	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16th	74	30	...	...	504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24th	687	...	...	...	4,122	...	...	...	...	...	187	...	...	...	1,122	...	...	...
28th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March 8th	324	...	...	...	1,944	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16th	532	...	...	...	3,192	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	414	...	...	...
24th	458	...	...	...	2,748	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	48	...	...	...
31st	408	352	...	...	3,152	4	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	174	...	...	...
TOTAL	31,360	15,543	48	488	2,20,947	577	5	5,070	1,413	31	14,698	2,860	10	23	94,007	...	18	58

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,
Quetta and Pishin.

APPENDIX B.

No. 4070, dated Loralai, the 15th September, 1891.

From—Major C. E. YATE, C.S.I., C.M.G., Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General for Baluchistan.

I have the honour to submit, herewith, the Administration Report of the Thal-Chotiali District for the year 1890-91.

Administration Report of the Thal-Chotiali Agency for the year 1890-91.

OFFICERS.

Captain MacIvor held charge of the Thal-Chotiali Agency, in addition to the newly formed Zhob Agency, till the 7th April, when he was relieved of the charge of the former by Major C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., who remained in charge to the end of the year under report.

Lieutenant Cubitt was Assistant Political Agent from the commencement of the year up to the 15th December, when he proceeded on privilege leave, and was relieved by Lieutenant Macdonald, who was subsequently confirmed in the appointment on Lieutenant Cubitt's transfer to Quetta. Lieutenant Cubitt was deputed to Zhob as a temporary measure from 20th August to the 20th October.

2. In Statement A the movements of the Political Agent during the year are shown.

In Statement B is given a list of the gazetted officers of the Agency with pay and allowances of each.

3. During the year under review, in accordance with the proceedings of a committee assembled at Loralai under the presidency of Sir Robert Sandeman on 22nd April, 1890, it was decided that the Bori and Barkhan Tahsils should be handed over to the Zhob Agency, and this was accordingly done on the 1st May.

4. Loralai at the same time was fixed as the head-quarters of the Thal-Chotiali Agency, a designation which is now changed, and under the orders of the Government of India, in Foreign Department Notification No. 819 E., dated 19th April, 1890, for the purposes of the new British Baluchistan Regulations and the Baluchistan Agency Laws, Major Yate was gazetted as Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Political Agent, Loralai and Railway districts.

5. Various changes were also made during the year under review in subordinate tahsil establishments. First of all the name of the Harnai Tahsil was officially changed to that of the Shahrig Tahsil, the head-quarters being located at the latter place, at which also are collected the head-quarters of the Railway Division and all the European and native employés required for the changing station. This tahsil had suffered long from the want of proper agency to efficiently supervise it, and eventually, by a redistribution of pay, sanction was obtained from the Government of India in January, 1891, for the increase of the establishment to its proper strength by the addition of a Naib Tahsildar, a Kanungo, and a Judicial Muharir.

The change effected was as follows:—

Former Establishment.	Pay. R	a.	p.	Present Establishment.	Pay. R	a.	p.
1 Muhasib	65	0	0	1 Naib Tahsildar	70	0	0
4 Patwaris: 1 at R35, 1 at R30, 2 at R25 each.	115	0	0	1 Muhasib	50	0	0
				1 Kanungo	36	0	0
2 Karawals	20	0	0	1 Judicial Muharir	25	0	0
1 Jemadar	15	8	0	4 Patwaris, at R25 each	100	0	0
1 Peon	13	8	0	2 Karawals	20	0	0
10 Burkandazes, pay at R10 each, batta at R3-8, each	135	0	0	1 Jemadar	15	0	0
				4 Peons at R12 each	48	0	0
TOTAL	364	0	0	TOTAL	364	0	0

6. A similar change was effected in Duki, which, by the removal, in 1887, of the Tahsildar to Barkhan, had remained since then under the charge of a Naib Tahsildar with, practically speaking, no one but a Muhasib to assist him. Under these circumstances it was not to be wondered at that the due development of this comparatively rich and settled district had been much retarded.

Sanction was accorded by the Government of India in March, 1891, to the appointment of a Tahsildar and Muharrir, and by a redistribution of the pay of the subordinates and the abolition of the former watchmen for crops, and the entrustment of that duty to the Levies for the future, funds were obtained to complete the Tahsil establishment to its proper strength; and during the month of April, 1891, the change was brought into effect, as detailed below, *viz.*:—

Former Establishment.	Pay. R	a.	p.	Present Establishment.	Pay. R	a.	p.
Naib Tahsildar	80	0	0	Tahsildar	150	0	0
1 Muhasib	65	0	0	Naib Tahsildar	70	0	0
2 Patwaris, at R30 each	60	0	0	Muharrir	30	0	0
1 Patwari, at R25	25	0	0	Muhasib	50	0	0
15 Karawals, at R11 each	165	0	0	1 Kanungo	36	0	0
1 Peon at R10 and batta R3-8	13	8	0	4 Patwaris, at R25 each	100	0	0
1 Sweeper at R10 and batta R3-8	13	8	0	1 Sweeper	10	0	0
				1 Jemadar	14	0	0
				3 Tahsil peons, at R12 each	36	0	0
LORALAI.				1 Peon for Extra Assistant Commissioner	12	0	0
Sub-Treasury.				LORALAI.			
				Sub-Treasury.			
1 Treasurer	80	0	0	1 Treasurer	80	0	0
1 Seah Nawis	39	0	0	1 Seah Nawis	39	0	0
Contingencies	10	0	0	1 Peon	12	0	0
TOTAL	551	0	0	TOTAL	639	0	0

The benefit of this has already been shown, and a stimulus has been given to the further development of the country, which, there is every hope, will bear good fruit in the years to come. What is mostly required is an increased population; and, can this be obtained, there is no reason why the annual outturn should not be largely increased, especially in barley, which is greatly required.

7. In February, 1891, the small district of Sinjawi was retransferred from the charge of the Zhob Agency and placed under the Political Agent at Loralai for administrative purposes, the revenues being credited to Zhob as before, after deducting the cost of a Naib Tahsildar on R70 and a Muharrir on R30 per mensem.

8. In May, 1890, when, as mentioned previously in paragraph 3, Bori was placed under the charge of the new Zhob Agency, the cantonment and station of Loralai was left, as it was, under the Deputy Commissioner of Thal-Chotiali.

The district of Sinjawi, however, which had hitherto formed part of the Bori Tahsil, went with that to Zhob, and thus the Political Agent, with his head-quarters at Loralai, found a portion of another Agency intervening between himself and the rest of his district. The people being Dumars, closely allied to the Dumars of Zarghun, and quite separate from the Atmankhels and other Kakar Pathans of the Bori Valley, it was only natural that they should remain under the same charge as their brethren in the Shahrig Tahsil. This change was accordingly sanctioned by the Government of India, and the Political Agent at Loralai has now complete charge of the three main roads running from Loralai to Duki, to Harnai, and to Ziarat, respectively, which he had not before.

REVENUE.

9. The Budget Estimate and the actuals of receipts and expenditure for the year under review are given in Statement C.

RECEIPTS.

Land Revenue.

The total income under this head was estimated at R2,95,000; of this sum, however, R1,30,000 under the heading of Bori and Barkhan must be deducted, as these two tahsils were transferred to Zhob. The income estimated, therefore, comes to R1,65,000. The actual receipts were R1,76,292-13-6, or an increase on the estimate of R11,292-13-6. These figures, however, are not due to an increase of revenue from tahsils, but from miscellaneous receipts (*i.e.* in which the grazing tax, which was imposed on 27th June, 1890, under Agent to the Governor General's letter No. 3303, is included), and hence an increase is shown in what was otherwise a bad year.

10. Statement D shows actual results of each crop under the different tahsils for the years 1889-90 and 1890-91.

11. In the Sibi tahsil the *rabi* crop shows an increase of R1,942-14 over that of last year. These figures, however, are deceptive, as though there was a total increase as compared with the previous year, yet this increase is made up of "miscellaneous" receipts which exceeded those of the previous year by R2,269-5. The *kharif* crop shows a decrease of R4,420-10-2 from that of the previous year, and in consequence of the smaller quantity of grain received, the Lambardari allowance was R401-13-9 less than that paid in 1889-90. The newly-imposed grazing tax gives a return of R4,538-15-10 as against *nil* last year. Hence, though there is a net increase over the previous year of R2,463-1-5, yet, deducting the sum received as grazing tax, it will be seen that there has been a falling off in revenue, as compared with last year, of R2,075-14-5. This was due to the heavy and untimely falls of rain during the year, which greatly damaged standing crops and almost entirely destroyed the autumn crop of jowari, which rotted on the threshing floors before it could be garnered.

12. The receipts in Shahrig Tahsil show a most decided improvement over that of the previous year. As will be seen from Appendix D, there was an increase of R3,343-8-7 and R1,516-2-2 in the *rabi* and *kharif* crops, respectively, as compared with the receipts of 1889-90. A sum of R376-0-5 in excess of the previous year was consequently paid as Lambardari allowance. Deducting this excess payment from the above-described increase under the two crops, there was a net increase of R4,483-10-4. The newly-imposed grazing tax amounted to R8,034-2-1, and hence a total increase of R12,517-12-5 over that of the preceding year was recorded, which speaks for itself.

13. Statement C shows a fall of R3,034-11-9 below the sum estimated under the Thal-Chotiali (Duki) Tahsil, and, as compared with the actuals of the previous year (*vide* Appendix D), the receipts for the year under report show an increase of R1,721-7-2, as detailed below:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
Rabi	...	76 4 2
Kharif	1,797 11 4	...
Net increase		1,721 7 2

The Lambardari allowance paid this year was R2,790-2-5, against R2,828-10-3 for 1889-90. So there is a total increase in the *rabi* and *kharif* crops of R1,759-15-0. If to this be added R11,685-4-7, which represents the increase in the takings on account of grazing tax, a total increase of R13,445-3-7 over the preceding year is shown. The Duki Tahsil gives every promise of rapid development under careful supervision, and both Kazi Jalaludin, the Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Syad Hussain, the Tahsildar, deserve credit for their efforts in this direction.

14. Owing to the want of sufficient rainfall in preceding years there was a great scarcity of fodder throughout the country generally during April, May, and June; and till the new crops were cut, considerable difficulty was experienced in feeding the cavalry, artillery, and transport animals at Loralai, and most of the *bhusa* for them had to be brought in from Duki on camels at considerable expense till the Bori crops had ripened.

15. The total increase, therefore, for the whole district under the head of Land Revenue, as compared with the year 1889-90, amounts to R28,426-1-5, of which sum R24258-6-6 represents the result of the grazing tax.

Excise.

16. The estimated revenue under this head was R34,160. From this sum, however, must be deducted the estimated revenue under this head for Bori and Barkhan, amounting to R12,110, those districts having been transferred to Zhob. Hence the estimated receipts under this head come to R22,050. The actual receipts during the year amounted to R29,548-13-6. The increase is owing to an increase of R2,755-8 in the Sibi Abkari, and R585 on account of the sale of drugs, which was owing to the fact that works were in progress on the Railway at Suneri, and hence higher bids were obtained for the contracts.

17. The increase of R3,452-12-6, under the head of Salt and Khar at Sibi was owing to the fact of a large quantity of Keora or Punjab rock salt having been imported into Sibi during the year under review, and on which a sum of R2,707-0-6 was levied as Government tax. The balance, R745-12, was an increase under Khar, the manufacture of which was favoured by timely rains.

Stamps.

18. The revenue under this head was estimated at R15,705, including Bori. Under this head of revenue in the Sibi Tahsil there has been a total decrease of R2,392-4-0 from the estimated revenue, which is accounted for by the fact of the gradual decline of Sibi. In the Shahrig Tahsil there has been a total increase, on the estimated revenue, of R1,773-3-0, which is accounted for by the fact that there were large works going on on the Railway line in that district, and hence the increased number of cases and documents requiring stamps. All stamps sold from the Loralai Sub-Treasury are credited to Zhob revenues.

Law and Justice.

19. Excluding R1,800 estimated as the revenue for Bori and Barkhan, it will be seen that there has been an increase of R1,765-6-1 over the estimate; this is owing to the fact of the extensive railway works in progress during the year, which consequently led to more crime owing to the presence of so many labourers.

Registration.

20. There has been a slight fall under this head from the Estimate.

Miscellaneous.

21. There has been a large increase of R1,362-8-2 under this head, which is due to the fact that no budget was made under "Cattle-pound," whereas the actual receipts under this head during the year amounted to R518-1-10, and that a sum of R944-6-4 under "Sundries" was credited by book transfer against R100 budgeted for.

22. The total revenue under all heads amounts to R2,28,593-0-3; the estimate to R3,52,205, from which R1,43,910 estimated for districts transferred to Zhob must be deducted. Thus the actuals exceed the estimate by R20,298-0-3, but, as this is owing to the newly imposed grazing tax, which amounted to R25,206-9-0, it is apparent that, as compared with the previous year, there was actually a falling off in revenue; this, however, as already explained, was due to the unpropitious seasons experienced, and the almost entire destruction in places of the autumn harvest.

EXPENDITURE.

23. Statement E shows the actual monthly drawings for the year under report. The expenditure for the year was estimated at R5,09,986-13-0. The actuals come to R4,64,484-5-11. This, however, is not a total saving to Government, as will be shown below.

Land Revenue.

24. The saving in the Sibi and Shahrig Tahsil establishments was due to the fact that the Tahsildars did not draw so much as was budgeted for, and Barkhan and Bori having been transferred to Zhob the sum budgetted for for those tahsils was not availed of.

The establishment and contingencies for the flour mills was in excess of requirements, and the reason of there being so great a decrease under Land Revenue contingencies is owing to the fact that provision was made for contingencies for Bori and Barkhan Tahsils, which were unexpended by this Agency.

Law and Justice.

25. The reason of an increase of the sum budgeted for pay of Munsiff was owing to the fact of his promotion to a higher grade during the year; and the increase for the Civil Court, Sibi, is due to the fact that this sum was originally included in the amount budgeted for in the establishment of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi; but as the Civil Court establishment properly belongs to the heading Law and Justice, it was transferred from Imperial to Local.

The decrease in the pay of Jail establishment was principally due to the fact of the Darogha being under suspension for a considerable period.

Administration.

26. The reason for the increase over the sum budgeted for as pay of Political Agent was that the pay budgeted for was for that of the original incumbent, whereas, when relieved, the present Political Agent drew pay of a higher grade. Moreover, a local allowance of R300 per mensem for Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali, was sanctioned subsequent to the submission of the Budget Estimate. The increase under the sum budgeted for for the Assistant Political Agent was due to the fact of an officer drawing a language allowance. The great increase in the

charges for the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, was due to the fact that Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram was on special duty for six months, and that his *locum tenens* drew the officiating allowance in addition. The travelling allowance of R103-0-6, shown as expended, though not budgeted for, was drawn by the Assistant Treasurer, Sibi, while on special duty.

Police.

27. Owing to the re-organization and reduction of the police in November, 1890, the pay of the establishment amounted to R5,651-14-7 less than the sum budgeted for.

Levies.

28. According to the account given in statement C, there is a decrease of R24,962-14-10 in actual expenditure, as contrasted with the Budget Estimate, and the reasons for this great decrease are explained below :—

(*a*) A sum of R21,196-4-0 was drawn by Political Agent, Zhob, on account of pay of certain services which were transferred to Zhob at the time the Zhob Agency was established, although the charges were debitable to the allotment of this Agency.

(*b*) Rupees 2,400 was not drawn, as the Frontier Road establishment, costing R200 per mensem, was abolished at the very commencement of the year, and R150 on account of compensation to Khetrans for February, 1891, was drawn in the next year.

(*c*) Small sums, aggregating R1,216-10-10, were not drawn on account of temporary vacancies, etc.

29. During the year under report considerable changes were effected in the Levy Service. First of all, in July, 1890, the Kach Fort, hitherto always held by a Military detachment, was evacuated by the latter and handed over to the charge of the Painzai Levy Service under Jemadars Wahab Khan and Bahlol Khan. An extra grant of R130 per mensem was sanctioned for this purpose, subsequently increased to R190 to provide extra protection for the railway staff at the Kach and Kach Kotal and Mudgorge stations.

30. During the month of September, 1890, the Sinjawi Fort was also evacuated by the Military detachment from Loralai and handed over to a specially enlisted Dumar Levy Service at a cost of R280 per mensem. The withdrawal of this detachment from Sinjawi was specially sanctioned by the Government of India as a tentative measure, during peace time; the fort to be kept available for re-occupation by troops in the event of any disturbances.

31. During January, 1891, the outpost of Sui at the south-east corner of the Agency was inspected by the Political Agent, and the long proposed question of the advisability of the withdrawal of the detachment of 50 sabres of the Sind Horse was finally taken up and enquired into; subsequently, in April 1891, orders were received from the Agent to the Governor General sanctioning the handing over of the charge of this post to the Bugti chief with the grant of an extra personal allowance of R200 and a special Bugti Levy Service, costing an extra R400 per mensem in addition.

32. By the withdrawal of this detachment from Sui, the last of the old Sind Frontier Force Military posts within the borders of this Agency has been finally abolished. The whole of the south-east border is now held by local Tribal Levies.

33. During the year a Deputy Inspector of Levies was appointed for the better supervision of various Tribal Levy posts, and much additional efficiency has been attained thereby. The Marri posts in the railway districts between Sibi and Harnai were the worst offenders, the men being constantly absent without leave, but a system of regular and periodical inspections has now put a stop to this.

34. The question of the pay of Levy Sowars was also taken into consideration, and the Agent to the Governor General's sanction was obtained to the pay of these men being fixed at a uniform rate of R20 per mensem. Orders were also issued introducing, as far as possible, personal payment instead of payment through the various chiefs and local officers, as had been the custom hitherto, and by which a considerable percentage of the pay, it was found, never reached the men at all.

35. Almost every Levy post in the Agency was inspected by the Political Agent during the year, and arrangements were made for a fresh distribution of the force.

POLICE.

36. Statement F shows the strength of the police on the 1st April, 1890. In accordance with the orders contained in Agent to the Governor General's No. 71, dated 2nd October, 1890, a reduction of five sergeants, *viz.*, 1st class 1, 2nd class 2, and 3rd class 2;

46 constables, 10 munshis, 1 bhistie and 1 sweeper was made with effect from 1st November, and at the same time an addition of one Inspector and one Deputy Inspector was made. Deputation allowance was abolished, and a new rate of consolidated pay was sanctioned. Statement G, being the strength of the police on 31st March, 1891, shows the changes so effected. The monthly pay of the police, excluding mounted police, which remained the same as previously on 1st April, was R4,362-3-1, and clothing allowance R228-5-4, and by the changes effected on 1st November, the pay of the foot police was reduced to R3,478, and clothing allowance to R181-10-8 per mensem. On the 23rd December, the Agent to the Governor General, in his No. 176, promoted the European Inspector Mr. Beatty, to be an Honorary Assistant District Superintendent of Police, with effect from 1st April, 1890, and with an increase to his salary of R50 per mensem, retrospective from 1st April. At the same time the Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner was appointed *ex-officio* District Superintendent of Police, and the Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent was appointed *ex-officio* Deputy Inspector General of Police.

37. The working of the police thanas and the returns of serious crime is shown in Statements H and K. There is, I regret to say, a falling off throughout the return, in comparison with last year. The number of convictions this year have fallen off 12·35 per cent., the number of persons convicted have consequently fallen off 11·43 per cent. The district thanas have, however, fallen off the most as compared with last year. The percentage of stolen property recovered, as compared with last year, shows a falling off of R15-11-9 per cent. This can be accounted for by the fact that the returns show a very large proportion of the increase in stolen property being on the line of rail, where, owing to extensive works, a very large number of bad characters were gathered together, who, owing to their large numbers, and the necessity for not interfering materially with the railway work in hand, could not be thoroughly supervised by the comparatively small force of police available.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

38. The general health was good throughout the year. Fever was prevalent in Duki and the Luni country in April, and fever and bronchitis was prevalent in Thalli, Jahangir Shahr, and Chotiali during March.

TACCAVI ADVANCES.

39 A sum of R5,875 was advanced, during the year under report, to cultivators as taccavi advances. The sums outstanding from previous years, together with the sum advanced during the year and unrecovered, made a total of R8,275 as outstanding under this head on the 31st March.

FAIRS.

40. The Seventh Annual Horse Show was held at Sibi on the 23rd February and three following days. The total number of stock was about 1,400, as against 1,200 in 1890; of this number, 1,273 were registered and competed for prizes, showing an increase of no less than 290 over last year. The cattle exhibited were of a very superior class, and were 87 in excess of those shown at the previous fair. The Army Remount Department purchased 19 young stock at an average price of R221-5-8. Fifty-eight native cavalry remounts were purchased at an average of R216-3-9, and 76 remounts were purchased for the Zhob Levy Corps at an average of R131. It is to be regretted that the Transport Officers were not authorised to purchase more bullocks, considering the excellent class of animal exhibited. The total sum expended in prizes was R2,348, of which R1,000 was given by Government. The show was in every respect a marked improvement from those of previous years, and is now one of the most important among shows held in India.

HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

41. During the year under report 21 horse and 2 donkey stallions were located in the district, as against 23 last year. The cost of keep of the stallions was R3,925-11-4, as against R2,988-11-7 of last year, the increased cost being due to the fact that during the year under report a large number of stallions from Quetta and Zhob were maintained in this district, and the cost, therefore, debited against this Agency allotment. The number of mares served was 392, being an average of 17 to each stallion as aginst 304 of the preceding year and shows a marked improvement, and that the natives of the country appreciate the use of good sires. During the year 28 horses were castrated by the Government Salutri, as against 9 in the preceding year, and it is evident that the dislike hitherto shown by the Baluch chiefs to the castration of their colts is gradually dying out. At the conclusion of the Sibi Fair after the presentation of the prizes, the assembled Baluch chiefs were addressed on this subject by Sir Robert Sandeman, whose remarks and advice were received with the greatest attention.

FORESTS.

42. During September, 1889, a committee had assembled at Ziarat to consider the question of the possibility of further reservation of forests in the juniper-bearing tracts of that district. This report was submitted in October, 1889, and after due consideration the Agent to the Governor General, in August, 1890, directed the submission, for his approval, of the necessary draft notifications for duly carrying into effect the proposals arrived at by the Committee.

43. The Baluchistan Forest Regulations came into force on 7th June, 1890, and under its provisions all the reserves previously taken up, *viz.*,—

1. Nari Bank,	6. Abdul Kheli,
2. Bakra,	7. Waur Tangi,
3. Lahri,	8. Karbi Kach,
4. Gulu Shahr,	9. Zargat,
5. Dehpal,	10. Shaidan,
	11. Pil

were accordingly declared State forests with effect from 15th November, 1890.

44. During the year the following additional Forest Reserves were either exploited or taken up:

Zarghun.

45. In June, 1890, the Deputy Conservator of Forests wrote proposing to reserve a tract of juniper forest on the north and east slopes of the Zarghun range, pointing out that in the proposed tract there was no cultivation, and but very little grazing. Orders were shortly after received from the Agent to the Governor General directing the project to be reported upon. In October, the Political Agent visited Zarghun in company with the Deputy Conservator of Forests, and decided that there was no objection to the reservation of the tract proposed extending round the hill side from Chashan Bazi to the peak above Torshor, known as Shaban, provided the road running from Khost to Quetta through Uzhda Pazha and Chashan Bazi and the water-supply at the latter place were left open. The only claims to be considered were the grazing rights of the Dumar Tribe and the exact portion of the hill to be left open to them was left for final settlement in the spring, after further inspection. I may add that as soon as the snows were melted, the Deputy Conservator of Forests visited Zarghun again in company with the Tahsildar of Shahrig to demarcate the boundary, and the forest will be finally reserved during the current year.

Rodshin Valley.

46. Great difficulty having been experienced by the Military authorities in obtaining grass for the cavalry and artillery stationed at Loralai, it was proposed in 1887 to make the Rodshin Valley an upland tract lying midway between Loralai and Duki into a grass reserve for the purpose. The Agent to the Governor General gave sanction to this on 7th May, 1887, and orders were accordingly issued prohibiting grazing, etc. In 1889, the valley was mapped out and the boundaries defined, and in 1890, when the Baluchistan Forest Regulations came into force, it was finally decided to declare the rukh a State Forest in order to ensure legal punishment to trespassers. A notification was accordingly issued declaring the rukh a forest reserve from 1st October, 1890, and it was placed under military control and protection, the duties of civil officers being confined to the infliction of punishment on offenders.

The great difficulty hitherto to the proper protection and utilisation of this grass rukh has been the want of water, but well-sinking operations have now been commenced, and it is hoped that water will be found. The rukh was visited by the special Forage Officer shortly after the close of the year, and his report is believed to have been so far favourable that he computed at least half the grass in the rukh to be of good quality, the remainder being largely composed of aromatic grasses which, except when young, are unfit for fodder.

Gumbaz Grass Rukh.

47. Proposals were also made to constitute the cavalry grass rukh on the banks of the Narechi Nullah at Gumbaz, a State forest under Military protection. Waste land was originally taken up for this purpose when Duki was first occupied by troops, but as the boundaries had never been properly defined, the Officer Commanding at Gumbaz was requested to mark out the limits and to submit a sketch of the rukh. This he did in January, 1891, and the Agent to the Governor General was accordingly requested to sanction the issue of the neces-

sary notification declaring the rukh a State forest, and this will be done as soon as the permanent pillars have been erected by the Military authorities.

WAM KACH.

48. In November, 1890, the Political Agent, accompanied by the Forest Officer, visited the Wam Tangi Forest Reserve and inspected the ground to the north of the reserve on the northern slopes of the hills on either side of the mouth of the Wam Tangi gorge, which the Forest Officer was anxious to reserve as being covered with olive, and as far as he had seen the best and almost only olive producing tract in this part of the country.

As there appeared to be no objection to the additional reservation of this olive bearing tract, the Deputy Conservator of Forests visited the ground again in March, 1891, and roughly demarcated the tract he required, embracing altogether some 2,320 acres. The necessary rights of way up the Wam Tangi Valley and the stream beyond to the Wanechi counrty and the proprietary rights to a small orchard in the Wam Tangi Valley having been duly recorded, the Deputy Conservator of Forests' proposals were duly submitted to the Agent to the Governor General for sanction, and were subsequently sanctioned. The final demarcation will be carried out during the current year.

THALLI FOREST.

49. This question has been long under discussion. The proposal to start a forest reserve at Thalli was first made in 1883 by Mr. Whittall, Deputy Conservator of Forests, who recommended the taking up of some 20 square miles of jungle land called Tarai, along the foot of the hills, to the east and south-east of the village. Nothing further was done with regard to this land, however, till 1886, when the Agent to the Governor General directed the Political Agent to visit the locality. Accordingly, Mr. Bruce, Political Agent, and Mr. Lace, Deputy Conservator, visited the spot, and two blocks were selected. The first block consisting of 434 acres to the south of the village, and included in the Tarin Tract, recommended by Mr. Whittall. The second block of some 2,000 acres, extending from the village in a north-easterly direction towards Levy post; but regarding the reservation of this tract some doubts were expressed. In March, 1886, Mr. Lace again re-visited the tract and made considerable additions to the 434 acres previously selected by him and Mr. Bruce, thus very nearly approximating the tract chosen by Mr. Whittall in 1883, and, at the same time, decided not to take up the second block extending to the west-east of the village. This was at first approved by Agent to the Governor General in his No. 728, dated 24th April, 1886, but subsequently the tract chosen was surveyed and found to contain 20,384 acres, and the Political Agent, for various reasons, objected to so large a reservation, and Mr. Lace was accordingly asked to limit his proposals to such tracts as actually contained forest wood capable of being utilised or would do so if reserved and protected from grazing. Mr. Lace then gave it his opinion that a reservation of simply 438 acres was not worth the taking up, and that unless the larger portion of a sparsely covered jungle already proposed by him could be added to the 438 acres, the reservation at Thalli would be useless. The matter being referred to the Agent to the Governor General, directions were given for the preparation of a map of the tract referred to, but there the matter rested till March, 1890, when it was arranged that, in accordance with directions given by Captain MacIvor, the Forester of Sibi should, as a preliminary step, lay down temporary pillars marking out the ground.

The Forest Officer, Mr. Elliot, and myself visited Thalli in February, 1891, and came to the conclusion that the circumstances of the case had so far altered that, as there was now no reason to apprehend the disturbances and objections urged by Mr. Bruce in his No. 3015, dated 21st July, 1886, there was no objection to taking up land to form a Forest Reserve. The temporary pillars laid down by the Forester, however, it was found, could not be taken as the boundary of the proposed reserve, owing to the spread of cultivation, and Mr. Elliot was accordingly requested to lay down fresh temporary pillars, excluding from the reserve all the cultivation to the west of the village. The rights of the Marris to grazing up to the Dawan, or skirts of the hills, and the requirements of the villagers, were duly taken into consideration, and eventually, after full discussion, the villagers recorded their assent to the scheme in writing, and the Forest Officer put up temporary pillars in accordance therewith. To make sure, however, that ample provision, both for cultivation and grazing, should be secured to the villagers, it was arranged that the land provisionally demarcated should be carefully surveyed, and the exact area available for both cultivation, grazing, and forest reserve should be accurately determined and properly apportioned before any final steps were taken to obtain sanction to the proposed reservation. This survey has now been completed, and when all claims have been disposed of, the final reservation of this tract will, it is hoped, be carried out with the full assent of all

parties concerned. The Sibi District is being so rapidly denuded of forest that it is essential that prompt measures should be taken, so far as is compatible with existing rights, to preserve as much as possible of what wood remains.

50. A small tract of Government ground between Spintangi and Gundakindaff was also suggested as a possible Forest Reserve, and the question is under consideration.

51. The question of the reservation of some forest land near Anambar between the Gadibar and Tatarai hills, and also of some *tamarisk* jungle along the banks of the Anambar River near Chotiali was discussed with the Deputy Conservator of Forests, but further action was postponed till the latter could visit those places.

52. The amount of royalty credited to Government by this Agency during the past year was R3,505-7-4 against R8,930-4-2 of the preceding year. The Forest Department have, however, credited the money direct in addition to the above.

PUBLIC WORKS.

53. The following new works were taken in hand during the year, *viz.*—

1. Three blocks of clerks' quarters at Loralai.
2. One block menials' quarters at Loralai.
3. Political Agent's office and tent godown at Loralai.
4. Agent to the Governor General's house at Ziarat.
5. Political Agent's house at Ziarat.
6. Post and Telegraph Office at Ziarat.
7. Police quarters at Khost.
8. Civil Hospital and Dispensary at Harnai.

all of which were completed during the year.

MAINTENANCE OF DAK BUNGALOWS.

54. During the year under report, the following Dâk Bungalows and Rest-houses were kept up in the district, *viz.*—

Razghai,	Zandra,
Sinjawi, (Smallan),	Ziarat,
Torkhan,	Loralai,
Harnai,	Gundakindaff,
Shahrig,	Kallati Killa,
Khost,	Kuchali,
Kach,	Spintangi,
Mangi,	Sibi,

Duki,

at a total cost R3,872-13-5 against a budget provision of R3,908. The sanction of the Government of India was obtained to a grant of R1,000 for future for the Torkhan, Razghai and Sinjawi rest-houses on the Harnai-Loralai Road and to the entertainment of a khansamah at each bungalow, and it is hoped that sarais for the use of native troops and travellers passing up and down this road will also soon be completed. There is traffic up and down this road from Loralai and Appozai to the rail at Harnai, and proper shelter from the summer heat and winter snow-storms is urgently required.

MUNICIPAL.

55. The receipts of the Sibi Municipality have, during the year under report, shown a slight improvement over those of 1889-90 owing to the fillip they received by extensive works on the railway during the year under report. The increase cannot, therefore, be looked upon as a permanent one, and is liable to sink in future years according as Sibi declines as a trade centre. The receipts show an increase of R6,412-14-0 over those of the preceding year, whilst a decrease of R 14,630-8-1 was effected in the expenditure, as contrasted with that of the previous year.

A considerable portion of the accumulated savings have purposely been temporarily kept in hand pending the completion of the scheme now under consideration for a supply of pure drinking water from the Nari River, when arrangements will be made for distributing this water through the town, if possible.

ZIARAT.

56. This new hill-station for the Baluchistan Agency was considerably opened out during the year.

The Agent to the Governor General's and Political Agent's houses were completed and, enclosed. A Post and Telegraph Office was built and sanction for a dispensary was obtained

and the building will, it is hoped, be completed during the current year. The road from Mangi to Ziarat was improved, but a realignment in places is still required. The excessive fall of snow in the winter damaged the thana a good deal, and a new one will have to be built.

A scheme for an improved water-supply was also taken into consideration, while at the same time the villagers commenced work on a new karez in the hopes of obtaining more water for the irrigation of their fields.

EDUCATION.

57. The only school in the District is the Anglo-Vernacular School at Sibi. The number of pupils last year was 59, and this year amounted to 63; and the fees this year amounted to R78-12-0 against R86-15-0 received last year; this was partly owing to the fact that for six months no Headmaster could be found to replace the one who went elsewhere. Four boys were sent up for the Middle School Examination, of whom two were successful, the other two failing in Arithmetic and Mensuration. There were only 14 boys, natives of the country, attending the school, as against 20 in the previous year. The school staff consisted of two English and one Vernacular masters, the monthly cost for whom amounted to Rs. 85 against R110 of the preceding year. The total cost of the maintenance of the school during the year was R973-8-6 against R1,335-13-6 of the preceding year. Had there been a Headmaster during the six months the post was vacant, the cost would have come to R1,165-8-6. The general decline in the school is owing to the general decline of Sibi.

58. Now that Clerks' quarters have been built for the Political Agent's office establishment at Loralai, most of the clerks will soon have their families living with them, and endeavours will be made to form a small school there and to obtain the attendance of boys who are natives of the country.

SERIOUS CRIME.

59. Statement L shows the serious crimes committed in the Agency during the year under report. There was an increase of 5 cases as against the number of the year 1889-90. This increase was due to the fact of there being so many lawless characters in the district, owing to the extensive railway works, with whom the police force were ineffectual to cope. Of the 14 cases two were on account of adultery, and 1 on account of an unnatural offence and 5 cases occurred on the railway where works were in progress; 3 were blood feuds, and the remainder culpable homicide for the purposes of robbery, except case No. 9, committed by a police constable, who is now confined in a lunatic asylum.

60. The most serious case was the murder of the Telegraph Signaller, the Hindu waterman, and a traveller at night, at Kach Railway Station, and the plunder of the cash chest. No trace was obtained of the murderers,—and the case has been finally referred for settlement by jirgah for the due enforcement of tribal responsibility.

JUDICIAL AND MAGISTERIAL.

61. Statement M gives the judicial work of the various offices in the Agency during the year and Appendix N, the cases by race.

62. As regards original Civil suits, there is a decrease of 119 cases as compared with last year. There has been an increase of cases in the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki, but the heaviest increase has been in the Courts of the Tahsildar, Shahrig, and the Munsiff, Sibi; this is owing to the very large number of railway cases during the past year owing to extensive works on the railway. The number of appeals has also increased. There is a decrease in criminal trials. This, however, is not owing to a decrease of crime, as may be seen from Statement N, but from the fact that the police working has not been so satisfactory as during the last year reported on. The number of criminal appeals has also increased owing to the facilities afforded criminals of appealing.

JIRGAHS.

63. During the year a jirgah composed of the leading tribal chiefs was held at Ziarat in August, 1890, and at Sibi in March, 1891, when a large number of intertribal cases were satisfactorily disposed of. A good many local cases were also decided by local jirgahs in the Duki District throughout the year with great advantage to the general peace of the country.

64. At Sibi an old standing feud between two sections of the Marris—the Muhammadans and Sheranis—which has resulted in the loss of several lives on either side, was successfully taken up. The Marri chief and headmen gave hostages for the due settlement of the case, and terms were subsequently come to amongst themselves.

65. The question of the responsibility of the Marris for the due payment of grazing tax, when grazing their flocks in the British districts of Barkhan, Duki, etc., was also taken up and enforced.

THE PUNJAB FRONTIER.

66. In February, 1891, the Political Agent, accompanied by the Marri and Bugti chiefs visited the Sham and Philawagh plains adjoining the Punjab border, to enquire into various complain ts regarding encroachment by the Gurchanis, etc., from the Punjab on to their lands The question was fully enquired into, as well as that of the proposed location of mixed posts along the frontier, and the matter is still under discussion with the Punjab Government.

KOHLU.

67. The Zarghuns of Kohlu under their chief, Jalak Khan, brought forward many complaints of oppression on the part of the Marris during the year, and petitioned for the favour of British protection offering to pay revenue in the same manner as in the rest of the Duki District. The history of this small tribe of Zarghuns is not much known, and they have hitherto been greatly overlooked.

It appears that before the date of British intervention in Baluchistan the Zarghuns held the whole of Kohlu, a long upland valley situated on the northern confines of the Marri Hills, about midway between Vitakri and Thal-Chotiali, in the now two British districts of Barkhan and Duki respectively.

About 1876, the Zarghuns were attacked by the Bugtis and almost entirely driven out of Kohlu. The Marris then encroached upon and overran the southern portion of the valley, subsequently founding two villages there, while the Zarghuns were confined to the northern end. Here, too, the Marris are now striving to still further oust the Zarghuns, and to save themselves, the Zarghuns appeal for British protection. The establishment of a Levy post in Kohlu and the proper control of the valley will have the best effect in overawing the marauding tendencies of the Marris, and in completing the pacification of this portion of their frontier. As time goes on, the Marris show a greater and greater desire to swarm out of their native hills into the districts around them. They have already overrun a good part of Barkhan and the adjoining hilly district of Chamalang situated between the Lunis and Zarghuns, and every endeavour must be made to induce them to settle down to agricultural pursuits, but to ensure this it is necessary to keep their lawless propensities in check by the establishment of a firm control in their midst.

CENSUS.

68. In accordance with Government of India orders the first attempt at a Census in this Agency was made through the Tumandars of the various tribes during the cold weather of 1889-90, and the statements marked I, II, and III show the estimated results of the population, village by village. These statements were completed in the beginning of 1890-91

Letter No. 3037 I., dated 30th July, 1889, from the Junior Under Secretary to Government of India in the Foreign Department to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

The total population is as follows :—

Sibi Tahsil including Marris and Bugtis	36,688
Shahrig Tahsil	22,247
Duki Tahsil, including Loralai Bazaar	9,004
TOTAL . .	67.939

69. The regular Census was carried out in all military stations and along the line of Railway throughout the Agency on the fixed date, the 26th February, 1891, but as it was considered inexpedient to excite the minds of the various tribes by a regular census the tribal and village enumeration above mentioned was held to be sufficient, and, as the first attempt of the kin d, ever made in the country, was carried out with wonderful ease and success.

CHARLES E. YATE, *Major*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,
Thal-Chotiali.

Statement A.

Statement showing the Movements of the Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, during 1890-91.

Month and Date.	From.	To.
1890.		
April	Loralai.	
May	Loralai.	
June 22nd	Loralai	Smallan.
" 23rd	Smallan	Wani.
" 24th	Wani	Ziarat.
July	Ziarat.	
Aug.	Ziarat.	
Sept. 16th	Ziarat	Mangi.
Oct. 7th	Mangi	Kach.
" 10th	Kach	Mangi.
" 14th	Mangi	Dirgi.
" 15th	Dirgi	Khost.
" 17th	Khost	Zarghun.
" 18th	Zarghun	Ali Khan Kach.
" 19th	Ali Khan Kach	Koh Sinor.
" 21st	Koh Sinor	Koh Kar.
" 22nd	Koh Kar	Khost.
" 23rd	Khost	Shahrig.
" 30th	Shahrig	Nasik.
" 31st	Nasik	Wam Tangi.
Nov. 1st	Wam Tangi	Harnai.
" 8th	Harnai	Torkhan.
" 9th	Torkhan	Razghai.
" 10th	Razghai	Sinjaur.
" 11th	Sinjaur	Loralai.
" 18th	Loralai	Pathankot.
" 19th	Pathankot	Baghao.
" 20th	Baghao	Duki.
" 25th	Duki	Dabarkot.
" 29th	Dabarkot	Jehangir-Ka-Shahr.
30th	Jehangir-Ka-Shahr	Gumbaz.
Dec. 2nd	Gumbaz	Warazai.
" 3rd	Warazai	Hosri and then to Gumbaz.
" 4th	Gumbaz	Ghati Pul.
" 5th	Ghati Pul	Ismail Khan.
" 6th	Ismail Khan	Paja.
" 7th	Paja	Katori.
" 8th	Katori	Gumboli.
" 9th	Gumboli	Kamari.
" 10th	Kamari	Mandai.
" 11th	Mandai	Mirdad.
" 12th	Mirdad	Kouraduff.
" 13th	Kouraduff	Khattan.
" 14th	Khattan	Kouraduff.

Month and Date.	From.	To.
1890.		
Dec. 16th	Kouraduff	Siriah.
" 17th	Siriah	Khojak.
" 18th	Khojak	Sibi.
1891.		
Jan. 4th	Sibi	Mall.
" 5th	Mall	Babarwah.
" 6th	Babarwah	Lehri.
" 7th	Lehri	Phuleji.
" 8th	Phuleji	Chattar.
" 9th	Chattar	Shahpur.
" 10th	Shahpur	Bagar.
" 11th	Bagar	Dilmurad.
" 12th	Dilmurad	Jacobabad.
" 17th	Jacobabad	Bahadur Khosa Village.
" 18th	Bahadur Khosa Village.	Ghoranari.
" 19th	Ghoranari	Dade Village.
" 20th	Dade Village	Bukhshali-ka-Garhi.
" 21st	Bukshali-ka-Garhi	Sui Post.
" 22nd	Sui Post	Heran Chowki.
" 23rd	Heran Chowki	Duzd Kushtak.
" 24th	Duzd Kushtak	Dera Bugti.
" 25th	Dera Bugti	Tassu.
" 26th	Tassu	Siah Tangi.
" 27th	Siah Tangi	Nalgaz.
" 28th	Nalgaz	Kalchas.
" 29th	Kalchas	Draj Lehr and Bakhsha Bet and back to Kalchas.
" 30th	Kalchas	Kund Sunt.
" 31st	Kund Sunt	Makinâla.
Feb. 1st	Makinâla	Kalra.
" 2nd	Kalra	Kalakhôe.
" 3rd	Kalakhôe	Kahân.
" 4th	Kahân	Kamranotak.
" 5th	Kamtrahotak	Dahu.
" 6th	Dahu	Mohi.
" 7th	Mohi	Taratani.
" 8th	Taratani	Gazi Châh.
" 9th	Gazi Châh	Thalli.
" 11th	Thalli	Sibi.
March		Sibi.

Statement B.

List of Gazetted Officers for the year 1890-91.

No.	Name, with designation.		Pay.			Pushto and Local allowance.			Travelling allowance.			Total.			Remarks.
			R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	
1	Deputy Commissioner	Captain MacIvor	1,000	0	0	300	0	0	180	0	0	1,480	0	0	Was in joint charge of Zhob and Thal Chotiali till 7th April 1890.
2	Ditto ditto	Major C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G.	1,200	0	0	300	0	0	180	0	0	1,680	0	0	Took charge on 7th April 1890.
3	Assistant Commissioner	Lieutenant Cubitt	600	0	0	...			150	0	0	750	0	0	
4	Ditto ditto	" Macdonald	600	0	0	100	0	0	150	0	0	850	0	0	
5	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.	Rao Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E.	400	0	0	150	0	0	90	0	0	640	0	0	On special duty from 1st October 1890 to 31st March 1891.
6	Officiating ditto	Lala Tola Ram	250	0	0	...			90	0	0	340	0	0	
7	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki.	Kazi Jalaldin	300	0	0	...			90	0	0	390	0	0	
8	Tahsildar, Sibi	Lala Tola Ram	250	0	0	...			...			250	0	0	
9	Ditto Shahrig	Sheikh Ghulam Nabi	175	0	0	...			...			175	0	0	On special duty at Lus Beyla, from 19th March 1890 to 23rd March 1891, and then permitted to resign the public service.
10	Officiating ditto	Munshi Gulzar Khan	150	0	0	...			...			150	0	0	
11	Ditto Sibi	Lala Dasu Ram	150	0	0	...			...			150	0	0	
12	Munsiff	" Odhondas	150	0	0	...			...			150	0	0	

CHARLES E. YATE, *Major*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,
Thal-Chotiali.

Statement C.

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Thal-Chotiali District for the year 1890-91.

Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimate of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Land Revenue—				
1. Sale of grain, Sibi . .	75,000 0 0	60,707 6 1	......	14,292 9 11
2. Do. do., Shahrig .	30,000 0 0	26,378 12 4	......	3,621 3 8
3. Do. do., Thal-Chotiali	50,000 0 0	46,965 4 3	......	3,034 11 9
4. Do. do., Bori .	90,000 0 0	......	......	90,000 0 0
5. Do. do., Barkhan .	40,000 0 0	......	......	40,000 0 0
6. Miscellaneous . . .	10,000 0 0	42,241 6 10	32,241 6 10	......
R a. p.				
Thal . 21,954 4 8				
Sibi . 8,032 5 0				
Shahrig . 12,254 13 2				
42,241 6 10				
II.—Excise—				
1. Abkari, Sibi . . .	8,000 0 0	10,755 8 0	2,755 8 0	......
2. Do., Shahrig . .	5,000 0 0	5,200 0 0	200 0 0	......
3. Do., Bori . . .	8,500 0 0	......	......	8,500 0 0
Do., Loralai . .	......	180 0 0	180 0 0	......
4. Do., Barkhan . .	500 0 0	......	......	500 0 0
5. Sale of drugs, Sibi . .	5,000 0 0	5,585 0 0	585 0 0	......
6. Do., Shahrig .	1,000 0 0	1,485 0 0	485 0 0	......
7. Do., Bori . .	3,000 0 0	......	......	3,000 0 0
8. Do., Barkhan .	110 0 0	......	......	110 0 0
9. License fees, Sibi . .	330 0 0	270 0 0	......	60 0 0
10. Do., Shahrig .	240 0 0	230 9 0	......	9 7 0
11. Do., Bori (Loralai)	480 0 0	390 0 0	......	90 0 0
12. Do., Barkhan .	......	......	......	......
13. Salt and Khar, Sibi . .	2,000 0 0	2,745 12 0	745 12 0	......
Salt rock	......	2,707 0 6	2,707 0 6	......

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
LOCAL.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Land Revenue—				
1. Tahsil Establishment, Sibi .	8,616 0 0	8,119 12 7	......	496 3 5
2. Do. do., Shahrig	6,888 0 0	5,467 8 0	......	1,420 8 0
3. Do. do., Thal-Chotiali.	5,184 0 0	5,223 7 8	39 7 8	......
4. Do. do., Bori .	4,662 0 0	......	......	4,662 0 0
5. Do. do., Barkhan	5,220 0 0	......	......	5,220 0 0
6. Carriage of Revenue Grain .	......	......	......	......
Travelling allowances . .	1,000 0 0	929 14 0	......	70 2 0
Inams	197 0 0	197 0 0	......	......
Flour mill Establishment .	4,000 0 0	2,390 8 1	......	1,609 7 11
Do. Contingencies .	2,000 0 0	......	......	2,000 0 0
Do. Travelling allowance	300 0 0	325 7 5	25 7 5	......
Land Revenue Contingencies .	3,215 0 0	1,290 2 3	......	1,924 13 9
II.—Stamps—				
1. Commission on Stamps—				
R a. p.				
Bori . . 38 4 9	450 0 0	243 6 0	... ...	206 10 0
Sibi . . 124 8 3				
Shahrig . . 80 9 0				
243 6 0				
III.—Law and Justice—				
1. Munsiff	1,800 0 0	2,074 0 5	274 0 5	......
2. Do. Establishment . .	1,272 0 0	1,244 11 8	......	27 4 4
2A. Civil Court, Sibi . . .	......	935 8 0	935 8 0	......
3. Jail Charges . . .	5,645 0 0	3,233 10 2	......	2,411 5 10
4. Do. pay of Establishment .	3,440 0 0	2,764 5 1	......	675 10 11
5. Travelling allowance . .	250 0 0	321 10 9	71 10 9	......
Law and Justice and Judicial Contingencies.	660 0 0	168 15 3	......	491 0 9

III.—STAMPS—				
Sibi.				
1. Non-judicial . . .	900 0 0	831 0 0	......	69 0 0
2. Court-fees . . .	8,000 0 0	5,585 10 0	......	2,414 6 0
3. Receipt . . .	500 0 0	611 0 0	111 0 0	......
4. Hundi Papers . . .	5 0 0	8 4 0	3 4 0	......
5. Penalties under Stamp Act .	75 0 0	51 14 0	......	23 2 0
Harnai (Shahrig).				
6. Non-judicial . . .	400 0 0	705 0 0	305 0 0	......
7. Court-fees . . .	2,200 0 0	3,497 15 0	1,297 15 0	......
8. Receipt . . .	200 0 0	344 0 0	144 0 0	......
9. Hundi Papers . . .	......	......	......	......
10. Penalties under Stamp Act .	20 0 0	46 4 0	26 4 0	......
Bori (Loralai).				
11. Non-judicial . . .	500 0 0	224 0 0	......	276 0 0
12. Court-fees . . .	2,500 0 0	1,926 0 0	......	574 0 0
13. Receipt . . .	380 0 0	347 0 0	......	33 0 0
14. Hundi Papers . . .	5 0 0	......	......	5 0 0
15. Penalties under Stamp Act .	20 0 0	......	......	20 0 0
IV.—LAW AND JUSTICE—				
1. Fines and forfeitures, Sibi .	4,000 0 0	5,606 15 4	1,606 15 4	......
2. Do. do., Shahrig .	1,000 0 0	834 9 6	......	165 6 6
3. Do. do., Thal-Chotiali .	200 0 0	523 13 3	323 13 3	......
4. Do. do., Bori .	1,600 0 0	......	......	1,600 0 0
5. Do. do., Barkhan .	200 0 0	......	......	200 0 0
Carried over .				

IV.—REGISTRATION—				
1.—Allowance to Tahsildars—				
R a. p.				
Shahrig . . 20 0 0 Sibi . . 14 0 0 34 0 0	52 8 0	34 0 0	......	18 8 0
V.—CONTINGENCIES—				
1. Contingent charges . .	15,730 0 0	14,102 10 2	......	1,627 5 10
VI.—MISCELLANEOUS—				
Contribution to studs . .	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	......	......
1. Charges on account of vagrants	300 0 0	188 7 3	......	111 8 9
2. Burial of paupers . . .	......	......	......	......
3. Keep of Government stallions .	4,125 0 0	3,925 11 4	......	199 4 8
TOTAL LOCAL .	76,006 8 0	54,180 12 1	1,346 2 3	23,171 14 2
IMPERIAL.				
I.—ADMINISTRATION—				
1. Political Agent's pay and travelling allowance.	14,160 0 0	19,773 12 8	5,613 12 8	......
2. Do. Establishment do. .	10,202 0 0	10,063 0 7	......	138 15 5
3. Assistant Political Agent do. .	9,300 0 0	10,176 10 8	876 10 8	......
4. Do. Establishment do. .	4,344 0 0	4,414 8 11	70 8 11	......
5. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, do.	7,680 0 0	11,480 4 4	3,800 4 4	......
6. Do. Establishment .	5,108 0 0	4,793 3 7	......	314 12 5
Do. Bori . . .	4,080 0 0	4,100 0 0	20 0 0	......
7. Sub-Treasury Establishment, Sibi.	2,016 0 0	1,994 10 6	......	21 5 6
8. Do. Shahrig . . .	1,428 0 0	1,428 0 0	......	......
9. Do. Bori (Loralai) . .	1,428 0 0	1,405 15 11	......	22 0 1
Travelling allowance . .	......	103 0 6	103 0 6	......
10. Police—				
(a) Establishment . .	72,002 5 0	66,350 6 5	......	5,651 14 7
(b) Clothing allowance .	3,060 0 0	3,100 0 0	40 0 0	......
(c) Equipment . . .	240 0 0	240 0 0	......	......
(d) Contingencies . .	3,100 0 0	1,782 3 2	......	1,317 12 10
(e) Travelling allowance .	3,000 0 0	1,263 14 0	......	1,736 2 0
Carried over .				

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Thal-Chotiali District for the year 1890-91—continued.

Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimate of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
Brought forward .				
V.—Registration—				
R a. p.				
Bori . . 7 8 0				
Sibi . . 67 8 0	240 0 0	145 8 0	......	94 8 0
Shahrig . . 70 8 0				
145 8 0				
VI.—Miscellaneous—				
1. Cattle Pound . . .	......	518 1 10	518 1 10	......
2. Sundries	100 0 0	944 6 4	844 6 4	......
GRAND TOTAL	3,52,205 0 0	2,28,593 0 3	45,080 7 1	1,68,692 6 10

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
Brought forward .				
II.—Levies—				
1. Political Service and Frontier Service.	2,51,172 0 0	2,30,943 1 2	......	20,228 14 10
2. Allowance paid to Marri Sirdar in connection with Khattan Oil Works.	3,600 0 0	3,600 0 0	......	......
3. Postal Service . . .	13,152 0 0	13,548 0 0	396 0 0	......
Compensation to Khetrans .	1,800 0 0	150 0 0	......	1,650 0 0
Frontier Road Establishment .	2,400 0 0	......	......	2,400 0 0
Do. Levy Establishment .	16,800 0 0	15,720 0 0	......	1,080 0 0
III.—Buildings—				
1. Maintenance of Dâk Bungalows	3,908 0 0	3,872 13 5	......	35 2 7
Total Imperial .	4,33,980 5 0	4,10,303 9 10	10,920 5 1	34,597 0 3
GRAND TOTAL .	5,09,986 13 0	4,64,484 5 11	12,266 7 4	57,768 14 5

Dated Loralai,
The 15th September, 1891.

CHARLES E. YATE, *Major,*
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,
Thal-Chotiali.

Statement D.

Comparative Statement of the Thal-Chotiali District Revenues for 1889-90 and 1890-91.

District.	Harvest.	Kind of grain.	1889-90. Quantity.	1889-90. Value.	1889-90. Total. Quantity.	1889-90. Total. Amount.	1890-91. Quantity.	1890-91. Value.	1890-91. Total. Quantity.	1890-91. Total. Amount.	Variations. Increase. Quantity.	Variations. Increase. Amount.	Variations. Decrease. Quantity.	Variations. Decrease. Amount.	Remarks.
			Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	
Sibi . .	Rabi .	Wheat	23,192 0 0	49,477 13 1			22,865 20 0	51,771 12 10			673 20 0	2,293 15 9	...	...	
		Barley	468 0 0	731 4 0			134 23 4	211 13 6			...	...	333 16 12	519 6 6	
		Mustard	503 20 0	1,376 12 2			125 20 0	415 11 6			...	...	378 0 0	961 0 8	
		Grass	...	{ 1,994 6 0			...	854 6 5 }							
		Miscellaneous . . .	...	{ 205 8 0			...	2,474 13 0 }			...	1,129 5 5	...	...	
					23,163 20 0	53,735 11 3			23,125 23 4	55,728 9 3					
	Kharif .	Maize	9,365 7 12	13,494 4 1			6,211 21 0	9,315 0 6			...	...	3,153 26 12	4,179 3 7	
		Pulse	169 10 0	465 5 11			207 28 0	571 2 9			38 18 0	105 12 10	...	...	
		Cotton	0 38 4	2 6 3			62 1 14	151 12 11			61 3 10	149 6 8	...	...	
		Moth	16 35 0	40 8 0			20 3 8	44 3 3			3 8 8	3 11 3	...	...	
		Bajri	89 10 0	186 12 5			86 0 0	102 2 0			...	...	3 10 0	84 10 5	
		Kirbi	...	591 14 4			...	164 1 9			...	...	...	427 12 7	
		Til	2 5 0	13 6 5			3 39 0	25 8 1			1 34 0	12 1 8	...	...	
					9,643 26 0	14,794 9 5			6,591 13 6	10,373 15 3					
		Gross Receipts .			32,807 6 0	68,530 4 8	...	...	29,716 36 10	66,102 8 6					
		Deduct—Lambardari Allowance.	...	....	...	2,303 11 0	...	...	...	1,901 13 3					
						66,276 9 8				64,200 11 3	...	401 13 9	...	...	
		Add—Grazing Tax .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,538 15 10					
											...	4,538 15 10	...	...	
		Carried over .	...	...	32,807 6 0	66,276 9 8	...	...	29,716 36 10	68,739 11 1	778 4 2	8,635 3 2	3,868 13 8	6,172 1 9	

Comparative Statement of the Thal-Chotiali District Revenues for 1889-90, and 1890-91—continued.

District.	Harvest.	Kind of grain.	1889-90. Quantity.	1889-90. Value.	1889-90. Total. Quantity.	1889-90. Total. Amount	1890-91. Quantity.	1890-91. Value.	1890-91. Total. Quantity.	1890-91. Total. Amount.	Variations. Increase. Quantity.	Variations. Increase. Amount.	Variations. Decrease. Quantity.	Variations. Decrease. Amount.	Remarks.
			Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.
		Brought forward	...	...	32,807 6 0	66,276 9 8	...	...	29,716 36 10	68,739 11 1	778 4 2	8,635 3 2	3,868 13 18	6,172 1 9	
		Miscellaneous.													
		Unclaimed property	...	493 13 11				796 14 6			...	303 0 7	...	...	
		Fines	...	4,007 9 6				5,606 15 4			...	1,599 5 10	...	...	
		Abkari and Maskrat	...	19,215 0 0				16,340 8 0			...	...	...	2,874 8 0	
		License Fees	...	330 8 0				270 0 0			...	...	...	60 8 0	
		Court fees and other stamps	...	9,093 5 0				7,087 12 0			...	...	...	2,005 9 0	
		Salt	...	1,102 8 0				645 12 0			...	...	...	456 12 0	
		Salt Rock	...	...				2,707 0 6			...	2,707 0 6	...	...	
		Khar	...	2,410 0 0				2,100 0 0			...	...	...	310 0 0	
		Registration	...	43 0 0				67 8 0			...	24 8 0	...	...	
		Sundries	...	10 0 0		36,705 12 5		...		35,622 6 4	...	...	...	10 0 0	
		Total	...	...	32.807 6 0	1,02.982 6 12	...	...	129,716 36 10	1.04,362 1 5	7/8 4 2	13.269 2 1	3.868 13 8	11,889 6 9	+1,379 11 4
Harnai (Shahrig) includes Kuch, Kowas, Quat, and Sangan.	Rabi	Wheat	6,688 3 5	16,235 14 4			7,590 21 14¼	17,001 6 0			902 18 9¼	765 7 8	...	...	
		Barley	397 31 7	852 14 10			516 35 15	1,039 14 0			119 4 8	186 15 2	...	...	
		Salez Khurda	...	92 7 9			...	438 0 7			...	345 8 10	...	...	
		Bhoosa	4,720 0 0	1,602 0 6			7,893 35 0	2,779 6 10			3,173 35 0	1,177 6 4	...	...	
		Palizat	...	126 15 9			...	122 8 5			...	...	...	4 7 4	
		Tobacco	...	...			...	70 2 7			...	70 2 7	...	...	
		Miscellaneous	...	...	11,305 34 12	18,910 5 2	...	802 7 4	16,001 12 13¼	22,253 13 9	...	802 7 4	...	...	
	Kharif	Shali ice	4,588 3 0	5,919 15 11			*5,439 29 15	6,799 11 0			851 26 15	879 11 1	...	...	
		Jowari	278 2 0	453 1 2			303 11 6¼	362 12 2			24 19 6¼		...	90 5 0	

		Til	...	...			0 5 11½	0 15 3			0 5 11½	0 15 3	...	...	
		Kangni	...	...			1 10 15	2 8 9			1 10 15	2 8 9	...	...	
		China	...	...			38 4 6	76 3 5			38 4 6	76 3 5	...	...	
		Moong	69 37 7	210 6 4			103 0 6½	347 10 7			33 2 15½	137 4 3	...	...	
		Maccai	742 4 6	1,677 0 5			1,078 2 14	2,178 11 6			335 38 8	501 11 1	...	...	
		Salez khurda	...	...			...	8 1 4			...	8 1 4	...	...	
					5,678 36 13	8,260 7 10			6,963 25 10½	9,776 10 0					
		Gross Receipts			17,484 31 9	27,170 13 0	...	...	22,964 38 7½	32,030 7 9					
		Deduct—Lambardari Allowance.	...	...	...	1,054 15 11	...	...	...	1,431 0 4	...	...	...	376 0 5	
						2,615 13 1				30,599 7 5					
		Add—Grazing Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,034 2 1	...	8,034 2 1	...	...	
										38,633 9 6					
		Miscellaneous.													
		Abkari and Maskrat	...	7,910 0 0			...	6,685 0 0			...	...	...	1,225 0 0	
		Fines	...	835 2 0			...	834 9 6			...	...	...	0 8 6	
		Court-fees	...	2,415 4 0			...	4,593 3 0			...	2,177 15 0	...	...	
		License fees	...	460 0 0			...	230 9 0			...	...	...	229 7 0	
		Unclaimed property	...	...			...	147 7 10			...	147 7 10	...	...	
		Registration	...	35 0 0			...	70 8 0			...	35 8 0	...	...	
					...	11,655 6 0			...	12,561 5 4	...	...	...	...	
		TOTAL	...	...	17,484 31 9	37,771 3 1	...	...	22,964 38 7½	51,194 14 10	5,480 6 14¼	15,349 8 0	...	1,925 12 3	+13,423 11 9
Thal-Chotiali (Duki).	Rabi	Wheat	21,095 23 4	40,877 0 5	...	...	20,756 28 8	39,527 6 7	...	...	...	...	338 34 12	1,349 9 10	
		Barley	5,130 29 8	9,529 5 8	...	...	2,820 12 8	6,337 10 10	...	...	...	...	2,310 17 0	3,191 10 10	
		Bhusa	12,992 6 8	3,150 9 4	...	...	15,956 23 8	7,615 9 10	...	...	2,964 17 0	4,465 0 6	...	...	
					39,218 19 4	53,556 15 5			39,533 24 8	53,480 11 3	...	...			
		Carried over	...	...	39,218 19 4	153,556 15 5	...	...	39,533 24 8	53,480 11 3	2,964 17 0	4,465 0 6	2,649 11 12	4,540 20 4	

Comparative Statement of Thal-Chotiali District Revenues for 1889-90, and 1890-91—continued.

District.	Harvest.	Kind of grain.	1889-90. Quantity.	1889-90. Value.	1889-90. Total. Quantity.	1889-90. Total. Amount.	1890-91. Quantity.	1890-91. Value.	1890-91. Total. Quantity.	1890-91. Total. Amount.	Variations. Increase. Quantity	Variations. Increase. Amount.	Variations. Decrease. Quantity.	Variations. Decrease. Amount.	Remarks.
			Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	
		Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,533 24 8	53,480 11 3	2,964 17 0	4,465 0 6	2,649 11 12	4,540 20 4	
Thal-Chotiali —*contd.*	Kharif	Jowari	1,630 37 0	1,780 13 8	39,218 19 4	53,656 15 5	2,395 24 10	2,904 13 0			764 27 10	1,123 15 4			
		Bajri	7 20 0	7 6 7			39 35 5	51 15 2			32 15 5	44 8 7			
		Rice	145 17 2	148 13 11			282 6 0	282 2 5			136 28 14	133 4 6			
		Maccai	269 32 0	338 2 8			233 32 0	292 4 0			...	...	36 0 0	45 14 8	
		Moong	2 4 0	4 7 0			5 0 0	10 0 1			2 36 0	5 9 1			
		China	4 21 0	5 1 9			4 0 0	3 0 0			...	...	...	...	
		Salez Khurda	...	1,518 0 1			...	1,348 14 4			...	...	...	...	
		Miscellaneous	...	...			...	702 8 0			...	702 8 0	0 21 0	2 1 9	
		Grazing tax	...	948 2 6			...	12,633 7 1			...	11,685 4 7	...	164 1 9	
					2,060 11 2	4,746 0 2			2,960 17 15	18,229 0 1	...	...	...		
		Gross Receipts			41,278 30 6	58,302 15 7			42 494 2 7	71,709 11 4					
		Deduct—Lumbardari Allowance.	...	...	...	2,828 10 3	...	...	...	2,7 2 5		38 7 10			
		Miscellaneous				55,474 5 4				68,919 8 11					
		Abkari and Makrat	...	234 0 0			...	180 0 0			...	180 0 0	...		
		Fines	...	...			...	523 13 3			...	289 13 3	...		
		Unclaimed property	...	...			...	...			...	...	...		
		License fees	...	...			...	390 0 0			...	390 0 0	...		
		Court fees and other stamps	...	...			...	2,497 0 0			...	2,497 0 0	...		
		Registration	...	...			...	7 8 0			...	7 8 0	...		
					...	234 0 0				3,598 5 3					
		Total	...	...	41,278 30 6	55,708 5 4	...	...	42,494 2 7	72,517 14 2	3,901 4 13	21,562 15 8	2,685 32 1	4,753 6 10	16,809 8 10

	Sundries.													
	Cattle Pound Receipt for the whole District.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518 1 10	...	518 1 10	...	...	}—167 4 1
	Book transfers unclaimed .	...	...	...	685 5 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	685 5 11	

Abstract.

Kind of Grain.	1889-90. Quantity.	1889-90. Amount.	1890-91. Quantity.	1890-91. Amount.	Variations. Increase. Amount.	Variations. Decrease. Amount.	Remarks.
	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Sibi	32,807 6 0	1,02,982 6 1	29,716 36 10	1,04,362 1 5	1,379 11 4	... ..	
Shahrig	17,484 31 9	37,771 3 1	22,964 38 7¾	51,194 14 10	13,423 11 9	... ..	
Thal-Chotiali	41,278 30 6	55,708 5 4	42,494 2 7	72,517 14 2	16,809 8 10	......	
Sundries by book transfer unclaimed	......	685 5 11	......	......	......	} 167 4 1	
Cattle Pound receipts of the whole District.	......	......	......	518 1 10	......		
Total .	91,570 27 15	1,97,147 4 5	95,175 37 8¾	2,28,593 3 3	31,612 15 11	167 4 1	+31,445 11 10

CHAS. E. YATE, *Major,*
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,
Thal-Chotiali.

K 2

State

Statement showing actual monthly Drawings of

Month.	Salaries of Officers.	Travelling allowance of officers.	Pay of Clerical establishment.	Travelling allowance of clerical establishment.	Pay of Revenue establishment.	Travelling allowance of Revenue establishment.	Pay of Police force.	Travelling allowance of Police force.	Pay of Munsiff's establishment and Sibi Civil Court establishment.	Travelling allowance of Munsiff's Court establishment.	Pay of Sub-Treasury establishment.	Travelling allowance of Sub-Treasury establishment.
1890.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
April . .	2,350 0 0	256 8 0	993 11 4	231 5 0	825 9 8	...	5,632 9 10	119 14 6	316 0 0	5 4 0	238 0 0	...
May . .	2,590 0 0	384 0 0	955 13 0	70 14 0	756 0 0	47 13 0	5,973 3 1	103 12 0	328 9 7	36 15 6	238 0 0	...
June . .	2,350 0 0	747 0 8	1,839 10 11	134 9 0	1,092 9 3	25 13 0	5,973 3 1	......	338 0 5	60 2 0	367 0 0	...
July . .	3,283 4 0	600 0 0	2,006 1 8	224 1 0	2,764 6 7	127 4 0	5,893 12 5	240 2 6	359 0 0	18 15 6	739 0 0	...
August . .	2,900 0 0	510 0 0	1,536 7 8	1 2 0	1,651 4 10	86 2 6	5,917 3 1	25 9 6	359 0 0	39 3 0	406 0 0	...
September .	3,300 0 0	510 0 0	1,501 2 10	73 2 6	1,520 6 6	125 10 6	5,767 6 7	......	355 2 1	15 11 3	406 0 0	11 1 0
October . .	4,123 0 10	510 0 0	1,493 3 4	251 3 6	2,027 1 2	19 14 0	5,728 11 1	5 4 0	359 0 0	34 9 0	382 0 0	...
November .	3,969 0 6	510 0 0	1,408 8 0	288 14 0	1,048 14 10	21 4 6	5,743 4 3	300 1 6	359 0 0	14 3 9	350 0 0	...
December .	3,340 0 0	510 0 0	1,503 2 5	206 3 6	1,450 10 4	95 6 0	......	108 4 3	359 0 0	67 0 6	519 15 10	13 10 0
1891.												
January . .	3,350 0 0	600 0 0	1,456 10 4	133 14 3	2,421 7 6	122 11 6	10,015 0 0	......	374 0 0	10 9 3	406 0 0	...
February . .	4,226 10 8	600 0 0	1,402 4 11	105 3 6	1,485 11 4	137 3 6	4,900 1 0	269 7 9	373 8 0	13 8 6	405 3 7	18 9 0
March . .	3,350 0 0	661 3 0	1,346 4 0	107 4 5	1,766 10 3	120 11 6	4,776 0 0	91 6 0	374 0 0	5 8 6	371 7 0	60 11 [illegible]
TOTAL .	39,132 0 0	6,398 11 8	17,443 0 5	1,827 12 8	18,810 12 3	929 14 0	66,350 6 5	1,263 14 0	4,254 4 1	321 10 9	4,828 10 5	103 0 [illegible]

ment E.

the Thal-Chotiali District for the year 1890-91.

Pay of Mill establishment.	Travelling Allowance of Mill establishment.	Pay of Jail establishment.	Pay of Levy establishment.	Contingencies.	Commission on Stamps.	Registration to Tahsildars.	*Inams* to Sibi Zemindars.	Keep of Government Stallions.	Clothing Allowance of Police.	Equipment allowance of Police.	Maintenance of Dâk Bungalow.	TOTAL.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
166 0 0	131 6 11	246 15 4	23,650 4 4	2,203 0 0								
196 0 0	......	219 15 4	19,936 6 2	1,312 3 7								
180 8 3	......	259 15 4	20,093 0 0	963 3 9								
196 0 0	49 8 0	241 0 0	23,708 0 0	1,765 0 11								
243 8 3	......	234 10 3	20,082 0 0	1,950 12 10								
247 3 7	......	246 0 0	21,885 0 11	3,320 0 1	243 6 0	34 0 0	197 0 0					
196 0 0	......	261 0	26,299 6 11	866 9 1	...	...	...	3,925 11 4	3,100 0 0	240 0 0	3,872 13 5	
......	40 8 0	......	21,670 8 0	716 10 2								
194 0 0	......	393 2 6	21,581 13 11	1,815 5 9								
380 0 0	74 13 6	195 15 6	21,840 0 0	2,115 6 6								
195 8 0	......	218 10 10	21,726 13 5	3,301 15 2								
195 12 0	29 4 0	247 0 0	21,487 11 6	2,435 12 5								
2,390 8 1	325 7 5	2,764 5 1	2,63,961 1 2	21,766 0 3	243 6 0	34 0 0	197 0 0	3,925 11 4	3,100 0 0	240 0 0	3,872 13 5	4,64,484 5 11

CHAS. E. YATE, *Major,*

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,

Thal-Chotiali.

Statement F.

Statement showing the Strength of Police Force on 1st April, 1890.

Stations.	Deputy Inspectors, Thanadars.	Moharrir.	Head Constables. 1st Grade.	Head Constables. 2nd Grade.	Head Constables. 3rd Grade.	Constables.	Bhishtee.	Sweeper.	Mounted Head Constables.	Sowars.	Railway Jhatput to Sibi. Railway Jemadar.	Railway Jhatput to Sibi. Railway Daffadar.	Railway Jhatput to Sibi. Railway Sowars.	Foot Sergeant.	Foot Jemadar.	Barkandazes.	Footmen.	Shuttar Sowars.	Total.
Harnai District Police	...	...	...	...	1 Naik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	10	2	25
Sind-Pishin State Railway Police	1 Inspector 1 Dy. Inspector	...	2 2 Havildars	2	4 Head Constables 2 Naiks	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Loralai Police	1 Thanadar	...	1	2	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Treasure Guard with Executive Engineer, Sibi Division	...	...	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Sub-Treasury Guard at Shahrig	...	...	...	1	1 Naik	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Dukhi Police	...	...	...	1 Havildar	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Sibi Police	2	2	2	5	13	90	1	1	4	17	1	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	165
Thal Police Force	1 Thanadar	...	1	1	...	15	...	...	1 Duffadar	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30
Total	1 Inspector 5 Dy. Inspectors	2	8	13	23	203	1	1	5	26	1	1	26	1	1	10	10	4	342

Statement G.

Statement showing the Strength of Police Force on 31st March, 1891.

District.	European Inspector.	Native Inspector.	Deputy Inspector, 1st Grade.	Deputy Inspector, 2nd Grade.	Deputy Inspector, 3rd Grade.	Sergeant, 1st Grade.	Sergeant, 2nd Grade.	Sergeant, 3rd Grade.	Constables, 1st Grade.	Constables, 2nd Grade	Duffadars.	Sowars.	Camel Sowars.	Farriers.	Umranis. Jemadar.	Umranis. Duffadar.	Umranis. Sowars.	Total.	Remarks.
Thal-Chotiali District Police Force	1	1	2	2	2	8	11	22	100	77	5	26	2	2	1	1	26	289	

Statement H.

Statement showing the working of each Police Thana in the Thal-Chotiali District during the year 1890-91.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Cases					Persons					Property.				
											Value				
Stations.	Reported.	Admitted.	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Per cent. convicted to admitted.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per cent. convicted to arrested.	Discharged.	Pending.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Per cent. recovered.	Compensation.	Remarks.
											R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Sibi	142	142	88	88	61·97	208	118	56·73	78	12	3,954 6 5	1,246 14 6	31 8 4	......	
Harnai	43	43	18	18	41·86	36	21	58·33	9	6	1,272 7 0	190 2 0	14 15 1	......	
Shahrig	129	129	61	61	47·98	143	99	69·23	44	...	3,640 12 3	832 7 6	22 13 10	104 0 0	
Loralai	52	52	23	23	44·23	31	20	64·51	9	2	4,112 8 6	95 8 0	2 5 0	......	
Duki	19	19	11	11	57·89	66	11	16·66	6	49	2,272 7 0	1,184 7 0	52 1 11	48 0 0	
Total	385	385	201	201	52·20	484	269	55·57	146	69	15,252 9 2	3,549 2 0	23 4 3	152 0 0	

CHAS. E. YATE, *Major*,
Political Agent, Deputy Commissioner, and Thal-Chotiali.

Statement I.

Statement of Census of population and that of enumeration of animals, &c., &c., taken over in March, 1890.

Number of Villages.	Names of Head-men or Maliks.	Tribe.	Section.	Sub-section.	Census.					Animals.														Enumeration of Houses.							Remarks.
					Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Total.	Number of cows.	Number of calves.	Number of bullocks.	Total.	Number of mares.	Number of fillies.	Number of horses.	Total.	Number of sheep.	Number of goat.	Total.	Donkeys.	Number of ploughs.	Number of houses.	Number of shops.	Number of masjids.	Number of towers.	Total.	Number of guns.	Number of swords.	
The Sibi Tehsil.																														
Bakhra Shakar Khan.																														
1	Shakar Khan	Pathan	Pani	Margzani	57	38	36	23	154	61	40	44	145	8	2	2	12	...	...	...	2	24	31	2	2	...	35	5	11	
Bakhra Ghulam Balak.																														
2	Jan Mahummed.	Rind	Aliani	Ghulam Balak.	183	156	97	85	521	208	148	154	510	14	4	3	21	...	76	76	7	80	101	5	3	...	109	18	37	
Tali.																														
3	Sayad Khan	Biloch	Silachi	Isani	227	176	175	135	713	218	83	261	562	19	2	...	21	131	90	221	...	118	113	...	3	5	121	9	28	
	Ditto	Jat	Pechaha	Pechaha	10	8	4	3	25	5	3	20	28	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	10	...	...	...	10	3	6	
	Ditto	Hindus	...	...	14	6	3	2	25	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	
					251	190	182	140	763	223	86	284	593	22	2	...	24	131	90	221	11	126	123	8	3	5	139	12	34	
Chachar.																														
4	Ghulam Nabi	...	...	Chachar	42	40	31	48	161	53	26	60	139	1	1	1	3	1	4	5	...	30	28	...	1	...	29	2	4	
Chandia.																														
5	Juma and Peera.	...	...	Hánbú.	82	61	52	23	218	39	13	91	243	12	1	2	15	...	...	...	...	17	16	...	1	...	17	2	6	
				Cháchi	58	41	29	18	146	44	14	70	128	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	5	59	58	5	—	...	63	4	34	
				Chandia	15	11	8	8	42	19	8	19	46	1	...	...	1	3	10	13	...	9	9	...	1	...	10	1	1	
				Total	155	113	89	49	406	102	35	180	317	19	1	2	22	3	10	13	5	85	83	5	2	...	90	7	41	

Statement of Census of population and that of enumeration of animals, &c., &c., taken over in March 1890—contd.

Number of Villages.	Names of Head-men or Maliks.	Tribe.	Section.	Sub-section.	Census. Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Total.	Animals. Number of cows.	Number of calves.	Number of bullocks.	Total.	Number of mares.	Number of fillies.	Number of horses.	Total.	Number of sheep.	Number of goats.	Total.	Donkeys.	Number of ploughs.	Enumeration of Houses. Number of houses.	Number of shops.	Number of masjids.	Number of towers.	Total.	Number of guns.	Number of swords.	Remarks.
												Khojak.																		
6	Ismail Khan	Pathan	Kakar	Khojak	606	593	344	247	1,790	423	316	436	1,174	58	9	11	78	780	268	1,048	30	218	441	...	12	1	454	56	153	
	Hindus	...	...	...	215	206	100	82	603	50	10	20	80	5	2	3	10	17	18	35	68	...	105	66	...	...	171	...	...	
					821	799	444	329	2,393	472	326	456	1,254	63	11	14	88	797	286	1,083	98	218	546	66	12	1	625	56	153	
												Dehpat.																		
7	Ishag Khan	Pathan	Pani	Bashadzai	230	195	73	77	575	171	148	139	458	13	1	4	18	...	84	84	25	61	127	...	6	...	133	3	53	
	Mewa Khan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	103	84	62	73	322	29	22	36	87	8	2	2	12	4	3	7	4	18	32	4	3	...	39	5	19	
	Hindus	...	...	...	19	15	8	5	47	4	2	...	6	...	...	..	...	...	4	4	10	...	10	15	...	...	25	...	...	
					352	294	143	155	944	204	172	175	551	21	3	6	30	4	91	95	39	79	169	19	9	...	197	8	72	
												Raza.																		
8	Ali Sher	Kahsani	Chandia	Chandia	43	25	25	18	111	51	24	50	125	4	2	...	6	102	40	142	...	25	23	...	1	...	24	1	3	
												Sibi.																		
9	Mukhi	Hindus	...	...	857	163	125	64	1,209	43	33	59	135	7	5	75	87	...	34	34	...	38	235	199	...	...	434	75	201	
	Pherumal	Mahummadans	...	...	986	374	218	157	1,735	47	24	18	89	10	...	4	14	3	190	193	57	...	268	20	4	...	329	80	38	
					1,943	537	343	221	2,944	90	57	77	224	17	5	77	101	3	224	227	57	38	503	219	4	...	726	155	239	
												Kaisar,																		
10	Janukhan	Birohi	Ghoramzai	Bangulzai	14	12	8	2	36	7	3	10	20	1	...	...	1	...	50	50	1	5	5	...	1	1	7	...	6	
												Kurk,																		
11	Mahummed Khan	Pathan	Barozai	Barozai	35	43	16	24	117	10	4	23	37	16	2	5	23	4	14	18	...	4	15	...	1	...	16	6	6	
	Ismail Khan	Ditto	Pani	Kurk	191	194	115	113	613	80	122	120	322	15	4	5	24	8	90	98	5	55	90	...	3	1	94	15	22	
	Bastan	Ditto	Ditto	Margzani	150	140	98	55	448	96	34	150	279	16	5	12	33	5	50	55	2	40	96	...	2	...	97	12	16	

	Abdul Wahab	Ditto	Ditto	Sáfi	78	68	30	38	214	120	24	150	294	12	...	8	20	10	2	12	4	27	130	...	1	2	133	12	4
		Birhois	...	Ditto	224	228	130	98	690	90	100	50	240	7	1	5	13	6	6	12	5	...	75	...	...	...	75	...	64
		Hindus	...	Ditto	152	169	86	65	471	24	32	13	69	5	1	4	10	...	10	10	35	...	61	82	...	...	143	...	...
					830	841	475	392	2,538	419	316	506	1,241	71	13	39	123	33	172	205	51	126	466	82	7	3	558	45	112
	Khub.																												
12	Akhtiar Khan	Ditto	Machi	Mehruni	65	55	39	46	205	79	33	67	179	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	32	31	2	2	...	35	1	1
	Gulu Shar																												
13	Gulmahummed Khan.	Pathan	Nodhani	Guluzai	215	195	90	84	584	147	80	145	372	12	7	...	19	2	25	2	...	78	139		4	...	143	3	11
		Hindus	...	...	71	57	42	40	210	15	12	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	29	29	26	...	52	26	...	—	78	...	...
					286	252	132	124	794	162	92	145	399	12	7	...	19	2	54	56	26	78	191	26	4	...	221	3	11
	Luni,																												
14	Aziz Khan	Pathan	Luni	Badozai	112	91	64	49	316	108	114	72	294	.0	4	...	14	49	11	60	1	30	74	3	1	1	78	14	26
	Mizri																												
15	Baloch Khan	Pathan	Karkhail	Mizri	71	69	61	38	239	66	72	60	198	5	1	5	11	9	5	62	15	37	63	5	1	4	70	3	11
	Mall.																												
16	Hamir Khan	Birohi	Pirakzai	Ghoramzai	57	45	20	23	145	40	19	74	133	10	3	3	16	15	150	165	1	33	43	...	2	4	49	12	23
		Machis	...	...	27	20	13	6	66	26	72	36	75	3	...	5	3	...	...	...	2	18	19	2	...	...	21	2	8
	Azmat Khan	Biloch	Dombki	Gorgej	65	64	30	24	183	63	22	78	163	4	...	2	6	2	...	2	1	41	39	...	1	...	40	6	18
		Sohrani	Balochs	...	33	25	16	11	85	41	16	42	99	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	2	18	18	1	...	...	19	3	10
	Raushan	Ditto	Hara	...	85	20	15	18	77	25	21	27	73	2	1	...	3	83	187	270	11	11	15	...	...	...	15	3	6
	Nurmahummed	Biloch	Dombki	Gishkori	96	68	61	19	244	65	25	97	187	22	1	...	23	145	45	190	1	45	40	...	...	...	40	3	20
	Ditto	Ditto	Gala	...	30	22	16	8	76	16	10	33	59	9	1	1	11	50	40	90	3	15	15	3	1	...	19	4	8
					333	264	170	109	876	276	126	387	789	54	7	6	67	295	422	717	20	182	189	6	4	4	203	33	93
	Abstract Mahummadans.				4,120	3,160	1,975	1,571	10,826	2,445	1,581	2,626	6,652	304	55	76	435	1,412	1,513	2,925	152	1,057	2,163	45	57	17	2,282	287	633
	Hindus.				1,338	616	364	257	2,575	136	89	101	326	18	8	82	108	17	95	112	151	138	463	405	...	...	868	75	201
			GRAND TOTAL		5,458	3,776	2,339	1,828	13,401	2,581	1,670	2,727	6,978	322	63	158	543	1,429	1,608	3,037	309	1,195	2,623	450	57	17	3,150	361	844

Statement of Census of population and that of enumeration of animals, &c., &c., taken over in March, 1890—contd.

Number of villages.	Names of Head-men or Maliks.	Tribe.	Section.	Sub-section.	Census. Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Total.	Animals. Number of cows.	Number of calves.	Number of bullocks.	Total.	Number of mares.	Number of fillies.	Number of horses.	Total.	Number of sheep.	Number of goat.	Total.	Donkeys.	Number of ploughs.	Enumeration of Houses. Number of houses.	Number of shops.	Number of masjids.	Number of towers.	Total.	Number of guns.	Number swords.	Remarks.
												The Mari Tuman Khan.																		
1	Nawali Mehurul-lah Khan.	Biloch	Gazni	Bhawla Nisa-zai.	30	25	15	8	78	100	40	80	220	15	4	...	19	...	100	100	20	40	40	30	3	6	79	15	30	
	Shahan Khan	Ditto	Ispani	Ispani	80	60	40	25	205	150	60	40	250	10	4	...	14	400	...	400	30	20	60	...	...	...	60	10	80	
	Hyat Khan	Ditto	Ditto	Margeani	80	60	40	25	205	150	80	40	270	15	5	...	20	400	...	400	50	20	60	...	...	...	60	5	80	
					190	145	95	58	488	400	180	160	740	40	13	...	53	800	100	900	100	80	160	30	3	6	199	30	190	
												Kohlu.																		
2	Mir Hazar Khan	Biloch	Nozhandgani	Nozhandgani	100	60	30	20	210	80	10	10	100	14	...	1	15	300	...	300	20	5	40	...	...	...	40	7	40	
	Mir Zean Khan	Ditto	Bijrani	Kundrani	140	100	60	50	350	400	40	60	500	60	20	...	80	1,000	500	1,500	40	30	140	10	4	6	160	50	140	
	Dewkhan	Ditto	Ditto	Pawadhi	200	140	60	30	430	500	100	100	700	40	8	...	48	1,500	1,000	2,500	80	50	80	...	4	...	84	40	120	
					440	300	150	100	990	980	150	170	1,300	114	28	1	143	2,800	1,500	4,300	140	85	260	10	8	6	284	97	300	
												Chamalang.																		
3	Mahummad Khan and Dadali.	Biloch	Mhadani	Mhadani	130	80	60	40	310	400	50	...	450	20	4	..	24	500	209	700	20	...	30	...	2	...	32	10	130	
	Pakar Vadero	Ditto	Mazarani	Mazarani	150	125	100	50	425	200	100	...	300	2	...	...	2	900	200	1,100	150	...	120	...	...	...	120	4	100	
	Jhanda and Dewa	Ditto	Lahrani	Mahammadani	300	200	100	100	700	400	140	200	740	100	20	10	130	1,000	400	1,400	60	100	60	...	20	...	80	40	100	
					580	405	260	190	1,435	1,000	290	200	1,490	122	24	10	156	2,400	800	3,200	230	100	210	...	22	...	232	54	330	
												Kadi.																		
4	Mahummad Dost and Mohbatan.	Biloch	Ispani	Mehkani Lari Kush.	100	60	40	30	230	100	20	20	140	...	...	...	...	200	100	300	20	10	25	...	2	...	27	40	100	
												Phur.																		
5	Tarkali and Gul-mahummad.	Ditto	Ditto	Chilgari	120	80	60	40	300	100	40	20	160	10	2	...	12	100	80	180	20	10	40		2	...	44	10	80	

											Quat.																		
6	Mirgul	Biloch	Ispani	Thingani Jadwani.	80	50	50	30	210	100	15	20	135	10	3	...	12	100	80	180	20	10	40	2	2	...	44	10	80
	Vadera sohdar	Ditto	Ditto	Mirkheani	60	50	40	25	175	150	30	30	210	15	4	...	19	300	150	450	20	15½	30	...	1	...	31	10	60
					140	100	90	55	385	250	45	50	345	25	6	...	31	400	230	630	40	25	70	2	3	...	75	20	140
											Dahu.																		
7	Karimo Muccadim.	Biloch	Ispani	Jhitiani	80	60	40	25	205	100	20	60	180	8	2	...	10	200	100	300	15	30	40	...	...	...	40	8	80
											Nean.																		
8	Kakal Muccadim	Biloch	Ispani	Zilerani	80	60	40	25	205	200	80	80	3 6	5	...	...	5	700	200	900	50	40	60	...	...	...	60	40	80
											Bhanbar.																		
9	Peroz Muccadim	Biloch	Ispani	Badani	60	40	30	10	140	150	40	40	230	...	...	...	...	400	300	700	40	20	40	...	...	...	40	25	60
	Shahdad Mulukhan.	Ditto	Lohrani	Sherani	600	400	140	100	1,240	300	100	200	600	100	20	...	120	1,000	500	1,500	100	100	300	...	40	...	340	200	600
					660	440	170	110	1,380	450	140	240	830	100	20	...	120	1,400	800	2,200	140	120	340	...	40	...	38 0	225	660
											Saren Kar.																		
10	Fanjali Muccadim	Biloch	Ispani	Yang	60	40	30	20	150	200	40	40	280	8	3	...	11	300	200	500	30	20	40	...	...	...	40	20	60
											Thadi.																		
11	Baji Muccadim	Ditto	Ditto	Churi	80	60	40	25	205	200	80	40	320	10	3	...	13	500	300	800	60	20	60	...	...	...	60	30	80
											Dhil.																		
12	Jalalan	Ditto	Ditto	Illiani	100	80	60	50	290	200	80	50	330	10	5	...	15	800	400	1,200	100	25	80	...	...	...	80	4	100
	Hallitan and Pabu Khan.	Ditto	Bijarani	Kungroni	100	50	20	15	185	400	60	100	560	50	10	...	60	500	200	700	80	50	40	...	20	...	60	15	80
					200	130	80	65	475	600	140	150	890	60	15	...	75	1,300	600	1,900	180	75	120	...	20	...	140	19	180
											Wadra.																		
13	Raman and Din Mahummad	Ditto	Ispani	Langhani	200	160	50	40	450	400	100	80	580	35	2	2	89	300	300	600	20	40	200	3	...	4	207	30	200
											Gorand.																		
14	Palad	Ditto	Bijrani	Phudadani	40	30	20	15	105	80	20	40	140	5	1	...	6	200	150	350	20	20	40	...	1	...	41	10	40
											Makhmar.																		
15	Mittea and Bahar Khan.	Ditto	Ditto	Salani	140	80	20	15	255	150	40	30	220	10	3	...	13	400	100	500	30	15	140	...	4	...	144	20	140

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Statement of Census of population and that of enumeration of animals, &c., &c., taken over in March, 1890—contd.

No. of Villages.	Names of Head-men or Maliks.	Tribe.	Section.	Sub-section.	CENSUS.					ANIMALS.													ENUMERATION OF HOUSES.							REMARKS.
					Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Total.	Number of cows.	Number of calves.	Number of bullocks.	Total.	Number of mares.	Number of fillies.	Number of horses.	Total.	Number of sheep.	Number of goats.	Total.	Donkeys.	Number of ploughs.	Number of houses.	Number of shops.	Number of masjids.	Number of towers.	Total.	Number of guns.	Number of swords.	
											Thadri.																			
16	Lalkhan	Bijrani	Phudadini	Ramkani	200	140	60	40	440	300	100	80	480	40	7	...	47	600	300	900	40	40	100	...	6	...	106	40	200	
											Mamand.																			
17	Shadian	Ditto	Ditto	Sumrani	40	30	20	10	100	80	20	40	140	15	4	..	19	200	100	300	20	20	20	2	1	4	27	6	30	
											Mun dai.																			
18	Kaku	Biloch	Bijrani	Kahodani	200	140	60	30	430	300	60	80	440	40	10	...	50	600	300	900	40	40	60	...	4	...	64	30	100	
											Shafeli.																			
19	Batil	Ditto	Ditto	Shaheji	80	50	20	10	160	100	20	40	160	20	5	...	25	500	300	800	40	20	50	...	4	...	54	15	60	
											Sham and Janat Ali.																			
20	Nehal Khan Mugadin and Wadera Sharhat.	Ditto	Lahrani	Khunaliani	200	160	100	60	520	200	100	200	500	100	20	4	124	1,000	200	1,200	100	100	200	...	40	...	240	100	200	
	Jam Sher	Ditto	Ditto	Gusrani	100	60	60	40	260	400	200	200	800	100	20	10	130	1,000	400	1,400	60	100	60	...	20	...	80	40	100	
	Nasir	Ditto	Ditto	Sumrani	100	60	60	30	250	100	20	100	220	60	10	...	70	400	100	500	40	50	60	...	20	...	80	30	100	
					400	280	220	130	1,030	700	320	500	1,520	260	50	14	324	2,400	700	3,100	200	250	320	...	80	...	400	170	400	
											Bahi.																			
21	Tawakul	Ditto	Ditto	Shahani	60	40	40	20	160	100	20	40	160	...	4	...	14	200	100	300	20	20	30	...	10	...	40	40	60	
			TOTAL	...	4,090	2,830	1,605	1,053	9,578	6,790	1,925	2,160	10,875	937	202	27	1,166	16,700	7,360	24,060	1,455	1,080	2,385	49	210	20	2,664	954	3,810	

The Bugti Tuman Dera Bugti.																													
1	Nawab Shahbaz Khan.	Baluch .	Biharzai .	Raheja .	30	24	20	10	84	100	30	120	250	30	5	5	40	100	100	200	40	60	30	30	8	5	73	50	40
	Rasid Khan Muccadum.	Ditto .	Karinzai .	Ditto .	85	55	40	20	200	100	30	40	170	12	5	...	17	300	100	400	30	20	50	...	4	5	59	20	85
	Yarukhan Muccadum.	Ditto .	Sahozai .	Ditio .	40	30	20	15	105	30	10	30	70	8	4	...	12	40	60	100	20	20	30	...	4	5	39	10	50
Seahdf.																													
2	Piran Khan Muccadum.	Ditto .	Kasmani .	Ditto .	120	80	40	30	270	80	20	20	120	10	4	...	14	200	200	400	30	20	60	...	4	5	69	20	60
Dasht Gawran.																													
3	Shadikhan Muccadum.	Ditto .	Mandwani .	Ditto .	60	40	30	20	150	60	10	10	80	3	...	...	3	500	300	800	20	6	30	...	2	4	36	10	60
Seahdf.																													
	Razikhan . . } Doshali Khan . }	Ditto	Sarfari .	Mussori Bugti.	50	40	20	10	120	50	10	30	90	4	...	...	4	300	300	600	20	2'	40	...	2	...	42	10	50
Pir Koh Sartáf.																													
4	Murad Khan .	Ditto .	Pirdadani .	Nahtani .	130	110	80	50	370	150	15	30	195	20	5	...	25	600	800	1,400	40	20	110	...	10	5	125	30	130
Uch.																													
5	Rassul Baksh .	Ditto .	Chakrani .	Nahtani Chakrani.	70	50	50	30	200	80	20	10	110	10	2	...	12	100	300	400	20	20	50	...	4	10	64	40	70
Hate Watiaf.																													
	Khia Khan .	Ditto .	Shahwani .	Ditto .	170	130	70	50	420	80	20	20	120	4	2	...	6	400	800	1,200	50	20	130	..	6	10	146	50	170
Pathan Wagzai.																													
7	Taj Mahummad Khan. Mukadam . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	80	70	50	40	240	80	20	20	120	4	...	...	4	300	300	600	40	10	70	...	6	...	76	30	80
Taha.																													
8	Rohilkhan Mukadum.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	60	50	40	20	170	80	20	20	120	4	...	...	4	500	300	800	40	10	50	...	3	4	57	20	60

Statement of Census of population and that of enumeration of animals, &c., &c., taken over in March, 1890—contd.

Number of Villages.	Name of Head-men or Maliks.	Tribe.	Section.	Sub-section.	Census.					Animals.														Enumeration of Houses.							Remarks.
					Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Total.	Number of cows.	Number of calves.	Number of bullocks.	Total.	Number of mares.	Number of fillies.	Number of horses.	Total.	Number of sheep.	Number of goats.	Total.	Donkeys.	Number of ploughs.	Number of houses.	Number of shops.	Number of masjids.	Number of towers.	Total.	Number of guns.	Number of swords.	
													Gori di fal.																	
9	Gohram Khan Muccadam.	Biloch	Danghi	Nahtani Chakrani.	30	25	20	10	85	40	10	10	60	2	...	...	2	100	150	250	20	5	20	...	2	...	22	15	30	
													Pir Koh.																	
10	Jangian Khan Mukadum.	Ditto	Bhutani	Ditto	30	20	10	5	65	40	5	6	51	2	...	...	2	100	100	200	20	4	20	...	2	...	22	10	30	
	Ghazi Khan	Ditto	Mirakzai	Nathani Darak.	120	80	60	40	300	100	20	40	160	8	...	...	8	300	700	1,000	40	50	80	...	5	...	85	50	120	
													Abasi Samni.																	
11	Nuhak Khan Mukadam.	Ditto	Peshbur	Nathani Chakrani	80	70	40	30	220	100	20	20	140	6	...	...	6	300	400	700	30	10	70	...	4	4	78	30	80	
													Zinkah.																	
12	Dost Ali Khan	Biloch	Peshbur	Nathani Chakrani.	40	30	15	10	95	60	20	10	90	3	...	...	3	200	200	400	20	6	30	...	4	...	34	20	40	
	Kaura Khan	Ditto	Kahli	Ditto	50	40	20	10	120	40	10	20	70	4	...	...	4	300	200	500	30	10	40	...	2	...	42	10	50	
	Janrak Khan	Ditto	Chandarzai	Nathani Darak.	100	80	50	30	260	100	20	40	160	...	...	...	...	200	300	500	50	20	80	...	4	5	89	20	100	
													Gumbaz.																	
13	Chakar Khan	Ditto	Niri I.	Nathani Darak Chakani.	160	140	60	50	410	100	20	40	160	6	...	...	6	400	400	800	50	30	140	...	4	10	154	50	160	
													Kahan.																	
14	Hijat	Ditto	Hechwani	Ditto	40	30	20	10	100	60	10	16	86	6	...	...	6	100	100	200	30	10	30	...	2	4	36	15	40	
													Lop Pati.																	
15	1. Mewa Khan 2. Baksh 3. Palman	Ditto	Zamkani	Nathani Darak.	160	140	80	40	420	200	40	120	360	50	10	...	60	600	600	1,200	60	50	140	...	4	5	149	50	160	
	Dauran Khan Mukadam.	Ditto	Shabiani	Ditto	120	100	60	40	320	100	20	80	200	6	...	...	6	700	500	1,200	40	40	100	...	4	5	109	60	120	
	Kabir Khan	Ditto	Karamzai	Ditto	40	30	20	10	100	50	10	40	100	4	...	...	4	700	200	900	30	30	30	...		...	33			

	Allah Khan Mukadam.	Ditto	Miranzai	Ditto	160	140	80	60	440	150	50	100	300	10	5	...	15	800	400	1,200	60	40	140	...	5	5	150	40	160
											Dae Thal.																		
16	Mobarik Khan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80	60	40	20	200	100	20	60	180	6	2	...	8	500	300	800	40	20	60	...	2	5	67	20	80
											Lap Waknlari.																		
17	Gaurahm Khan Mukadam.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80	70	20	30	200	60	10	40	110	5	...	...	5	300	300	600	40	25	70	...	2	...	72	20	80
											Pha Lawagah.																		
18	Berakham	Ditto	Ranezai	Ditto	40	30	15	10	95	60	10	10	80	2	..	...	2	800	400	1,200	20	4	30	...	1	...	31	4	40
											Loti.																		
19	Sirdar Kechi Khan and Sahazal Khan.	Ditto	Khiazai	Shumbani Bugti.	200	150	80	40	470	150	30	60	240	20	5	...	25	800	400	1,200	60	40	150	2	5	...	157	50	200
											Lashkar and Merns.																		
20	Rahim Khan and and Gilakhan.	Biloch	Shumbani	Ditto	200	150	100	50	500	200	40	120	360	20	5	...	25	800	800	1,600	60	60	150	...	4	10	164	40	200
											Geandasi Salori.																		
21	Dalehu and Mitha Khan.	Ditto	Syedani	Ditto	160	120	80	40	400	200	40	80	320	10	5	...	15	100	100	200	80	40	120	...	4	10	134	40	160
											Phailawagh Murgah.																		
22	Ali Mahummad Khan Mukadam and Jalal Khan.	Ditto	Jafrani	Massori Bugti.	300	250	100	50	700	200	40	80	320	30	10	...	40	800	800	1,600	100	50	200	...	4	...	204	50	300
	Shahali Khan Hyat Khan Shahdi Khan	Ditto	Bukshwani	Ditto.	350	300	150	100	900	300	50	120	470	40	10	...	50	100	100	200	100	60	300	...	10	...	310	60	350
											Kharcha.																		
23	Sher Mahummad Khan, Miandad	Ditto	Kariani	Ditto	160	150	60	40	410	100	40	60	200	15	...	...	15	800	800	1,600	80	40	150	...	5	4	159	40	160
											Sham Kalchas.																		
24	Hasilan Khan and Kadir Baksh.	Ditto	Nuhkani	Ditto	160	140	80	50	430	100	40	60	200	10	...	...	10	500	500	1,000	60	40	120	...	2	...	122	50	160

Statement of Census of population and that of enumeration of animals, &c., &c., taken over in March, 1890—concld.

					Census.					Animals.														Enumeration of Houses.							
Number of Villages.	Names of Head-men or Maliks.	Tribe.	Section.	Sub-section.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Total.	Number of cows.	Number of calves.	Number of bullocks.	Total.	Number of mares.	Number of fillies.	Number of horses.	Total.	Number of sheep.	Number of goats.	Total.	Donkeys.	Number of ploughs.	Number of houses.	Number of shops.	Number of masjids.	Number of towers.	Total.	Number of guns.	Number of swords.	Remarks.
	Gajrakha.																													
25	Lalloo Khan. Jalal Khan. Jange Khan.	Biloch	Jaskani	Massori Bugti	130	100	60	40	330	100	20	80	200	10	...	...	10	300	300	600	60	40	100	...	4	...	104	40	130	
	Mat Khandir.																													
26	Kaisar Khan Mukadam.	Ditto	Phadlani	Kalpur	250	200	150	100	700	200	50	100	350	30	10	...	40	600	600	1,200	120	60	200	...	10	...	210	50	250	
	Sui.																													
27	Duni Baksh	Ditto	Waneari	Ditto	160	120	80	60	420	100	20	80	200	10		...	10	200	600	800	80	40	120	...	4	...	124	40	160	
	Kuh Damt.																													
28	Udekhan, Amir-khan.	Ditto	Hothiani	Ditto	120	100	60	40	320	100	20	40	160	10	5	...	15	300	400	700	60	40	100	1	4	20	125	40	120	
	Shadin Asroli.																													
29	Bchilkhan	Biloch	Bakhlani	Kalpur	120	100	60	40	320	80	20	40	140	8	2	...	10	200	300	500	60	30	100	...	4	...	104	30	120	
	Gui.																													
30	Hydarkhan	Ditto	Hamzani	Ditto	120	100	60	40	320	60	20	40	120	8	...	...	8	300	300	600	60	30	100	...	2	...	102	20	120	
	Nas lag Zamurdan.																													
31	Jamolan Murid	Ditto	Pahak	Ditto	60	50	20	10	140	40	10	20	70	2	...	...	2	100	600	700	20	5	50	...	2	...	52	10	60	
	Bhui.																													
32	Hazuri Shahmiri	Ditto	Sandrani	Ditto	150	100	80	60	390	100	30	40	170	10	...	...	10	300	200	500	80	40	100	...	...		102	240	150	

										Mari.																			
33	Naskan Vakhan Shahali.	"	Nandrini	Ditto	160	150	80	60	450	60	20	80	160	25	5	...	30	300	700	1,000	80	50	150	...	4	...	154	50	160
										Landi.																			
34	Shahbaksh Allahyar and Dullah.	"	Pahi	Ditto	60	40	30	20	150	60	20	40	120	5	2	...	7	100	100	200	60	30	40	...	2	...	42	10	60
										Hadmar Panhan.																			
35	Gulzar	"	Baroni Dinari	Jat Bugti	100	80	60	30	270	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	80	10	20
										Dera Bugti.																			
36	Lakhira Jangi	Marhatta	Marhatta	Marhatta	60	40	20	10	130	50	10	...	60	5	...	...	5	50	50	100	30	40	40	...	1	...	41	10	60
										Whole Bugti Tuman.																			
37	Loung and Fattek.	Done	Done	Done	80	60	40	20	200	...	...	...	...	5	2	20	27	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	80
				TOTAL	5,325	4,264	2,520	1,600	13,709	4,450	1,020	2,142	7,612	504	105	25	634	16,390	16,460	32,850	2,180	1,345	4,100	33	175	140	4,448	1,383	5,205
				GRAND TOTAL	14,873	10,870	6,461	4,481	36,688	13,821	4,615	7,029	25,465	1,763	370	210	2,343	34,519	25,428	59,947	3,944	3,620	9,111	532	442	177	10,262	2,699	9,559

CHARLES E. YATE, *Major*,

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Statement J.

Statement showing the Number of Residents,

Number and Villages.		Malik.	Tribe.	Section.	Sub-Section.	Number of Residents.					Number			
											Cows.			
						Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Cows.	Calves.	Bullocks.	Total.
1	Sangan	Taju Khan	Barozai	Musalman	Suni	436	309	214	218	1,177	142	97	154	393
					Hindu	10	4	3	5	22	...	...	...	...
2	Garmah Kallan	......	......	Ditto	Khamis	77	72	75	59	283	38	13	25	75
3	Garmah Khurd	......	......	......	Mengal	109	90	93	68	360	26	10	30	66
					Total	632	475	385	350	1,842	206	119	209	534
4	Babar-Kach	Doda	Quat Khel	Musalman	Panezai Khojak	34	27	32	15	108	40	20	30	90
5	Kach	Mahomed Khan	Vanechi	Ditto	Vanechi	55	47	26	31	159	80	20	16	116
					Hindu	6	2	1	1	10	...	...	...	...
6	Mian Kach	Afzal Shah and Rasul Shah	Musalman	Syed	Bakhari	48	47	28	28	151	93	36	55	184
7	Indur	......	......	......	Hindu	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
8	Kot Ali Khan	Rozai	Musalman	Vanechi	Musalman	41	32	18	9	100	40	23	28	91
9	Babian	Bahadur	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	24	19	11	11	64	30	22	20	72
					Hindu	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
10	Tilo	Jalli	Ditto	Ditto	Musalman	26	22	8	26	82	54	22	39	115
11	Shahr Pir	Zalla Khan	Ditto	Ditto	Umrani	45	30	23	16	114	65	24	55	144
12	Varikha	Ismail	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	315	263	236	236	1,050	228	99	198	525
13	Sundri	Sharbat	Ditto	Mikhiani	Barozai	41	29	14	16	100	63	37	30	130
14	Belli	Halil	Ditto	Ditto	Kabal	26	21	20	22	89	62	23	29	114
15	Zahrol	Lalloo	Ditto	Vanechi	Dadzai	34	25	18	18	95	43	24	47	114
16	Dah	Gulistan	Ditto	Marizai	Dalamani	34	35	19	17	105	56	44	34	134
17	Shafa	Misri	Ditto	Vauechi	Umarani	25	21	15	8	69	34	18	27	79
		Saadat	Ditto	Ditto	...	92	80	49	35	256	64	34	50	148
18	Hasein	Malak Ali	Ditto	Ditto	Umarani	51	45	22	24	142	64	50	46	160
19	Gadh Driga	Ismail	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	24	20	13	15	7[illegible]	46	27	33	106
20	Barataka	Malak Shahin	Ditto	Mikhiani	Aliani	43	36	32	15	128	56	40	32	128
21	Ditto	Malak Adam	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	90	68	49	45	250	123	69	67	259
					Total	1,060	866	634	588	3,148	1,240	632	836	2,708
22	Gurh Gaza	Malak Kakim	Musalman	Mikhiaini	Marizai	48	38	28	25	139	71	47	37	155
23	Kam	Mirak and Bagh	Ditto	Ditto	Sarangani	56	50	46	38	190	79	48	64	186
24	Killa Gasa	Samend	Ditto	Ditto	Bazwani	26	24	27	16	93	57	35	35	127
25	Kanoha (known as Basti Rahim)	Mulla Aliff	Ditto	Khizrani	Mullezai	5	9	6	8	28	24	10	13	47
26	Hoki	Sharif	Ditto	Mikhiani	Marizai	18	15	14	9	56	39	13	7	82
27	Roga	Zargoon	Ditto	Abdullani	Ditto	21	16	10	10	57	27	14	23	64
28	Killa Gurmi	Toti	Ditto	Mikhiani	Abdullani	25	40	30	26	148	69	37	46	152
29	Ditto	Ditto	Hindu	Chavilla	Khatri	5	1	1	1	8	...	...	...	...
30	Ghund	Saadat	Musalman	Mikhiani	Abdullani	25	18	12	8	63	10	7	14	31
31	Tirur	Shaik	Ditto	Ditto	Miani	26	24	17	14	81	12	...	15	27
32	Asian	Pista Khan	Ditto	Sheikh	Jallani	33	26	13	10	82	7	4	16	27
33	Raman	Mulla	Ditto	Mikhiani	Abdulla and Miani	66	62	48	27	203	51	22	75	148
		Hakim	Ditto	Ditto	Hindu	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
					Total	382	323	252	192	1,149	440	232	345	1,017

Cattle, Arms, &c., in the Shahrig Tahsil.

OF ANIMALS.												NUMBER OF HOUSES.					NUMBER OF ARMS.						
HORSES.				CAMELS.			SHEEP AND GOATS.																
Mares.	Colts.	Horses.	Total.	She Camel.	Camels.	Total.	Sheep.	Goats.	Total.	Donkeys.	Ploughs.	Houses.	Shops.	Masjids.	Fort and Towers.	Total.	Pistols, English.	Pistols, Country.	Rifles, English.	Rifles, Country.	Swords, English.	Swords, Country.	REMARKS.
11	...	9	20	...	...	...	11	65	76	9	80½	139	5	8	17	169	1	11	2	56	...	103	Arsla Khan has one English pistol and one rifle, and Tajoo Khan one rifle.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	2	7	11	28	39	2,191	1,607	3,798	171	13½	8	...	1	1	10	...	3	...	31	...	21	
1	...	...	1	49	40	89	2,254	1,566	3,820	61	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	39	These men are not settled in one place.
17	...	11	28	60	68	128	4,456	3,238	7,694	241	122	147	5	9	18	179	1	14	2	111	...	163	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	12	18	2	3	2	25	...	...	...	1	...	10	
5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	24	24	27	8	16	2	1	4	23	...	...	...	11	...	32	The village is in Babian Illaqua.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
2	...	...	2	...	...	...	40	200	240	3	22	35	3	2	2	42	...	...	...	4	...	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	122	212	4	4	13	...	1	...	14	...	...	...	2	...	3	This village is in Spintangi Illaqua.
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	10	30	4	7	14	2	1	...	17	...	...	...	2	...	7	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	9	13	...	1	4	18	...	...	...	2	...	8	Ditto.
2	...	...	2	...	...	...	51	128	179	12	9	20	...	1	6	27	...	...	...	7	...	11	Ditto.
4	...	3	7	...	...	...	5,152	3,419	8,571	338	90	10	...	...	1	11	...	1	1	42	1	35	Ditto Malik Hussain Shah has one English rifle.
1		...	1	...	...	...	265	133	398	7	10	13	...	2	2	17	...	1	...	3	...	5	This village is in Spintangi Illaqua.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	13	92	...	8½	17	...	1	1	19	...	...	...	3	...	8	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	147	225	4	15	11	...	1	1	13	...	...	...	5	...	10	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	193	433	...	19	15	...	2	3	20	...	...	...	7	...	13	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	37	147	...	13½	7	...	1	5	13	4	...	...	5	...	9	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	109	209	6	19½	19	...	1	1	21	...	...	...	6	...	17	Ditto.
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	105	134	239	3	20	18	...	1	3	22	...	...	...	4	...	13	Ditto.
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	141	156	...	7	10	...	1	3	14	...	...	...	6	1	12	Ditto.
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	66	41	107	9	15½	15	1	1	1	18	...	...	...	4	...	4	Ditto.
2	1	...	3	...	...	...	54	302	356	2	39	15	...	1	2	18	...	...	...	15	...	8	Ditto.
19	1	4	24	...	...	...	6,465	5,167	11,632	419	328	280	10	22	41	353	4	2	1	129	2	214	
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	264	225	489	20	16	35	...	1	8	44	...	...	...	14	...	6	Gurni Illaqua.
1	1	...	2	...	...	...	55	78	133	9	23	41	...	1	8	50	...	...	...	15	...	14	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	88	118	3	17	26	...	1	2	29	...	...	...	5	...	4	Ditto.
1	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	6	10	1	3	5	...	1	2	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	1	5	10	...	1	1	12	...	...	...	2	...	2	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	27	77	6	10	15	...	1	1	17	...	...	...	3	...	2	Ditto.
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	10	11	...	17	34	...	1	2	37	...	...	...	8	...	7	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	35	115	5	7	8	...	1	2	11	...	...		2	...	5	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	39	134	...	7	10	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	38	91	3	9	9	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	6	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	59	145	10	46	51	...	3	4	58	...	...	...	6	...	9	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
4	1	...	5	...	1	1	718	623	1,341	64	160	244	5	13	30	292	...	...	...	57	...	57	

Statement showing the Number of Residents,

Number and Village.		Malik.	Tribe.	Section.	Sub-section.	Number of Residents.					Number			
											Cows.			
						Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Cows.	Calves.	Bullocks.	Total.
34	Garboz	Ismail	Musulman	Mikhiani	Aspani	14	15	7	13	49	28	19	15	62
35	Marpani	Zargoon	Ditto	Marpani	Ditto	28	25	23	23	99	47	35	36	118
36	Khidrani	Murad Ali	Ditto	Mikhiani	Umarzai	66	65	43	39	213	66	54	98	218
37	Tor	Ali Murad	Ditto	Ditto	Akozai	59	49	30	24	162	52	24	43	119
38	Pas Wahai	Walidad	Ditto	Ditto	Umaranzai	24	19	5	5	53	16	1	10	37
39	Aspani	Nubhoo	Ditto	Ditto	Aspani	68	66	65	54	252	111	72	85	268
					Hindu	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
40	Londi	Mian Dad	Ditto	Ditto	Aspani	12	10	9	8	39	21	12	24	57
41	Nazi	Sadik	Ditto	Ditto	Bazwani	28	25	23	10	86	24	15	22	61
42	Killa Pitta	Gullan	Ditto	Ditto	Marizai	24	25	19	18	86	53	23	41	117
43	Sheikhan	Abdul Wahah and Habib	Ditto	Sheikh Mikhiani	Jallan Narangani	51	48	30	20	149	39	25	29	93
44	Lal Khan	Kazmat	Ditto	Sheikh	Jallani	14	15	22	10	61	21	16	18	55
45	Killa Mazra	Mazra	Ditto	Mikhiani	Akozai	16	22	15	6	59	21	15	17	53
					Total Harnai Illequa	406	383	291	230	1,310	499	321	438	1,258
46	Gachina	Mobla Alif, Jano, and Mian Khan	Musalman	Mikhiani	Khamis Abdullani Bazwani	152	120	69	66	407	112	62	101	275
47	Nasak	Aziz Ibrahim	Ditto	Ditto	Aspani	41	29	19	22	111	30	17	41	88
48	Chhiyoo	Azoorka	Ditto	Ditto	Abdullani	67	53	42	45	207	136	56	90	282
49	Dargi	Shaik	Ditto	Sarangzai Kakar.	Sezai	4	3	2	2	11	2	...	2	4
50	Kach	Alif	Ditto	Zhobi	Ditto	4	3	4	4	15	3	4	2	9
51	Ragni	Halim son of Yusuf	Musalman	Mikhiani	Bazwani	35	29	17	22	103	35	11	14	60
52	Punga	Latif and Rashid	Ditto	Ditto Sheikh	Akozai Jallani	29	21	18	9	77	14	5	12	31
53	Shahrig	Wasil and Mursil	Ditto	Mikhiani	Umranzai	61	46	23	17	147	33	25	56	114
54	Basti Sheikhan	Payo	Ditto	Sheikh	Jallani	25	20	15	12	72	24	20	25	69
55	Kaloo Tangi	Kaloo	Ditto	Mikhiani	Abdullani	9	7	3	3	22	[illegible]	6	5	19
56	Doran Tangi	Doran	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	12	11	3	4	30	8	5	12	25
57	Selas Tangi	Wahah	Ditto	Ditto	Selas	8	5	4	2	19	3	3	2	8
58	Chungi	Mouladad	Ditto	Ditto	Umranzai	18	12	6	5	41	9	14	12	35
59	Amboh	Musa	Ditto	Ditto	Abdullani	23	18	8	7	56	30	8	30	68
60	Shauliza	Basir	Ditto	Vanechi	Chatrizai	7	6	6	4	23	6	4	4	14
61	Khosh	Lalloo Umarshah, &c.	Ditto	Ditto Syad	Sezai Kadian	73	50	23	17	163	39	27	37	103
62	Ghundi and Goshki	Gani and Shaik	Ditto	Sarangzai	Sezai	166	100	56	40	362	30	20	50	100
63	Zarzi	Doran and Ali Mahomed	Ditto	Ditto	Timurzai	320	150	105	110	685	15	15	120	150
64	Ispin Zindi	Pir Mahomed and Baran	Ditto	Ditto	Brahimzai	260	125	50	45	480	25	20	111	156
65	Dizi	Bahlol Khan	Ditto	Panezai	Hussain Khanzai	105	78	70	57	310	31	22	48	101
66	Mangi	Wahah Khan Payo Khan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	218	206	172	149	745	156	80	85	321
67	Mudgorge	Korang	Ditto	Kakor	......	12	12	12	11	47	...	...	...	...
68	Zaudra	Khabil Khan	Ditto	Panezai	Hamanzai	167	139	122	90	518	2	3	71	76
69	Kowas	Nobin and others	Ditto	Tarin	Darpani Aspani	485	346	257	161	1,249	8	6	131	145
70	Basti Rahmat	Rahmat	Ditto	Panezai	Khwajazai	18	15	13	20	66	...	...	18	18
71	Warchum	Saifah Din	Ditto	Sarangzai	Brahimzai	39	34	27	16	116	5	2	22	29

Cattle, Arms, &c., in the Shahrig Tahsil,—contd.

OF ANIMALS.												NUMBER OF HOUSES.					NUMBER OF ARMS.						
Horses.				Camels.			Sheep and Goat.																
Mares.	Colts.	Horses.	Total.	She Camels.	Camels.	Total.	Sheep.	Goat.	Total.	Donkeys.	Ploughs.	Houses.	Shops.	Masjids.	Forts and Towers.	Total.	Pistols, English.	Pistols, Country.	Rifles, English.	Rifles, Country.	Swords, English.	Swords, Country.	Remarks.
2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	40	40	...	8	17	...	1	2	20	...	...	...	5	...	7	Harnai Illaqua.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	80	232	10	15	32	...	1	2	35	...	...	...	11	...	9	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	3	35	5	39	54	...	1	14	69	...	...	...	11	...	19	Ditto.
3	...	3	6	...	...	...	2	36	38	3	25	41	4	1	4	50	...	...	...	3	...	6	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	7	4	1	3	15	...	...	...	2	...	5	Ditto.
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	94	121	215	4	40	78	1	1	7	87	...	1	...	22	...	25	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	2	7	12	...	1	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	3	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	15	...	1	2	18	...	...	...	4	...	...	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	18	98	4	16	31	...	1	7	39	...	...	...	7	...	5	Ditto.
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	66	20	86	5	16	24	...	2	7	33	...	1	..	7	...	9	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	17	...	1	3	21	...	...	...	2	...	1	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	37	...	8	11	...	1	4	16	...	...	...	5	...	4	Ditto.
5	1	4	10	...	...	...	426	362	788	37	198	339	9	13	58	419	...	2	...	79	...	93	
2	...	...	2	...	...	...	185	81	266	...	58	69	2	3	8	82	...	1	...	25	...	32	Gachina.
1	1	...	2	...	...	...	120	30	150	6	...	25	...	2	6	33	...	...	...	7	...	4	Ditto.
4	...	...	4	...	...	...	60	70	130	4	45	46	...	1	15	62	...	...	...	15	...	14	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	20	44	2	1	3	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	40	120	3	1	4	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	2	Ditto.
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	100	50	150	2	7	17	...	2	3	22	...	...	...	6	...	6	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	10	30	...	6	10	...	1	1	12	...	...	...	4	...	3	Ditto.
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	120	40	160	1	28	35	4	3	2	33	...	...	...	11	1	3	Shahrig.
2	...	...	2	...	...	...	110	40	150	2	12	13	...	2	2	17	...	...	...	8	...	4	Ditto.
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	62	...	62	...	4	4	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	2	...	2	Ditto.
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	20	10	30	...	6	9	...	1	2	12	...	...	...	3	...	1	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	20	...	1	5	...	1	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	2	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2	20	...	6	8	...	2	3	13	...	...	...	2	...	3	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	40	...	15	12	...	1	1	14	...	...	...	5	...	2	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	2	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	262	154	416	6	19	33	...	4	7	44	...	...	...	10	...	9	Ditto.
5	...	1	6	...	...	...	3,500	4,700	7,200	100	5	70	...	...	1	71	...	...	2	50	...	3	Two rifles are with Sardar Halim Khan.
9	3	1	13	...	...	...	3,000	9,000	12,000	100	20	130	...	...	...	130	...	...	...	100	..	30	
8	1	2	11	...	...	...	2,100	5,300	7,400	55	18	102	...	...	...	102	1	2	...	150	...	20	One pistol is with Pir Mahummad.
2	1	...	3	...	...	...	1,187	499	1,686	18	24	63	...	2	8	73	...	...	...	19	...	4	
16	1	...	17	...	...	...	1,904	484	2,388	43	76	73	...	4	...	77	...	1	1	64	...	28	
2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	226	226	...	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	6	...	1	
6	...	...	6	...	...	...	962	379	1,341	19	35½	13	...	2	...	15	...	1	...	39	...	11	
1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	6	146	65½	195	1	5	...	201	...	...	...	118	...	53	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	75	175	...	4	7	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	
5	...	...	5	...	...	...	330	260	590	...	11	14	...	1	...	15	...	...	...	16	...	8	

Statement showing the Number of Residents,

Number and Village.	Malik.	Tribe.	Section.	Sub-section.	Number of residents.					Number			
										Cows.			
					Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Cows.	Calves.	Bullocks	Total.
72 Khan .	Allahdad .	Musalman.	Sarangzai .	Brahimzai .	50	29	19	26	124	2	...	10	12
73 Wam .	Mashal . .	Ditto .	Isakhel .	Balelzai .	30	35	15	18	98	...	...	12	12
74 Gharzi .	Ikbal . .	Ditto .	Sarangzai	Idamzai .	114	86	108	84	392	...	...	57	57
75 Tanzi .	Halim . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Sezai . .	54	53	48	42	197	...	...	30	30
76 Ahmadan .	Yasin and Wabah . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Nasirzai .	190	166	175	80	611	3	1	81	85
77 Kach .	Ahmed . .	Ditto .	Panezai .	Brahimzai .	42	35	52	29	158	...	...	28	28
78 Kach Zargoon .	Sardar Rahimdad . .	Ditto .	Dumar .	Sarahzai Nasirzai .	399	290	282	159	1,130	14	4	6	24
				Total .	3,237	2,332	1,845	1,378	8,792	783	440	1,323	2,546

Persons belonging to Punjab, &c.,

Number and Village.	Malik.	Tribe.	Section.	Sub-section.	Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Cows.	Calves.	Bullocks	Total.
	Railway line from Station Fullers Camp to Station Babar Kach.	Musalman	......	......	4,651	50	35	3	4,739	...	...	...	...
		Hindu .	......	......	988	105	46	31	1,170	51	42	...	93
		Europeans and Eurasians .	......	......	51	16	18	12	97	...	...	...	...
				Total .	5,690	171	99	46	6,006	51	42	...	93
				Grand Total .	11,407	4,550	3,506	2,784	22,247	3,219	1,786	3,151	8,156

Cattle, Arms, &c., in the Shahrig Tahsil.

OF ANIMALS.												NUMBER OF HOUSES.					NUMBER OF ARMS.						
HORSES.				CAMELS.			SHEEP AND GOATS.																
Mares.	Colts.	Horses.	Total.	She Camels.	Camels.	Total.	Sheep.	Goat.	Total.	Donkeys.	Ploughs.	Houses.	Shops.	Masjids.	Forts and Towers.	Total.	Pistols, English.	Pistols, Country.	Rifles, English.	Rifles, Country.	Swords, English.	Swords, Country.	REMARKS.
1	1	...	2	...	...	...	100	50	150	...	5	30	...	1	...	31	...	...	...	10	...	2	
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	200	100	300	...	6	23	...	2	...	25	...	...	...	10	...	2	
4	4	...	8	...	...	...	727	474	1,201	...	28½	84	...	3	...	87	...	1	...	29	...	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	600	1,200	...	15	40	...	2	...	42	...	...	...	30	...	14	
6	...	...	6	...	...	...	990	511	1,501	...	40½	100	2	4	...	106	...	...	...	35	...	24	
3	...	...	3	...	...	...	260	140	400	...	13	26	...	1	...	27	...	...	...	15	...	9	
6	...	1	7	...	...	...	2,575	2,650	5,225	530	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	14	
87	15	5	107	...	...	...	18,751	26,026	44,777	1,067	381	1,280	9	53	62	1,404	1	6	3	810	1	349	
and residing in Baluchistan.																							
...	...	11	11	...	405	405	...	81	81	1,682	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The camels belong to Darya Khan, Camel Jemadar, and others and are employed on Khattan Petroleum work.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	41	130	...	61	262	...	...	323	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	11	11	...	405	405	...	122	122	1,812	...	81	262	...	...	343	...	...	...	...	...	...	
132	18	35	185	68	466	534	30,816	35,416	66,232	3,640	1,389	2,371	300	110	209	2,990	6	24	6	1,186	3	876	

CHARLES E. YATE, *Major,*

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Statement of Census of Population and that of Enumeration of

Number of Village.	Name of Malik.	Tribe.	Section.	Sub-section.	Census.						
					Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Total.	Number of cows.	Number of calves.
				Thal	Tahsil.						D
1	Usman and Kamal	Tarin . . .	Umarzai . .	Umarzai . .	519	367	165	189	1,240	426	188
2	Mahummad Khan.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Mirzai . . .	77	72	30	21	200	85	31
3	Jalal Khan . .	Dauranizai Luni .	Luni . . .	Shambozai . .	15	14	8	2	39	26	11
4	Umar Khan . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	14	12	10	11	47	33	13
5	Noor Khan . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto and Mirzanzai	13	10	16	6	45	19	13
6	Fazil Khan . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto and Umarzai	49	43	30	29	151	76	41
7	Bangan Sheikh .	Ditte . .	Ditto . .	Sheikh Morozai .	57	60	19	26	162	83	63
8	Khalel . . .	Zarkoon. . .	Zarkoon . .	Perozai . .	34	35	19	14	102	82	40
9	Daulalali . .	Dawrani Luni .	Luni . . .	Kana Khel Umarzai	9	7	9	4	29	19	12
10	Fazil Khan . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Shadozai . .	19	16	16	8	59	32	19
11	Samaudar Khan .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Shamozai . .	45	40	36	21	142	121	48
12	Nawab Khan. .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ghazni . . .	116	92	70	28	306	123	38
13	Misri Khan . .	Luni . . .	Ditto . .	Shadozai . .	47	44	36	28	155	109	54
14	Mir Khan . .	Dawrani Luni .	Ditto . .	Damalo . . .	64	79	35	38	216	72	53
15	Hassan Shah .	Syad . . .	Syad . . .	Chishti . . .	6	7	6	1	20	3	3
16	Azim . . .	Daurani Luni .	Luni . . .	Daryozai . .	23	26	25	17	91	33	31
17	Asad . . .	Zarkoon . .	Zarkoon . .	Jamalzai . .	47	38	21	19	125	68	47
18	Jamalan . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Khedarzai . .	51	45	31	23	150	69	51
19	Doda Khan . .	Daurani Luni .	Katakkhel, etc. .	Katakkhel, etc., .	45	45	38	30	158	87	49
20	Habib Khan . .	Zarkoon . .	Zarkoon . .	Brahimzai . .	10	13	8	8	39	35	8
21	Shabaz Khan. .	Tarin . . .	Chotiwal . .	Chotiwal . .	83	76	68	50	277	84	54
22	Mahi Khan . .	Zarkoon . .	Zarkoon . .	Brahimzai . .	28	29	22	8	87	28	21
23	Ghaisi Khan . .	Daurani Luni .	Luni . . .	Kakakkhel, etc., .	86	79	39	23	227	60	35
24	Dowlatali . .	Kakar . . .	Shadozai . .	Alijanzai . .	35	28	20	20	103	43	22
25	Mulla Taju . .	Zarkoon . .	Zarkoon . .	Jamalzai . .	13	27	12	17	58	92	33
26	Kaim Khan . .	Dauranzai Luni .	Luni . . .	Isazai . . .	181	158	113	104	556	172	132
27	Ismail . . .	Tarin . . .	Lasyani . .	Khudiani . .	104	87	69	71	331	81	73
28	Mouladad . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Bahamani . .	213	165	118	128	624	114	98
29	Bazar Khan . .	Kakar . . .	Shadozai . .	Alyanzai . .	130	126	94	72	422	122	73
30	Khala Khan . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	100	67	55	41	263	169	62
31	Mir Haji . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Shahbazai . .	106	75	49	44	274	104	42
32	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	28	20	15	14	77	21	22
33	Alan Khan . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	196	172	130	97	595	257	138
34	Wazir Khan . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	22	28	18	16	84	17	10
35	Jalal Khan . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	116	90	69	60	335	178	66
36	Amir Mahummad .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	40	42	31	30	143	67	26
37	Syad Hussain Shah.	Syad . . .	Tarin . . .	Chisti . . .	9	13	9	8	39	48	9
				Duki Tahsil Establishment.	30*	5	3	1	38	...	...
				Total .	2,779	2,342	1,561	1,327	8,009	3,258	1,729
				Loralai Bazaar .	773	115	62	45	995	61	33
				GRAND TOTAL .	3,552	2,457	1,623	1,372	9,004	3,319	

Animals, etc., etc., taken over in the Duki Tahsil in March, 1890.

Animals.										Enumeration of Houses.								
Number of bullocks.	Total.	Number of mares.	Number of fillies.	Number of horses.	Total.	Number of sheep.	Number of goat.	Total.	Donkeys.	Number of ploughs.	Number of houses.	Shops.	Masjids.	Towers.	Total.	Number of guns.	Number of swords.	Remarks.
u	k	i																
264	878	24	...	2	26	507	86	593	93	89	246	6	3	10	265	57	161	
68	184	3	...	...	3	130	20	150	17	23	31	...	...	1	32	5	35	
21	58	1	...	...	1	30	10	40	...	10	2	...	1	1	4	...	6	
12	58	1	...	...	1	20	1	21	...	6	...	....	...	2	2	3	11	
19	51	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	4	...	1	2	7	...	9	
51	168	3	...	...	3	140	60	200	...	25	53	...	1	4	58	11	32	
55	201	2	1	...	3	103	28	131	...	27	23	...	1	3	27	17	29	
15	137	1	...	1	2	2,215	190	2,405	41	7	1	...	1	...	2	1	18	
9	40	1	1	...	2	20	7	27	...	4	2	...	...	...	2		4	
23	74	...	...	...	...	120	24	144	...	11	3	...	1	...	4		7	
40	218	14	2	...	16	450	80	530	...	24	...	...	2	4	6	12	3	*Out of this three are breech-loading rifles.
146	307	4	...	1	5	150	33	183	...	73	10	...	10	3	23	1	84	
71	234	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	35	2	...	1	1	4	1	29	
92	217	4	1	...	5	58	15	73	2	40	30	2	2	3	37	1	46	
15	21	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	
36	100	2	...	...	2	71	8	79	...	18	6	...	1	5	12	3	17	
62	177	10	1	2	13	130	12	142	...	31	16	...	1	1	18	...	31	
78	198	8	1	1	10	110	20	130	...	39	...	...	2	...	2	1	18	
89	225	8	1	...	9	50	11	61	...	44	18	...	1	5	24	2	27	
9	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	1	3	7	3	4	
100	238	7	1	...	8	50	80	138	2	50	74	1	2	4	81	7	37	
43	92	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	21	18	...	1	5	24	1	15	
69	164	12	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	34	1	1	2	6	10	4	55	
50	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	42	...	1	2	45	4	13	
44	169	5	...	...	5	49	93	562	...	22	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	
197	501	12	1	1	14	270	25	295	14	98	149	9	1	5	164	12	84	
132	286	9	...	...	9	80	10	90	...	15	144	...	3	3	150	9	39	
200	412	16	3	1	20	405	129	534	28	100	197	11	3	9	220	31	85	
183	313	10	2	...	12	305	44	349	10	56	195	3	1	3	202	19	90	
79	310	8	...	...	8	200	20	220	2	28	94	2	1	1	98	15	40	
85	231	12	3	...	15	150	14	164	...	36	108	3	2	1	114	9	49	
43	86	3	...	...	3	80	3	83	...	16	19	...	1	...	20	2	12	
159	554	16	...	...	16	1,542	92	1,634	35	106	159	4	2	2	167	18	57	
22	49	3	...	...	3	30	1	31	...	10	16	...	1	...	17	3	13	
122	366	6	1	1	8	410	103	513	12	63	158	4	1	1	164	23	91	
52	145	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	35	41	...	1	1	43	8	40	
12	69	1	1	...	2	120	6	126	...	7	10	...	1	...	11	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	*Out of this ten are Hindus.
2,711	7,698	221	22	11	254	8,415	1,233	9,648	257	1,254	1,875	46	55	92	2,068	332	1,303	
3	79	12	...	2	14	20	176	196	187	2	122	205	...	2	329	6*	25	*Matchlocks.
2,714	7,795	233	22	13	268	8,435	1,409	9,844	444	1,256	1,997	251	55	94	2,397	333	1,328	

CHARLES E. YATE, *Major,*

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

N

Statement K.

Statement B showing the number of Murder cases in the Thal-Chotiali District during the year 1890-91.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Cases					Persons					
Stations.	Reported.	Admitted.	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Per cent. convicted to admitted.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per cent. convicted to arrested.	Discharged.	Pending.	Remarks.
Sibi	3	3	1	1	33·33	1	1	100	...	...	(One is a case of adultery. The accused killed his wife and took refuge under the house of his Sirdar. The Sirdar refused to hand him over to the police. The case will be decided by Jirga).
Harnai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shahrig	3	3	1	1	33·33	1	1	100	...	...	
Loralai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Duki	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	7	7	2	2	28·57	2	2	100	...	...	

CHAS. E. YATE, *Major,*
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Statement L.

List of Serious Crimes committed in the Agency during 1890-91.

No	Date.	Nature of offence.	Parties and particulars of the case.	Remarks.
	1890.			
1	21st April .	Adultery and murder.	Mussamut Pango of the Hamzazai clan was suspected of adultery and was murdered by one Dalim, who was living in Kandahar.	The offender has made his way to Kandahar, and the case has been filed at present.
2	14th May .	Murder .	One Allahditta, mason, was murdered at Mudgorge by some men, names unknown.	The murderers are at large, and no trace of them could be found.
3	19th May	Unnatural crime and murder.	One Karam Mengal committed unnatural crime with a son of Hadi Mazarani, who saw him and killed the accused with sticks and stones.	The case was put up before the jirga according to the customs of the country, and it was decided that, as accused is dead his father should pay R200 to the complainant for the offence.
4	2nd June .	Adultery and murder.	One Sabzal Marri murdered his wife for committing adultery with one Ismail Mazarani Marri and Binatikhan.	The case was put up before the jirga according to the customs of the country, and it was awarded that the accused persons should pay to the complainant one girl in marriage, R200 in cash, 2 swords, and one girl, or R400 in cash respectively.
5	10th July .	Blood feud .	Badi Sherani was found murdered by the sons of Dost Muhammad, Muhammadani Marri, and some other muccadams owing to the old feud between the two sections. On 15th February, 1891, the Sheranis retaliated on the Muhammadanis by murdering Taghia Muhammadani Marri.	Both the cases were put up before the jirga and settled according to the customs of the country.
6	13th November.	Robbery and Murder.	A signaller, a bhistie, and a passenger were found dead with their throats cut at the Railway Station Kach. The almirah of tickets was also found open, and R38-10 in cash missing from it. Iron chain of Post Office door was likewise broken and R92 found short.	The Police arrested one Zard Muhammad, a mistri, and a few others on suspicion but released, as there was no proof against them. The Panezai Maliks of Kach have been held responsible and the case put up before jirga. Three months' grace has been granted to them, and if by that time they fail to trace the culprits, the case will be taken up by Jirga again at Ziarat, when the question of compensation will be discussed and decided.
7	7th December .	Ditto .	Certain thieves committed house-breaking and effected an entrance into one Ramditta's house at Ahmadan, a village near Kach. The culprits shut up the mouths and eyes of Ramditta and his companion Tara, while they were asleep, and fastened them to a charpoy and kept two bags of jowari loaded over them. The men struggled hard to get rid of their loads, but the culprits stabbed Ramditta with a knife on his neck and Tara on his foot. The former died and the latter survived, although severely wounded.	The matter was investigated by Police but no trace of offenders found. The responsible Ahmadan Maliks were called to Sibi, and case put up before jirga. The Maliks applied for three months' grace; and in case of their failure to trace the culprits by this time, the case had to be put up again to jirga at Ziarat, when the question of compensation will be discussed and decided.
8	8th December .	Murder .	One Ghani Afghan was murdered at a distance of half a mile near tahsil building, Harnai.	The suspected murderers in this case are Khorasani Afghans, who are still at large, and no trace of them yet found. Matter reported to Agent to the Governor General (*vide* this office No. 608 of 17th February, 1891).

List of Serious Crimes committed in the Agency during 1890-91—**contd.**

No.	Date.	Nature of offence.	Parties and particulars of the case.	REMARKS.
9	18th December	Murder .	Rursingh constable murdered one Amarsingh Constable, both attached to Political Agent's Treasure Guard.	The case was tried by First Class Magistrate, Sibi, and committed to the Sessions Court. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to death on 29th December, 1890, but on his appealing the High Court altered the sentence of Sessions Judge to that of transportation for life. He was sent to Shikarpur Jail where he was found mad. He is now in the Lunatic Asylum at Hyderabad, Sindh.
10	28th " .	Ditto .	An Arya Samaj priest and one of his pupils were found murdered between the Cantonment limits of Loralai and hills called Sour Range.	The proceedings in this case were taken up by Zhob's officials, and Agent to the Governor General informed of the fact.
	1891.			
11	29th January .	Ditto .	One Gulab, a coolie on the Railway Works near Harnai, killed another coolie by name Yasin.	The murderer was arrested and tried by First Class Magistrate. The prisoner having been found guilty the Sessions Judge sentenced him to death. He appealed to High Court; and as this was rejected, he was hanged to death on 4th April, 1891.
12	2nd February .	Ditto .	Three Oryanis murdered on Meran Khetran of Kohlu.	The case was put up before jirga, who awarded that the accused should give to the heirs of deceased R500 in cash, one sword, and one gun with a girl in marriage. This award was agreed to by the parties concerned, and confirmed by Political Agent.
13	15th ditto .	Blood feud	Doda Sherani Marri retaliated on the Muhammadanis by killing one Taghia Muhammadani.	This case is indentical with No. 5. It was put up before jirga, and case settled according to the custom of the country.
14	28th March .	Ditto .	One Alihan, Sowar of the Lasianis, had been beaten by one Paindkhan Marpani. The Lasianis were thus on their watch to retaliate, when, on 28th March, 1891, one Kamalkhan Lasiani struck Paindkhan with a stone made him senseless. The Marpanis hearing, in their turn, rushed to the spot and retaliated upon the Lasianis with the result that thirty-seven men were wounded on both sides, and one Paindaw on the Lasianis side ultimately died of wounds.	Case was put up before jirga who decided that securities of R4,000 and R5,000 be taken from the Lasianis and Marpanis, respectively, to be forfeited if peace was broken by the parties.

CHAS. E. YATE, *Major,*

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Statement M.

Statement of Judicial work of the various Officers in the Thal-Choliali District during the year 1890-91.

Officers.	Civil Suit. Original.	Civil Suit. Appeal.	Execution of decrees.	Criminal Trials. Original.	Criminal Trials. Appeals.	Remarks.
Deputy Commissioner, District Judge, and Sessions Judge.	...	12	...	8	8	
Assistant Political Agent, Loralai	2	2	...	3	...	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	72	11	57	118	18	
Do. Do., Duki	161	...	30	40	2	
Tahsildar, Sibi	199	...	108	108	...	
Do., Shahrig	219	...	56	118	...	
Munsiff, Sibi	587	...	177	88	...	
Naib Tahsildar, Sibi	6	...	1	...	...	
Do., Duki	37	...	...	19	...	
Do., Sinjawi	7	...	2	3	...	
TOTAL	1,290	25	431	505	28	

Statement N.

Statement showing the number of Criminal and Civil Cases in the different Tahsils, decided according to the nationality of the accused or litigants during 1890-91.

Names.	Criminal. *Versus* natives of India.	Criminal. *Versus* natives of the country.	Criminal. Total.	Civil. Between natives of India only.	Civil. Between natives of India and natives of country.	Civil. Between natives of the country only.	Civil. Total.	Remarks.
Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali (Original).	6	2	8	...	...	...	...	
Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali (Appeals).	7	1	8	8	...	4	12	
Assistant Political Agent, Loralai (Original).	1	2	3	2	...	...	2	
Assistant Political Agent, Loralai (Appeals).	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi (Original).	102	34	136*	47	9	16	72	*136 include original cases and appeals.
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi (Appeals).				11	...	...	11	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki (Original).	24	16	40	126	22	13	161	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki (Appeals).	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Tahsildar, Sibi	59	49	108	152	15	32	199	
Do., Shahrig	88	30	118	178	17	24	219	
Munsiff, Sibi	78	10	88	494	55	38	587	
Naib Tahsildar, Sibi	...	...	...	4	...	2	6	
Do., Duki	1	18	19	...	5	32	37	
Do., Sinjawi	2	1	3	5	2	...	7	
TOTAL	370	163	533	1,028	126	161	1,351	

CHAS. E. YATE, *Major,*

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

APPENDIX C.

No. 2509, dated 2nd September 1891.

From—Captain H. M. TEMPLE, Political Agent, Kalat,

To—The Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, Quetta.

I have the honour to forward, herewith, the Administration Report for the year 1890-91 of this Agency.

Administration Report of the Kalat Agency for the year 1890-91.

1.—ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

Captain H. M. Temple, B.S.C., held charge of the Agency throughout the year.

Appendix 1 shows the movements of the Political Agent during the year.

2. There were several changes in the subordinate administrative staff of the Agency during the year under report. Munshi Najaf Ali, Native Assistant, in the Bolan Pass, had been only three months in charge of his office, when he was appointed Native Attaché to the Political Agent, in charge of the Ex-Amir Muhamad Yakub Khan. He left for Dehra Dun on the 2nd July, 1890.

3. Khan Bahadur Aladad Khan was appointed to succeed him as Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass. He assumed charge of his duties on the 20th September, 1890.

4. From the 3rd July to the 9th September, 1891, the Head Clerk of the Bolan office remained in charge of the current duties. Lala Udho Das, Tahsildar on the Khan's lands, was transferred to the Bori Tahsil, and Lala Tola Ram was sent to the Khan's lands. The latter assumed charge of his duties on the 15th July, 1890. Lala Tola Ram was transferred to Sibi and Lala Khillu Ram succeeded him from Dera Ghazi Khan on the 7th October, 1890.

5. A list of the gazetted officers in this district is attached. (*Vide* Appendix II.)

2.—REVENUE.

(*a*).—*Receipts*.

6. The sum collected by this Agency during the year under report amounted to R69,285-14-9, as detailed below :—

....	Water-rate.			Extra cess.			Total.		
	R	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*
Kalat lands	52,770	10	2	1,673	12	7	54,444	6	9
....	Excise.			Fines, &c.			Total.		
Bolan	14,000	0	0	841	8	0	14,841	8	0
				TOTAL			69,285	14	9

7. The receipts on the Kalat lands have fallen from R96,525 in 1889-90, to R54,444-6-9 in 1890-91.

8. The decrease in the revenue was due chiefly to two causes. In the previous year the receipts were swelled by the collection of sums which were in arrears. Secondly, there was a want of water in the latter year in the Nur-wah and Sir-wah Canals. They are both subsidiaries of the Begari canal. During the year under report the water-rate assessment amounted to R63,746, while in the year 1890-91 the assessment amounted to R79,945. In the year 1889-90, all outstanding balances were realised, while a sum of R10,035-8 was remitted to the zemindars, chiefly owing to the failure of water in the desert and other canals.

9. The receipts in the Bolan have increased from R6,567 in the year 1889-90 to R14,841 in the year under report.

10. The excise contract in the Bolan was sold for R14,000, as it was expected that work on the Bolan Railway line would be undertaken during the year.

11. There is a slight decrease in receipts under the head of fines, etc. This decrease was due to there being no Magistrate in the Bolan for about three months.

(b).—Expenditure.

12. As explained in the last year's Administration Report, the pay of Political Agent and his establishment, etc., as well as the expenses incurred on the tribal, postal, and telegraph services were debited to the heading "Imperial."

13. The pay of the Native Assistant and his establisment, etc., was defrayed from the Quetta assigned revenues.

14. The moiety of the pay of the Tahsildar and his establishment was paid from the Baluchistan miscellaneous land revenue. Other expenses in connection with the collection of the revenues on the Kalat lands were borne by the Bombay Government.

3.—Sanitation and Health.

15. This subject will, no doubt, be separately dealt with, *in extenso*, in the General Sanitary Report of the Agency Surgeon at Quetta. However, speaking generally, the health in the district during the year under report was good. No epidemic disease appeared in the Agency.

16. The Assistant Surgeon, at Kalat, remained in camp with the Political Agent, Kala from the 1st April, 1890, to the 15th June, 1890, on his way back to Kalat. He was most iu useful treating surgical cases among the native population of the country through which he marched, which is far distant from any other efficient medical aid. He travelled through Panjuk, Mishk, Nurgama and the Zehri country. From the 15th June, to the end of the year the Assistant Surgeon remained at Kalat.

17. A sum of R10 was paid monthly from the Bolan Bazaar municipal funds to the Railway Hospital Assistant at Hirokh, in return for the services he renders to the police and the levies in the Pass.

4.—Judicial.

18. The annexed statement shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of by the Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass during the year under report—

Description of Cases.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March, 1891.
Civil cases	204	189	15
Executions	23	23	...
Criminal	59	56	3
Miscellaneous civil and criminal cases	133	133	...
Total	419	401	18

19. There was a decrease in the number of the cases instituted during the year under report as compared with the last year, owing to the decrease of the population in the pass, and the delay in the appointment of an officer in the pass from 3rd July to 20th September, 1890. Munshi Najaf Ali exercised the powers of a Second Class Magistrate, and Khan Bahadur Aladad Khan those of a First Class Magistrate.

20. The Political Agent disposed of judicial cases relating to the Bolan as below—

Original side.	No.	Appellate side.	No.
Civil	4	Civil	1
Criminal	3	Criminal	*nil*

21. On the extension of the Baluchistan Agency Criminal and Civil Justice Law to the Bolan Pass, from the 19th April, 1890, the Political Agent, Kalat, was granted the powers of a District Magistrate and Sessions Judge in the Bolan Pass.

Heinous Crimes.

22. Four murder cases occurred during the year under report, as detailed below—

(a) In the beginning of April, 1890, a report was received to the effect that Murad Khan Chotai, of Kirta, had been murdered, together with the wife of Murad Ali Jalambani, on the ground that they had committed adultery. The murderers were relatives of the woman. As the occurrence had taken placewithin the limits of the Bolan Pass, where the Baluchistan regulations had been introduced, and as it was customary in the country to put persons discovered in adultery to death, the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan directed that this

and similar cases should be dealt with by the Political Agent in accordance with the provisions of section 13 of the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation. The Agent to the Governor General further observed that in settling the punishment, if any, to be awarded, the Political Agent should give due weight to any extenuating circumstances, such as the custom of the country, the circumstances of the particular case, etc. In accordance with the instructions received from the Agent to the Governor General, the case was heard in the month of June, 1890, in the presence of a Council of Elders (Sardars Assad Khan, Yar Muhamad Kurd, and Sheikh Abdul Rahim). From the evidence produced for the prosecution it appeared that prior to the crime there had been previous suspicion on the part of Murad Ali, the husband of the murdered woman, as to her infidelity. On the night of the occurrence, Murad Ali was absent from his house on irrigation work and Khair Khatun, his wife, taking advantage of this, left her dwelling. Kutab Khan (one of the accused) was the first person who discovered that Khair Khatun was away. He gave information of this to Bakshi and Chutta, the other two accused persons. These men then went together and found the two murdered persons lying down in a wheat field at about midnight. On this, Chutta seized Murad Khan, and Bakshi killed him with a sword, while Kutab Khan tried to seize Khair Khatun, but she escaped. They then went to the house of Khair Khatun, but she was absent; she, however, came after a time and confessed her guilt. Bakshi then hanged her, the other two accused remaining outside the house at the time. The elders, after due consideration, gave an opinion to the effect that they thought that Murad Khan committed adultery with Khair Khatun, as he was found at night close to the house of the accused; that it was hardly conceivable that Bakshi would have killed his sister without good reason; that no enmity had been shown to have existed between the accused and the murdered persons, and that both Husaina, the father of Khair Khatun, and Murad Ali, her husband, thought that she was killed in accordance with local custom. The elders were of opinion that the three accused were equally guilty as to the murder of Murad Khan, and that Bakshi murdered Khair Khatun, the other two being close by at the time but not assisting. In the opinion of the Political Agents Bakshi was guilty, of two murders, and Chutta and Kutab Khan of aiding and abetting in one murder. In awarding punishment it was borne in mind that the murder of both parties in such cases is not looked upon as a reprehensible crime by the people of the country with whom such acts in the like case have always been and are now customary. The accused did not think that they had committed a crime at all, and they were supported in this opinion by the popular voice of the country. Under these circumstances, and with a view to gradually teaching the tribesmen to have more respect for human life without shocking their prejudices, the Political Agent sentenced Bakshi to two years' rigorous imprisonment, while Chutta and Kutab Khan were each sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 13 of the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation.

(*b*) On the 5th August, 1890, a report was received from the Native Assistant, in the Bolan Pass, to the effect that Khuda Baksh, a Mengal, was found murdered near Dazan. He had been entrusted with the charge of some goat belonging to several men of the Hirokh bazaar. Mahim Khan, a Mengal, was suspected of the crime. Both he and the goat, 40 in number, were traced to Mastung, where he had sold the animals. Mahim Khan was arrested and brought back to the Bolan. Mahim Khan confessed before the Political Agent that he committed the murder by striking Khuda Baksh with a stone and a stick, as he thought that Khuda Bakhsh had taken a goat of his. As the murder took place near Dazan in the Bolan, the Agent to the Governor General directed that the case should be tried under sections 13 and 14 of the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation. On the 8th October, 1890, the case was referred to the Council of Elders (Sardar Saleh Muhamad Mengal, Mir Afzal Khan, Kurd, and Bahawal Khan, Satakzai). The elders, after hearing the accused Mahim Khan, Mengal and the witnesses were of opinion that Mahim Khan was guilty of the murder of Khuda Bakhsh and of carrying off and selling 40 goats which were under the charge of Khuda Baksh. The Political Agent, agreeing with the opinion of the elders, found Mahim Khan guilty of the murder of Khuda Bakhsh as well as robbery, and sentenced him to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

(c) On the 8th of November, 1890, a report was received from the thanadar of Mach, to the effect that a murder had taken place at Mach. Gulaba, the murderer, had fired a pistol at Bhogan, a prostitute, who died on the spot. The offender was arrested by the police. On the 10th December, 1890, the First class Magistrate in the Bolan Pass committed Gulaba, the accused, to the Sessions Court. He confessed to the crime but pleaded, in extenuation of his guilt, that he had maintained Bhogan for several years past and had spent all he had on her; he had also abandoned his relatives for her sake, notwithstanding which, when his money failed, she not only would not admit him into her house, but abused him.

23. The cause for the crime was, in this case, unquestionably jealousy and anger occasioned by the infidelity of Bhogan. Gulaba was found guilty under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and in view of the extenuating circumstances, the accused was sentenced to transportation for life.

(d) During January, 1891, a report was received from the Native Assistant in the Bolan to the effect that one Abdul Rasul Muhamad-shahi of Mastung had murdered Jawahir, a mali at Mach, and wounded two other persons on the 22nd January, 1891. The accused was arrested on the spot by the police and levies. One of the wounded persons died shortly afterwards in the Hirokh hospital. The First Class Magistrate in the Bolan Pass committed Abdul Rasul, the accused, to the Sessions Court on the 12th February, 1891.

24. The case was under trial in the Sessions Court when the year closed. Further particulars, as regards this case, will be noted in the next Administration Report.

5.—Police.

25. The strength of the Police in the Bolan Pass was, when the year closed, as follows:—

	District.	*Railway.*
Deputy Inspector	1	...
Sergeants	2	2
Constables	12	12
Sowar	1	...

26. The supervision of the Police in the Pass was as usual entrusted to the District Superintendent of Police, Quetta District. The report as to the working of this force will be made by that officer in his report. The numbers of the district police in the Pass were reduced, during the year under report, by the orders of the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, on the recommendation of the Committee that assembled at Quetta on the 14th June, 1890, to consider the question of the redistribution of the police in the Quetta-Peshin and Bolan districts. One first class police thana was only sanctioned for the Bolan Pass.

6.—Tribal Levies.

27. Owing to the reduction in the strength of the Police in the Pass, the levies in the Pass were called upon to take up the duties of the Police, and, in consequence, a redistribution of this force was considered necessary. A proposal for the redistribution of the men in the Pass was submitted to, and sanctioned by, the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan. Speaking generally, the levies in the Pass behaved admirably during the year under report, assisting the police wherever their assistance was required. A levy clerk was sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor General for the office of the Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass.

7.—Municipality.

28. The financial condition of the Bolan Municipality was little improved during the year under report. The total receipts amounted to R5,646-11-7, and the expenditure to R5,471-6-11. A balance of R4,546 was in hand when the year closed.

8.—Education.

29. An elementary school was opened at Kindli during the year 1889, when the average attendance of the boys was fair, but in the year under report the average attendance of the pupils decreased much owing to the removal of the shopkeepers, and, in consequence, the school was closed.

9.—Horse-breeding Operations.

30. A sum of R1,121-9-8 was spent for the keep and feed of 3 Government stallions, which covered 103 mares. The result from the coverings of 1888-89, was 19 colts and 12 fillies. Several mares were in foal when the year closed. New stables for the accommodation of the Government stallions were constructed at Jhal and Shoran. The cost of the buildings was borne by Sardars Kaisar Khan Magassi and Sirdar Khan Rind.

31. During the year under report 20 horses were castrated by the Government salutri.

10.—Political.

32. (*a*). The movements of the Khan of Kalat. The Khan was at Bhag till the 7th June 1890. On the 9th June 1890 the Khan arrived by rail *viá* Harnai at Siriab, where he was met by Sir Robert Sandeman, the Agent to the Governor General, accompanied by the Political Agent, Kalat, Lieutenant Archer, the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, and the Sarawan and the Jhalawan Sardars. On the 10th the Khan proceeded to Mastung, where he remained up to the 6th November 1890. He left Mastung on the morning of the 7th November 1890 and arrived at Kolepur on the evening of 8th November 1890, whence he started by a special train for Rindli. The Khan remained encamped up to the 1st January 1891 at Dhadur, when he left this place for Gandawa, where he was when the year closed.

33. (*b*). As reported in paragraph 10 (*b*) of the last year's report this important case was finally settled by the Jirgah that sat at Ziarat on the 23rd August 1890. The decision which had been given by the Kazi of Humayun was upheld, and arrangements for the repayment of the sums due by the plaintiff to the defendant were sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan. After adjusting all the items of expenditure and receipts the members of the Jirgah were of opinion that a sum of R16,713 was due to the defendant from the plaintiff. Another sum of R8,730 was found to have been advanced by Sardar Yar-Muhamad Kurd to the plaintiff on the security of the Mir Bagh lands. Thus a total sum of R25,443 was due from the plaintiff to the defendant and Sardar Yar Muhamad Kurd. For the repayment of this sum the Jirgah proposed that the lands of Mir Bagh with 14 divisions of water should remain in charge of the Political Agent, Kalat, as heretofore. The Political Agent, it was settled, should pay ⅔rds of the gross income to Sardar Yar Muhamad Kurd, and ⅓rd to Mian Khan, in liquidation of their dues. It was also decided that, as soon as Sardar Yar Muhamad's loan of R8,730 had been liquidated, the total produce of the water and Mir Bagh lands should go to Mian Khan, and after the satisfaction of his claims the Mir Bagh property should be made over to the Shahwani Sardar. A settlement was at the same time made as regards some minor points in dispute. Since the decision the gross income of the Mir Bagh lands has been paid to Yar Muhamad and Mian Khan, as proposed by the Jirgah.

Sardar Muhamad Khan Shawani, *versus* Mian Khan Shawani.

34. In paragraph 10 (*j*) of the last year's report it was stated that the Khidranis had again disturbed the peace about the close of the year, in consequence of which the Khidrani Sardar was placed under surveillance at Quetta. On the 3rd September 1890 two letters from Mir Gauhar Khan Zarakzai and Sardar Shakar Khan Mengal were received, to the effect that the Khidranis had agreed to pay R6,000 as compensation for the murder of Murad Khan and Muhim Khan, Shahizai Mengals, and that they would give up two swords. It was requested that Sardar Kamal Khan might be allowed to proceed to Zehri in order to arrange for the payment of the money. As it was necessary to take such steps as were possible to ensure the *bona fides* of the settlement and to see that it was not merely an arrangement on paper, Sardar Kamal Khan, the Khidrani Sardar, was summoned and his case was discussed. He agreed that Muhamad Raza, his uncle, and Karim Baksh, his nephew, should remain as hostages if he were allowed to go and arrange for the execution of the Jirgah settlement. On the 27th November 1890 a letter was received from Sardar Shakar Khan Mengal to the effect that a Kafila of the Mengal tribe going towards Sind had been attacked by the Rahzanzais, a section of the Khidranis, who killed two Mengals and wounded one. The Mengals, it was added, had collected and intended to take revenge for their losses, but Sardar Shakar Khan had prevented them. The real offenders were Kupu, Dinu, and Juku, Rahzanzai Khidranis. As the suspected persons were respectable men of the tribe and could not be apprehended in the absence of the Sardar of the tribe, Kamal Khan, the Khidrani Sardar in custody at Quetta, was released on the 4th December 1890, and Muhamad Raza and Karim Baksh, the Sardar's uncle and nephew, were detained at Sibi as hostages.

(*c*) Dispute between the Khidranis and the Mengals.

35. On furnishing an agreement for the execution of the Jirgah settlement, and for the capture of the suspected persons of the Rahzanzai Khidranis, Kamal Khan was allowed to proceed to his home.

36. The Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan decided that the case should be heard by the Sibi Jirgah. The Jam of Las Beyla and Mirgauhar Khan had become, in the meantime, responsible for the attendance of the parties.

37. Mir Gauhar Khan Zarakzai, with the Khidrani Sardar and other headmen of the Khidranis, came to Sibi accordingly on the occasion of the Jirgah. Sardar Shakar Khan Mengal, with the headmen of the Mengal tribes, except Muhamad Khan Muhamadzai, Hasson Khan Pahlwanzai, Alam Khan, and Esa Khan, Shahizais, attended the Sibi Jirgah.

38. The Sibi Jirgah referred the case to the arbitration of Sardars Shakar Khan Mengal, Mirgauhar Khan Zarakzai, Mir Ibrahim Khan Mengal and Mir Esa Khan Mengal.

39. The arbitrators after discussion came to the conclusion that a decision had to be given on the following four points :—

(1) the blood-money payable by the Mengals;
(2) compensation for the blood of two Shahizais payable by the Khidranis;
(3) the return of the plundered property by both the parties;
(4) compensation for the blood of Kalandranis and the loss of property, which took place after the settlement of the Shahizai Mengal murder case.

40. The arbitrators decided as follows :—

(1). The sum of R5,500, on account of the blood-money of the Khidranis, should be deducted from the sum of R6,000 payable to the Shahizais by the Khidranis, on account of compensation for the murder of two Shahizais.

(2). The Khidrani Sardar should pay to the Shahizai Mengals the sum of R500 remaining payable by the Khidranis. He should also give up two swords to them.

(3). The sum of R2,100 deposited by the Mengals should be credited to the Government as a fine.

(4). The Mengal Sardar should pay the sum of R400, as a fine, being the balance of the fine imposed on the Mengals by Government, and R100 as compensation for the wound received by a Khidrani woman.

41. As regards the restoration of the property of the parties, it was borne in mind that if it be decided that the plundered property should be restored in kind to the respective owners, many difficulties would be experienced. First of all, some animals belonging to the Khidranis had been sold by the order of the Political Agent, South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency, and the sale proceeds had been deposited with the Political Agent, Kalat. It was impossible to restore this property in kind. Secondly, during the two years which had passed, some animals would have died and some would have been slaughtered. In the third place, the return of the property in kind to their respective owners could not possibly be effected unless some trustworthy Government official were specially deputed for some period to Wad or some other place to make restitution of the property on oath. There was no official who could be sent to Jhalawan then on this duty, which would have occupied months. It was, therefore, decided that compensation for the property and the wounds of the parties concerned, as shown in a statement prepared by Mir Dost Muhamad Kurd, should be awarded to the respective parties accordingly.

42. Compensation for the property and the wounds of the Mengals reached a total sum of R1,672-8, as per detail below—

	R	a.	p.
Cost of plundered property together with cash	772	8	0
Compensation for the wounds of the two Mengals	900	0	0
TOTAL	1,672	8	0

43. The estimated value of the property and compensation for the wounds of the Khidranis amounted to R4,632, as detailed below :—

	R	a.	p.
Value of the property plundered and cash	3,232	0	0
Compensation for the wounds of the four Khidranis	1,400	0	0
TOTAL	4,632	0	0

44. After the deduction of R1,672-8 from R4,632 due to the Khidranis, the remaining sum of R2,959-8 was to be paid by the Mengals to the Khidranis in the following instalments:—

	R	a.	p.
At once	500	0	0
Within four months	2,459	8	0
Total	2,959	8	0

45. The sum of R985, being the sale proceeds of the sheep sold at Karachi, was to be given to the Khidranis.

46. As regards the weapons of the parties, it was settled that Mir Gauhar Khan, Zarakzai, and Mir Ibrahim Khan should, on their return to the Jhalawan country, effect an interchange of the weapons between their respective owners.

47. The Mengal Sardar Shakar Khan was held responsible for the payment of both the value of the property of the Mengals and also the compensation for the blood of the Shahizai Mengals to the persons concerned. In the same manner, the Khidrani Sardar was made responsible for the satisfaction of those Khidranis who were subjected to loss and had received wounds. For the maintenance of the peace in their respective tribes, security was taken from each of the Sardars. For the settlement of the fourth point, *viz.*, compensation for the blood of certain Kalandranis, it was arranged that Mir Gauhar Khan, Zarakzai, and Mir Ibrahim Khan, Mengal, should be nominated as arbitrators. This outrage took place on the Sind-Kalat border, but in Kalat territory. Three of the Khosas were killed and two were wounded. Certain Jakranis who attacked them escaped. The cause of the feud was a dispute as to land. The police of the Upper Sind frontier district succeeded in the capture of Khan Bahadur Dad Muhamad and twelve other Jakranis, who were sent for trial to the Court of the first Class Magistrate, Jacobabad. This course was adopted in the first case, as the Sind Court would award far heavier punishments than could be given by any Jirgah; and it was desirable that a stop should be put, if possible, to violent crimes of this nature. After recording the proceedings in the case, the first Class Magistrate arrived at the conclusion, on the 8th July 1890, that the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution was sufficient to warrant his committing the case to the Sessions Court for trial, and he, therefore, recommended to the District Magistrate that the case should be referred to Elders under the Frontier Tribes Regulation of 1872. Meanwhile, the Jagir of Dadpura, which had been granted to Khan Bahadur Dad Muhamad Khan, Jakrani, was suspended by order of the Commissioner in Sind. As proposed by the first Class Magistrate at Jacobabad, Mr. Steele, the Deputy Commissioner, referred the case to a Jirgah of the Buluch Sardars. The following Sardars and heads of Baluch tribes assembled in Jacobabad on the 1st August 1890 to adjudicate on the feud between the Khosas and the Jakranis: (1) Wadera Sardar Khan, Rind, (2) Wadera Sohrab Khan, Dombki, (3) Nawab Shahbaz Khan, Bugti, (4) Mir Ali Murad, Sundrani, (5) Ghulam Ali, Burdi, (6) Lashkar Khan, Jamali, (7) Rahim Khan, Khosa, (8) Khan Bahadur Mehran Khan, Khosa, (9) Miro Khan, Dombki, and (10) Mahar Ali Khan, Khosa. Manjhi Khan, the principal person on the side of the Khosas did not attend personally at the Jirgah on account of illness nor would he consent to send any representative on his behalf. Finding Manjhi Khan inexorable the members of the Jirgah, with the assistance of the heads of the Khosa tribes living in the Jacobabad district, went through the various details of the feud and gave their decision on the 16th August. Out of thirteen members of the Jakrani tribes accused by the Khosas as having participated in the attack, the Sardar found only the following seven Jakranis guilty and acquitted the remaining six Jakranis :—

(*d*) Dispute between the Jakranis and the Khosas.

(1) Bagh Ali, son of Iso.
(2) Miran Khan, son of Khan Bahadur Dad Muhamad Khan.
(3) Rajo Khan, son of Khan Bahadur Dad Muhamad Khan.
(4) Baghlo, son of Yar Muhamad Khan.
(5) Phatu, son of Kher Muhamad.
(6) Tajo, son of Kher Muhamad.
(7) Barkhurdar, son of Tangai.

48. A fine of R4,950 was imposed on these seven Jakranis. Two girls, one a daughter of Muhamad Ali, son of Yar Muhamad Jakrani, and the other of Khan Muhamad, son of Kher Muhamad Jakrani, were to be given to the sons or nephews of the two murdered men in satisfaction for the murder of Kalati Khan, and Mir Muhamad, son of Manghi Khan.

49. Out of the fines imposed, the following amounts were to be given as compensation to the men stated below, for the injuries received by them :—

	R
1 Maluk, son of Rindli Khosa	800
2 Umed Ali, son of Haibat Khosa	750
3 Manjhi Khan, son of Hadit Khosa	500
4 The son of KalatiKhan along with one maiden	500
5 The son of Mir Muhamad along with one maiden	500
6 Atur son of Shaho Khosa	200
TOTAL	3,250

50. A sum of R300 was with the Khosas when they were attacked This amount was also to be paid to the Khosas from the fine imposed, as it was alleged that it had been carried away by the Jakranis.

51. One gun, one sword, and one pistol belonging to the Khosas were carried away after the fight by the Jakranis, who were to restore the identical arms which they admitted that they had taken away.

52. To maintain the peace it was proposed that in future either party committing a breach of the peace would be liable to give two girls and R1,000 in cash as compensation for each murder, and every member of such party would also be liable to pay a fine of R500 as an additional penalty.

53. As the Jirgah's decision was given in the absence of the aggrieved party, the Khosas could not be got to agree to the settlement arrived at by the Jacobabad Jirgah. In order to prevent a breach of the peace the tahsildar was ordered to obtain security to the extent of R5,000 from Manjhi Khan Khosa, pending the final settlement of the feud. On the 25th September 1890 Manjhi Khan died at his village owing to the injuries he had received at the hands of the Jakranis when they attacked the Khosas. The Khosas then claimed compensation for the murder of Manjhi Khan, and to prevent a further outbreak, Ramon Khan, the nephew of Manjhi Khan, was asked to give security to the extent of R5,000, which he did. The Political Agent informed the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier District, that the Khosas had asked for compensation for the murder of Manjhi Khan, observing at the same time that the claim seemed to be a fair one. As to this claim the Deputy Commissioner replied that he did not propose to take any action, as Manjhi Khan had died some six months after the fight. In December 1890 another outbreak of this feud occurred, one Jakrani being killed, while one was wounded. The affair took place within Jacobabad limits. Three Khosas, residents of Gate Lukman in Kalat territory, were arrested, and they were committed to the Sessions Court at Shikarpur. No orders were passed by the Sessions Court before the year closed.

(e) Management of the estate of Yusuf Khan, a minor Sardar of Jhalawan.

54. As reported in paragraph 10 (m) of the last Administration Report, another settlement of Zehri affairs was arrived at. In accordance with this settlement the Political Agent proceeded to Zehri, accompanied by the young Chief, Sardar Yusuf Khan, Assad Khan, the Chief of the Sarawans, Yar Muhamad Kurd, and Rasaldar Mir Sobbat Khan.

55. The Political Agent left Jhatpat on the 1st April 1890 and reached Kotra, a village at the mouth of the Mulla Pass, on the 11th April 1890. Sardars Yusuf Khan, Assad Khan, Yar Muhamad Kurd and Rasaldar Mir Sohbat Khan joined him at Panjuk on the 7th April 1890. On the 14th April 1890, accompanied by the Sardars (except Sardar Assad Khan (who was dangerously ill), the Political Agent left Kotra for the Zehri country and arrived at Nurgama on the 22nd April 1890. All the Zehri Sardars were summoned there.

56. As no settlement could be arrived at Nurgama, the Jhalawan Sardars were brought in a body to Quetta on the 19th May 1890. After much discussion they requested that Gauhar Khan might be sent back as their Sardar, and might be handed over to them on their security and responsibility. Gauhar Khan agreed to refer all disputes to the Political Agent in future, and not to settle them by fighting and force, and he also agreed to appoint Muhamad Khan, son of Pasand Khan, his brother, as a vakil with Political Agent, to represent all cases calling for settlement. The matter was brought to the notice of the Agent to the Governor General for final orders. The Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan then held a Darbar to which all the Jhalawan Sardars concerned, Gauhar Khan, Yusuf Khan, Pasand Khan, and the Sarawan Sardars, were summoned. At the request of the Jhalawan Sardars, and on the recommendation of the Sarawan Sardars, the following arrangements were made for the better settlement of Jhalawan affairs :—

(1), Gauhar Khan was allowed to go back to manage Jhalawan affairs until Sardar Yusuf Khan was of age.

(2), Mir Pasand Khan and his son Muhamad Khan were to remain with the Political Agent as hostages.

(3), Sardar Yusuf Khan was to be educated in the Aligarh College.

(4), Mir Pasand Khan and Muhamad Khan, while with the Political Agent as hostages, were to be paid R150 per mensem out of the R300 allowed by Government for the Jhalawan Sardar.

(5), The expenses of Sardar Yusuf Khan were to be defrayed out of the balance of R150 of the allowance sanctioned for the Jhalawan Sardar.

(6), Gulzar Khan, the tahsildar at Zehri, was to return to his substantive post in Duki.

(7), This arrangement was to stand for one year; if at the end of that time Mir Gauhar Khan had done well and the Jhalawan Sardars concurred, Mir Pasand Khan could be allowed to join him. If, on the contrary, Mir Gauhar Khan did not do well, the whole settlement of Jhalawan affairs would have to be reconsidered.

57. Mir Gauhar Khan, accompanied by the Jhalawan Sardars, proceeded to Zehri at the end of June 1890, and Mir Pasand Khan and Muhamad Khan remained at Quetta with the Political Agent, Kalat.

58. At the end of the month of October 1890, Sardar Yusuf Khan, accompanied by two servants, was sent to the Aligarh College, where he is still. He has passed the examination of his class with credit, and is reported to have made satisfactory progress in his studies. The Principal of the College is much pleased with his conduct.

59. In March, 1891, Mir Pasand Khan was allowed to join Mir Gauhar Khan on the request of Gauhar Khan made while at Sibi.

60. Besides the abovementioned important cases many minor political cases were disposed of during the year under report. A list of the cases is enclosed (*vide* Appendix III).

11.—MISCELLANEOUS.

61. During the week ending the 16th May, 1890, information was received of the death of Syad Aurang Shah. The death of the Syad is much regretted. He was one of the most reliable and influential men in Baluchistan. The present head of the Syads is Chiragh Shah, but Bahar Shah the eldest son of the late Aurang Shah, now sits in Jirgahs as one of the leading Sardars. Chiragh Shah seldom appears anywhere.

62. An establishment of four tapedars had been formerly sanctioned for measuring the lands belonging to the Khan in Kalat territory watered by the Sind canals. This establishment was found in practice to be altogether insufficient for the efficient performance of the measuring work. As the revenue on the Kalat side of the border depends entirely on the timely measurement of the crops, the sanction of Government was obtained for the entertainment of an additional establishment of five tapedars, *i.e.* an establishment of nine tapedars in all. The pay of these men was consolidated and increased to R28 each per mensem inclusive of travelling allowance and contingent expenses, with a view to the securing of an accurate record of the areas irrigated in Kalat territory.

12.—RAILWAY.

63. The Bolan Railway line was completed during the year under review. It was proposed to open the line for traffic between Rindli and Quetta when rain floods appeared and most seriously damaged the line in the upper part of the Pass. The line had been made on a permanent basis between Hirokh and the Kotal. It had, however, been laid either in or very close to the bed of the stream. In parts it was entirely washed away by the floods and has not since been thoroughly repaired. With a view to discovering a line which should possess easy gradients and be safe from floods, and which should be short as well, a survey party was sent into the Mashkaf Valley; and it is said that a line has been found as far as Hirokh, which would, if constructed, meet all requirements.

The Bolan Military road was also much damaged by the floods between Mach and Kolepur. The repairs were pushed on vigorously.

13.—TACCAVI ADVANCES.

64. A taccavi advance of R1,000, made to certain Kurds to improve the Allahdina karez at Marv on the 10th May, 1889, from the Quetta treasury, was refunded into the treasury on the 28th January, 1891, together with interest amounting to R86-5-7 at the rate of 5 per cent.

65. A taccavi advance of R800, sanctioned by the Government of India in the Foreign Department in October, 1889, for the improvement of a karez at Mungachar belonging to certain Mengals in Government service, in the Bolan Pass, was drawn from the Quetta treasury

on the 28th May, 1890. The Mengals agreed to repay the advance within one year. Measures will be adopted to recover the amount by the 29th May, 1891.

14.—Forests.

66. There are no reserved forests in the Bolan Pass or in the Kalat Agency. The Pass is very thinly wooded. Near Dazan, however, a considerable amount of wood grows within easy reach, and a large supply of firewood could be obtained in the vicinity of Bibinani.

15.—Public Gardens, etc.

67. The floods caused by the heavy rains during the months of July, and August, 1890 did great damage to the fruit trees. A number of trees which had been growing at Mach for many years past, and which had attained a considerable size, were uprooted and carried away by the stream. During the year under report every possible endeavour was made to improve the state of the gardens. Mango trees and plantains were sent for from the Punjab and planted in the Rindli Garden, where they are flourishing. Arrangements have been made to send for some fruit trees obtained from Ranikhet by the Forest Officer at Quetta. Great attention has been given to the improvement of the gardens. Many Malta oranges were successfully grafted. They are doing well, especially at Rindli. During the year a sum of R1,691-6-6 was spent under the head Public Gardens out of the Bolan Bazaar fund. Efforts have been made to raise forest trees at Bibinani and Kirta, besides Mach and Rindli.

16.—Post Offices.

68. There are now only three post offices altogether in the Pass:—

1. Hirokh. | 2. Mach.
3. Rindli.

69. The Hirokh Post Office delivers letters as far as Sperzand, and the Mach Post Office delivers letters at Lalaj. The Rindli Post Office delivers letters from Ibrahim Baran to Lalaj. The post is despatched from the post offices in the Bolan Pass on alternate days.

70. During the year under report the mail which left Quetta on the 27th August, 1890, for Kalat, and which was due on 29th August, 1890, at Kalat, and the mail which left Kalat on the same day, *i.e.*, 29th August, 1890, for Quetta, were both robbed near Laghani, a hill between Mungachar and Kalat, at 6 A.M., and at noon on the 29th August, 1890, respectively. The mails on search were subsequently found, but the bags had been cut open and a parcel for Kalat containing four pieces of Kanawez (silk) worth R200 was missing. A robbery of the mail containing ordinary letters due at Kalat on the 8th November, 1890, took place near Purdoo, between Mungachar and Kalat, on the 7th November, 1890. Endeavours were made to arrest the offenders. Safar Khan Langoo, the uncle of Sardar Khan Muhamad, was suspected of complicity in the robbery of the mail containing the parcel of Kanawez silk. He was consequently summoned to Mastung and called upon to indicate the offenders or to pay the value of the robbed parcel. He asked for six months' grace to search for and arrest the offenders, on the ground that all the Brohis had left for Kachhi and consequently he was unable to find out the robbers. His request was granted and a written bond was taken to the effect that, if within the period fixed he failed to produce the robbers, he would pay R200 to Government as the value of the Kanawez. Mir Rasul Bakhsh Raisani gave security for Safar Khan and agreed that, if Safar Khan failed to produce the robbers within the period fixed or to pay R200 in default, he would forfeit a sum of R200 to Government.

71. Since the robberies took place, Jemadar Abdul Karim has been doing all he could to arrest Bingo, a Jatak, who is supposed to have committed the robberies. A telegram was received on the 22nd March, 1891, from Abdul Karim, to the effect that he had at last arrested Bingo's brother, Khair Muhamad. Bingo's brother was kept in custody at Kalat. Instructions were issued to the postal Jemadar to send the prisoner under proper guard to Mach, where he would be most carefully kept. The year closed while endeavours were being made to arrest the thieves and to arrange to bring the prisoner in question to Mach.

Telegraph Service.

72. There were several railway telegraph offices in the Pass when the year commenced, but in the month of October, 1890, some of the offices were abolished. At present there are five telegraph offices in the Bolan in the following places:—

Kolepur. | New-bank.
Hirokh. | Kirta.
Rindli.

73. The Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass, whose headquarters are at Mach, has to send telegrams for despatch to Hirokh, where the nearest office is, a distance of six miles.

74. The telegraph arrangements between Quetta and Kalat were most satisfactory during the year, as no reports were received regarding the interruption of the line or any damage done to it.

18.—Geological Survey.

75. On the 16th April, 1890, while marching from Sariab to Darwaza, a specimen of mineral bitumen was brought to Mr. R. D. Oldham, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India. On his testing the specimen given to him as far as his resources allowed, he declared that it resembled precisely the dried up petroleum residues of Khatton. Babu Kishan Singh, Sub-Assistant on the Geological Survey of India, was deputed to survey the country west and south from Darwaza to Robdar. A show of oil was brought to notice during the progress of the survey, near Robdar. This locality is too inaccessible to give much promise of profitable working, but is important when taken in conjunction with Kirta. As a place to make a preliminary trial boring, it is much less favourable than Kirta.

76. The Agent to the Governor General deemed it advisable to get a scientific opinion on the value of a coal seam found at Digari, and Mr. Oldham, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, was deputed to give his opinion as to the value of the find. The Political Agent enquired from the Superintendent if there was any prospect that Government would take up the working of the seam. In reply, he stated, that the amount of coal available did not seem to him sufficient to justify the large capital outlay which would be required if the coal was to be worked by Eurepean methods, and he expressed an opinion that he did not think there would be any objection to allowing Bahawal Khan Satakzai, who first pointed out the existence of the coal, to work it on his own account, though he did not anticipate that Bahawal Khan would be able to do so at a profit.

77. Bahawal Khan was recommended to the Agent to the Governor General by the Political Agent, Kalat, for the grant of permission to excavate the coal on his own account. The recommendation met with approval, and Bahawal Khan commenced mining operations accordingly.

H. M. TEMPLE, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

ANNEXURE I.

Movements of the Political Agent, Kalat, for the Year 1890-91.

April, 1890.

1st	Khanpur to Jacobabad.
2nd	Halt at Jacobabad.
3rd	Jacobabad to Rohjan.
4th	Rohjan to Khanpur.
5th	Khanpur to Tambu.
6th	Tambu to Panjuk.
7th to 10th	Halt at Panjuk.
11th	Panjuk to Kotra.
12th and 13th	Halt at Kotra.
14th	Kotra to Pir Chatta.
15th	Halt at Pir Chatta
16th	Pir Chatta to Paniwand.
17th	Paniwand to Hatachi.
18th	Hatachi to Hasoi.
19th	Hasoi to Pashta Khan.
20th	Pashta Khan to Mishk.
21st	Halt at Mishk.
22nd	Mishk to Nurgama.
23rd to 30th	Halt at Nurgama.

May 1890.

1st to 12th	Halt at Nurgama.
13th	Nurgama to Pindran.
14th	Pindran to Kapota.
15th	Kapota to Kalat.
16th	Kalat to Manguchar.
17th	Manguchar to Amanulla.
18th	Amanulla to Paringabad.
19th	Paringabad to Quetta.
20th to 31st	Halt at Quetta.

June 1890.

1st to 7th	Halt at Quetta.
8th	Quetta to Bostan, and from Bostan to Siriab.
9th	Halt at Siriab.
10th	Siriab to Quetta.
11th to 30th	Halt at Quetta.

July 1890.

1st to 31st	Halt at Quetta.

August 1890.

1st to 20th	Halt at Quetta.
21st	Quetta to Dasht.
22nd	Halt at Dasht.
23rd	Dasht to Mastung.
24th	Halt at Mastung.
25th	Mastung to Quetta.
26th	Quetta to Ziarat.
27th to 31st	Halt at Ziarat.

September 1890.

1st to 11th	Halt at Ziarat.
12th	Ziarat to Tangi.
13th and 14th	Halt at Tangi.
15th	Tangi to Quetta.
16th to 30th	Halt at Quetta.

October 1890.

1st	Halt at Quetta.
2nd	Quetta to Mastung.
3rd to 31st	Halt at Mastung.

November 1890.

1st to 6th	Halt at Mastung.
7th	Mastung to Dasht.
8th	Dasht to Hirokh.
9th	Hirokh to Mach.
10th	Halt at Mach.
11th	Mach to Bibinani.
12th	Bibinani to Kirta.
13th	Kirta to Rindli.
14th to 22nd	Halt at Rindli.
23rd	Rindli to Sibi.
24th	Sibi to Quetta.
25th to 29th	Halt at Quetta.
30th	Quetta to Sibi.

December 1890.

1st and 2nd	Halt at Sibi.
3rd	Sibi to Rindli.
4th and 5th	Halt at Rindli.
6th	Rindli to Sibi.
7th	Sibi to Jacobabad.
8th	Halt at Jacobabad.
9th	Jacobabad to Rindli.
10th to 31st	Halt at Rindli.

January 1891.

1st	Rindli to Sibi.
2nd	Sibi to Jacobabad.
3rd	Jacobabad to Jhatpat.
4th to 13th	Halt at Jhatpat.
14th	Jhatpat to Ahmedpur.
15th to 31st	Halt at Ahmedpur.

February 1891.

1st to 23rd	Halt at Ahmedpur.
24th	Ahmedpur to Jacobabad.
25th	Jacobabad to Sibi.
26th to 28th	Halt at Sibi.

March 1891.

1st to 31st	Halt at Sibi.

H. M. TEMPLE, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

P

APPENDIX II.

List of the Gazetted Officers in the Kalat Agency.

No.	Name, with Designation.		Pay.	Special or Local allowance.	Fixed travelling allowance.	Total.	Remarks.
			R	R	R	R	
1	Captain H. M. Temple	Political Agent ...	1,200	100	180	1,480	
2	K. B. Aladad Khan ...	Native Assistant, Bolan	250	...	90	340	Took charge on the 20th September, 1890.
3	Lala Khillu Ram ...	Tahsildar, Khans Lands	150	...	...	150	Took charge on the 7th October, 1890.

H. M. TEMPLE, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX III.

List of Political Cases disposed of during the year 1890-91.

Serial No.	Register No.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Claims and offences, etc.	Decision.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	194	Mahammad Khan, son of Wadha, caste Hodwar.	Hason, caste Shejee, of Khair Mahammad Gola.	Claim for R50 on bond .	Dismissed owing to the non-appearance of the plaintiff.
2	171	Dost Mahammad, son of Sher Mahammad, caste Airi.	Jafar Khan Jemadar and Esa Jai-Nashin, of the Khan of Kalat.	Assault . . .	A compromise was effected.
3	179	Rahimdad, son of Mahmud, caste Dehwar.	Guldad and Jumma, caste of Harauli.	Public safety .	Dismissed owing to the non-appearance of the plaintiff.
4	187	Badal Khan, through Zarin.	Dur Mahammad Khan and Khan Mahammad Khan, sons of Faiz Mahammad, Kurd.	Ditto . . .	A compromise was arranged.
5	162	Musa and Khushhal, of Dasht Pingo.	Balif Khan, Kurd . .	Possession of a plot of land situated at Pingo.	At the request of the plaintiff the cas was filed.
6	185	Ali Khan, son of Umar, Umrani.	Jamal Khan and others, of Nasirabad.	Claim for the payment of the value of the trees damaged.	A compromise was effected.
7	203	Bazari Mal, Shop-keeper	Ruchal Mal . . .	Claim for the satisfaction of R244.	The plaintiff was directed to sue the defend ant in the Court of the Naib of Nasir abad.
8	193	Taj Muhammad . .	Laungo and Fakir Mahammad, Shoranzai.	Claim for R70, being the wages of the clearance of the Zangi Karez.	The case was decided through the arbitra tion of Nawab Batejan, the Khan's Vakil, who awarded R50 to the plain tiff.
9	213	Miskan, son of Sahib Khan Khosa.	Faqir Baksh, son of Babar Khan Khosa.	Claim for the possession of a land at Mammal.	A compromise was arranged.
10	33	Jumma Jamali . .	Safar Khan Jai-Nashin .	Assault . . .	The Naib of Nasirabad reported that compromise was effected.
11	3	Ismail Khan, Chutai .	Abdul Rahim . .	Compensation for the breaking of teeth.	A compromise was effected.
12	140	Mehr Ali, son of Edu Lehri.	Taj Mahammad, son of Aladad Lehri.	Claim for the damage done to the band of land situated at Narmok.	Sardar Dost Mahammad decided the cas as follows :— The plaintiff agreed to forego two-thir of the loss suffered by him, and the de fendant agreed to pay for one-third of the loss from his wheat crop.

List of Political Cases disposed of during the year 1890-91—continued.

Serial No.	Register No.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Claims and offences, etc.	Decision.
1	2	3	4	5	6
13	11	Shiran Kambrani	Muhammad Khan Shahwani.	Claim for a mare	The case was filed on receipt of a report from the Tahsildar of the Jhalawan country to the effect that the plaintiff had received back his mare from the defendant.
14	106	Mir Wali Muhammad Mirazai.	Dad Muhammad, Gulam Balok.	Claim for the possession of a plot of land.	Sardar Khan Rind decided the case in favour of the plaintiff.
15	131	Murad Muhammad and Malik Zarif Shamazai.	Naukar, son of Hussain Khan Muhammad Shahi.	Claim for the damage done to standing crops.	A compromise was effected through the exertion of Mir Murad Khan, Raisani.
16	56	China Khan, Shawani	Muhammad Baksh, Shawani	Claim for payment of R50 paid in mortgaging a plot of land in the Deh of Rustam in Kachhi.	A compromise was effected.
17	154	Rohan Khan, through Sardar Muhammad Khan, Shawani.	Shero Khan, Shawani	Dispute as regards a plot of land.	A compromise was effected.
18	268	Shahdad, son of Khan Dauran.	Haji Khan, son of Alayar Khan, Rodanzai.	Possession of land in Deh Godi.	A compromise was effected.
19	...	Muhammad Azim Khan, Raisani.	Mian Khan, Saidzai Bangulzai.	Possession of land situated at Deh Dandur.	Sardar Assad Khan gave up his claim to the land as Mir Sohbat Khan, Bangulzai, withdrew his claim as regards pre-emption of the land.
20	155	Mir Sobbat Khan, Risaldar, Bangulzai.	Sardar Assad Khan, Raisani.	Claim of pre-emption to land situated at Lehri.	Sardar Assad Khan gave up his claim to the land as Mir Sohbat Khan, Bangulzai, withdrew his claim as regards pre-emption of the land.
21	49	Bogra Khan, etc., Rinds	Rahim Khan, etc., Rinds	Possession of land	The case was filed owing to the non-appearance of the plaintiff.
22	38	Ali Sher Rind	Shah Murad Lehri	Claim for the possession of land situated at Drinjai.	The case was filed owing to the non-appearance of the parties in the suit.
23	52	Mussamat Jhanwar Kuloi	Malikdad, etc., Kulois	Wrongfully restraining the plaintiff.	The defendants produced a written agreement to the effect that they would not in future interfere with the plaintiff. The case was filed accordingly.
24	54	Arz Muhammad, Shawani	Umed Khan, Raisani	Claim for the possession of land situated at Dandur.	The case was dismissed as the plaintiff failed to produce any proof in support of his claim.
25	...	Ala Baksh, son of Said Khan, Kurd.	Sardar Yar Muhammad, Kurd, and Mehr Dil, son of Faiz Muhammad, Kurd, of Dasht.	Claim for prevention from cultivating a plot of land at Dasht.	A compromise was effected.
26	252	Mehr Dil and Jam Sher, Kurd.	Sardar Yar Muhammad, Kurd.	Claim for the possession of a plot of land at Pingo.	A compromise was effected.
27	250	Shahbaz Khan, Kurd	Afzal Khan and Khair Baksh, Kurd.	Claim for the destruction of grain.	A compromise was effected.
28	254	Qardar Baksh, Kurd	Haji Brat, Kurd	Claim for a plot of land at Dasht.	A compromise was effected.
29	102	Dholu Mal	Bana Mal	Claim for R2,200 given on loan.	The Munsiffs gave their award for R2,008-14-6 in favour of the plaintiff.
30	222	Jamok, son of Ibrahim, Gojani.	Rahmat, son of Umed, Gajani.	Compensation for the murder of the plaintiff's wife.	As the plaintiff killed his wife owing to her illegal intimacy with the defendant, the jirgah, in accordance with local custom, awarded R250 and one sword as compensation for the murder in favour of the plaintiff.
31	123	Mian Khan, Shawani	Mir Azim Khan, Shawani	Claim for R6,000 paid for the ½ share of the lands of Bagai and Ogi in Kachhi.	It was decided that the defendant should pay R6,000 to the plaintiff.
32	80	The Khan of Kalat	Sardar Saleh Muhammad, Mengal.	Claim for Zari-Kalang	The case was dismissed on account of non-production of the proof by the plaintiff in support of his claim. The case had been decided at the Mastung settlement.

List of Political Cases disposed of during the year 1890-91—concluded.

Serial No.	Register No.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Claims and offences, etc.	Decision.
1	2	3	4	5	6
33	153	Abdul Hakim Sasuli	Naib Mulla Faiz Muhammad.	Claim for Zari-Kalang	As the plaintiff had purchased two bannas of water of the Dattu Karez from Shakar Khan, Pindrani, on which, in accordance with the settlement arrived at the Mastung settlement, the Zari-Kalang had been remitted, it was decided that nothing could be done contrary to the Mastung settlement, and that the Khan's Naib has no claim against the plaintiff for the Zari-Kalang.
34	130	Rasul Gajani	Mando Gajani	Claim for the possession of 100 bigahs of land.	Twenty-five bigahs of land was decreed in favour of the plaintiff against the defendant.
35	95	Alimurad and Pir Bakhsh Gola.	Hosan Khosa	Claim for the possession of the land, situated at Nasirabad.	The decision of the Kazi of Humson was upheld.
36	102	Jagan and Mir of Shari	Manjhi Khan, Khosa	Claim for the possession of the land, *situated* at Deh Shori.	The Khan had given the land to the defendant, and it was settled that the plaintiffs, if they had any claim, should sue the defendant before the Khan.
37	29	Baksha Bajkani	Baland, etc., Bajkanis	Claim for the possession of 40 bands of land *situated* at Sanari.	The claim was dismissed, as the plaintiff failed to produce any proof in support of his claim.
38	5	Tharo Khosa	Ishaq Khosa	Claim for the possession of a plot of land at Mammal.	The decision of the Kazi was upheld. For the prevention of the breach of peace the parties were ordered to furnish securities to the extent of R200 each.
39	...	Dost Muhammad, Shahizai	Ata Mahammad, Shahizai	Claim for the possession of the estate of Nur Mahammad, deceased.	The parties were directed to divide in equal shares the estate of deceased between themselves.
40	60	Rasul Baksh, Raisani	The Naib of Dhadar	Claim for the wood used in building houses.	The jirgah upheld the right of the plaintiff to the wood used in building houses and settled that the defendant should restore it to the plaintiff.
41	147	Syad Aurang Shah	Abdul Wahab and Mir Aziz Khan, Shawani.	Claim for the land at Airi.	At the request of the parties the case was transferred for disposal to the Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass.
42	18	Taus Khan, Sarpara	Sardar Imam Bakhsh and Sardar Yar Muhammad, Kurd.	Claim for pre-emption to the land *situated* at Deh Gogra.	The parties agreed, in writing, to abide by the decision of the Kazi of Katpura.
43	25	Shakar Khan, Awan	Mian Khan, Saidzai	Claim for the possession of a plot of land, called Jakri.	Rasaldar Sabbat Khan, Bungalzai, was nominated as a Munsiff in this case.
44	48	Nur Muhummad, Gazki	Fazal Khan, Jatak	Compensation for the murder of two persons.	A compromise was arranged.

H M. TEMPLE, *Captain,*

Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX D.

No. 484, dated Camp Kej, the 23rd November 1891.

From—Lieutenant F. W. P. MACDONALD, Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan,

To—The Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

With reference to your letter No. 4990, dated 30th July 1891, and subsequent reminders, I have the honour to submit herewith the Administration Report of this Agency for the year 1890-91.

I regret the delay in the submission. It was caused firstly by the division of this office between Karachi and Mekran, and secondly by my constant movements since I have myself been in Mekran.

Administration Report of the South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency for the year 1890-91.

CHARGE OF THE AGENCY.

Colonel E. S. Reynolds, Bombay Staff Corps, held charge of the Agency from the 1st to the 8th April 1890; on the 9th he was relieved by Major A. M. Muir, Bengal Staff Corps, who held charge throughout the remainder of the year.

LIMITS OF THE AGENCY.

2. No change was made in the limits of the Agency during the year under review.

LAS BEYLA.

3. In September 1890 the Political Agent visited Beyla. No special report was made on the tour, but the cases settled were separately submitted to the Agent to the Governor General.

This year swarms of locusts again invaded the country and did great damage to the crops.

The late Jam's widow resided at Karachi during the year under review, and the Jam's son and half-brothers remained at the Aitchison College, Lahore, where they appear to continue doing well.

Reference was made in last year's report to the appointment, as Wazir, of Munshi Ghulam Nabi *vice* Lalla Tola Ram. To all appearances this arrangement worked well until the beginning of the calenda year 1891, when a quarrel between the Jam, his Vakil, Mir Kamal Khan (the Jam's eldest son and the Wazir was brought to the notice of the Agent to the Governor General, who was then touring in Mekran, It is unnecessary to refer to this matter in detail, and it suffices to say that, while at the end of March 1891 the Wazir resigned office, it was decided at the express desire of the Jam and his headmen that no new Wazir should be appointed. The Vakil was removed and the Jam appointed Mir Kamal Khan in his stead.

FRONTIER LEVIES.

4. I regret that I am unable to give in this report any account of the working of this force for the year under review, as, owing to some misunderstanding, the files bearing on all matters pertaining to the Levies were returned to Karachi before my arrival at Panjgur. But I would invite attention to Colonel Reynolds' remarks under this heading in the Administration Report for the year 1889-90. The substitution of proper buildings for the so-called thanas in which the Levies are now housed is very desirable, and the suggestion that the men should be given some sort of uniform is, in my opinion, worthy of consideration.

WESTERN BALUCHISTAN.

5. On the 16th December 1890 the Political Agent accompanied the Agent to the Governor General on tour to Panjgur and Mekran. The results of the tour have already been laid before the Government of India by Sir Robert Sandeman and need not, therefore, be referred to here in detail. It is, however, worthy of note that the long-standing dispute between Mirs Mehrab Khan and Sher Muhammad Gitchkis was settled by the Political Agent. Nor will it be out of place (though this has been reported in detail) to refer briefly to the attack made upon Major Muir, while he was enquiring into the complaint of Mir Saka of Pasni against

Sarfaraz Khan Naushirwani and Mir Shahdad Gitchki. In this attack (made by Shahdad and an attendant) Major Muir was severely wounded and a Levy footman who came to his help was killed. Sarfaraz Khan Shahdad and his accomplice escaped to Persia and with them Mir Mehrab Khan Naushirwani, who, prior to the attack on Major Muir, had given security for the two chiefs.

Major Muir having thus been incapacitated for work, the Government of India sanctioned the deputation to Mekran (for a period of six months) of Mr. Tate, of the Survey of India.

This arrangement was announced to the Jam of Las Beyla and to the chiefs of Mekran by Sir Robert Sandeman at Pasni towards the end of March 1891. Any further reference to Mekran affairs belongs therefore to the year 1891-92.

Muhammad Hassan Gitchki, who was for so long the scourge of Panjgur, was placed in confinement by the Agent to the Governor General and removed to Sibi. His re-appearance in Mekran politics is eminently undesirable.

F. W. P. MACDONALD,

Political Agent, South-Eastern Baluchistan.

APPENDIX E.

No. 907, dated Fort Sandeman, the 15th March 1892.

From—Captain I. MacIvor, Political Agent, Zhob,

To—The Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, Quetta.

I have the honour to forward herewith the first Administration Report of the Zhob District for the fifteen months ending 31st March 1891.

Administration Report of the Zhob District for the year 1890-91.

Before entering into the details of the working of the district during the year under review, it will be convenient to give a brief account of Zhob affairs during late years and the events connected therewith, which led to the valley being brought under British protection and to the formation of the Zhob Agency.

2. From the outbreak of the Afghan War in the year 1878, when the attitude of the Kakars of Zhob first became a matter of any importance to us, to the year 1884, the chief authority over the Kakars of the Zhob and Bori Valleys and the adjoining districts of Kach and Khowas was exercised by the Jogezai Family of Zhob Kakars. The most notable member of this family was Shah Jehan, and in his hands rested almost the whole power, though his cousin, once removed, Dost Mahomed, constantly endeavoured to head a separate faction. Shah Jehan by means of his natural strength of character and his great reputation as a sainted fakir and miracle-worker not only obtained the chief authority over all the numerous sections of the Sanjai Khel Kakars, but also succeeded in extending his influence among the Sanettia Kakar tribes, such as the Saungzais and Panezais, so that he could count upon their support in any line of policy he adopted.

3. It became known very early in the course of the Afghan War that Shah Jehan was hostile towards the British as not being a Muhammandan power, and would no doubt give trouble on our line of communication when opportunity offered. This was proved by the occasional hostile demonstrations made by small bands of Pathans towards the first of the columns that were ordered to return to India by the Thal Chotiali route in the year 1879, though no serious opposition was encountered until the column reached Bagao, a place about 10 miles from Sinjawi on the Duki road. Sir Robert Sandeman accompanied this column, and here the news reached him that Shah Jehan was advancing to attack the column with a following of about 4,500 men; half the troops went out to meet the advancing force and an action ensued in which Shah Jehan was defeated with heavy loss. This sharp lesson checked the fanaticism of the Kakars for some little time, and Shah Jehan tendered his written submission, but he failed to come in to offer it in person. The murder of the British Envoy at Kabul, however, and the abdication of Yakub Khan gave rise to further excitement among the Kakars, and early in 1880, Captain Showers, Superintendent of Levies, was murdered on the Uzdapazha Pass, the perpetrators belonging to the Panezai Section of Sanettias. Some 200 Pathans also attacked and looted the camp of Lieutenant Fuller near Ghurkai. This was followed in the autumn of the same year by an attack on the military post at Kach by Zhobis, Sarangzais and Panezais, instigated by Shah Jehan in which they were defeated.

4. The termination of the Afghan war brought the district of Thal Chotiali under our rule in accordance with the terms of the Gandâmak treaty with Amir Yakub Khan. But as this part of the country was only separated from the Bori Valley by a low range of hills Shah Jehan and his Bori friends, the Hamzazais, Utmankhels, Kibzais, etc., found it very easy to harass the district by outrages on employés of the Government. A series of these outrages ensued culminating in the attack upon a large number of coolies employed in building at Duki. It was felt that the frontier could never be safe and the railway and other works never free from danger until Shah Jehan was finally settled with and hostages taken from him for his and the Boriwals' future good behaviour. The matter was referred to the Government of India and their sanction obtained to send a Military expedition into Zhob against Shah Jehan. The news of the proposed advance caused a great sensation amongst the people of Zhob and several of them contemplated coming in and making their submission to Sir Robert Sandeman. Dost Mahomed, who was not on good terms with Shah Jehan, is said to have actually started from his house with the above object, but was pursued and brought back by Shah Jehan's orders.

5. The expedition under the personal command of Sir O. V. Tanner, K.C.B., Brigadier-General, Commanding the Quetta District, marched from Quetta on the 19th September 1884, and Sir Robert Sandeman accompanied it. The story of the operations of the expedition need not be given here in detail. The expedition was entirely successful. On the advance of the force most of the Bori maliks came in and submitted. Shah Jehan fled into the northern hills and one of the sections of Zhob Kakars, the Doulatzais, who had assembled in the hills bordering the Zhob plain on the north and had assumed a threatening attitude, was easily dispersed with considerable loss. Shah Jehan's cousin Shahbaz Khan, who was by descent the head of the Jogezai Family, but whose authority was over-shadowed by the superior influence of Shah Jehan, came in and made his submission. With the sanction of the Government of India, Shahbaz Khan was then nominated as the Sardar and Ruler of Zhob, and all the leading men, with the exception of the fugitive Shah Jehan and his family and one or two other Motibirs, promised to assist him in his work and to put a stop to further raids on the Thal Chotiali District, and hostages were given to secure this object.

6. The expeditionary force, after blowing up the Fort of Shah Jehan and Bisharat Khoidadzai, marched to Mina Bazar, the principal village in the Lower Zhob Valley, and returned through the Musakhel country. The settlement come to with the Kakars, besides imposing a heavy fine, included an agreement that the Government of India should be at liberty to occupy the Bori Valley, should it deem this advisable, and the following year, when it was decided that a frontier road should be constructed from Dera Ghazi Khan to Pishin, it was also decided that the Bori Valley should be occupied, and the cantonment from Duki accordingly was moved forward in 1886 to Loralai and a military post was stationed at Sanjawi.

7. Before this had taken place a private quarrel broke out among the Jogizais, which eventually led to the formal submission of Shah Jehan and his family and to their conversion from enemies into friends of the British Government. In the month of August 1885 Shahmar Khan, the brother of Shahbaz Khan, who, with Bungal Khan, son of Dost Mahomed, were among the hostages given by the Jogizai Sardars, was sent with Bungal to Sanjawi in connection with some tribal case. Here Bungal Khan, looking upon Shahmar as the only strong man on the side of Shahbaz Khan, as indeed he was, took the opportunity to murder him during the night and fled to Zhob intending to murder Shahbaz Khan also, and then usurp the chief power in Zhob. Fortunately the Duki Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Khan Bahadur Hak Newaz Khan, succeeded in warning Sardar Shahbaz Khan in time, and Bungal Khan's plot was frustrated and he was obliged to flee to the hills north of Zhob. Sardar Shahbaz Khan seized this opportunity to make overtures to Shah Jehan and his son Shingul Khan, who were hostile to Dost Mahomed and Bungal, and shortly afterwards Shingul Khan came in and tendered his submission to the Agent to the Governor General at Quetta, and Shah Jehan, himself paid his respects to Sir Robert Sandeman at Sibi and promised to act for the future as a loyal ally of the British Government. Ever since this date Shahbaz Khan, Shah Jehan, and his son Shingul Khan have worked in friendly concert, but as Shahbaz Khan is a weak man of very delicate health and Shah Jehan is extremely old, the actual working man has been Shingul Khan.

8. In the meantime Dost Mahomed, a dissipated and violent-tempered man, succeeded in collecting a band of followers both from Zhob and Bori, and commenced a life of plunder and outrage. At first Dost Mahomed's attacks were confined chiefly to Zhob, but afterwards with the assistance of Sultan Muhammad, one of the maliks of Mina Bazar, he established himself in Mina Bazar and was thus enabled to extend his operations into the Bori Valley, and even beyond it. Young men of fanatical spirit, or those who fancied they had grievances against their maliks, etc., left their homes and joined the robber band, and the well-disposed people of Zhob were unable to impose any check upon their unlawful proceedings. The construction of the frontier road through the Bori Valley and the consequent influx of Hindustani and Punjabi coolies gave opportunities to the followers of Dost Mahomed, and many outrages were committed. Towards the close of the year 1887 Dost Mahomed commenced plundering the Mandokhels and tribes in the neighbourhood of Mina Bazar. They appealed to Umar Khan, the chief malik of the large Abdullazai Section of Kakars and the most influential man in Lower Zhob, and he assembled a force and compelled the Pakhezais of Mina Bazar to turn Dost Mahomed out of their place. Dost Mahomed accordingly retired to the hills to the north, where his son Bungal had remained ever since his flight. Sultan Muhammad, however, remained in Mina Bazar with his followers, and the outrages in Bori continued, Umar Khan not concerning himself with anything but the protection of his own interests. Sultan Muhammad venturing into Murgha was seized by the Kibzai chiefs there and handed over to the authorities at Loralai. Even this, however, did not put a stop to the bad conduct of

the Mina Bazar people, and it was determined to pay the place a visit to punish those guilty and obtain security for good conduct in future.

9. Accordingly Sir Robert Sandeman, after accompanying His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India along the new frontier road in 1888, marched, with his escort slightly strengthened, towards Murgha through the Musakhel country, and thence to Mina Bazar, when all the Abdullazai and Pakhezai maliks tendered their submission with the single exception of the Chief, Umar Khan, who, whether on account of his fears or desirous of making himself looked upon as an important person, held aloof. Packing up all his goods, Umar Khan started to flee towards the northern hills, but was pursued by the Political Agent and captured with all his family after an exciting chase. With this capture the success of the Mission was secured.

10. While at Mina Bazar, settling the various cases against the delinquents the Mandokhel chief, Malik Khanan Khan, came in to the Agent to the Governor General's camp to pay his respects to Sir Robert Sandeman and invited him to visit one of their chief villages, Apozai. The camp accordingly moved to Apozai, about 25 miles from Mina Bazar, and halted there for three days, when the country about the Zhob River was explored to within 25 miles of its junction with the Gumal River. Sir Robert Sandeman held a Darbar at Apozai, in which he explained the objects of the Mission and announced the penalty which it had been decided to inflict upon the guilty. This included a fine on those sections of the tribes that had been hostile, which was awarded as compensation for losses sustained by sufferers from the raids from Mina Bazar. The Mandokhels here presented a petition to be taken under British protection and offered to pay any revenue in return, which might be decided upon. The objects of the Mission having been attained, Sir Robert Sandeman returned by the Central Zhob route and was met at Gwal Haiderzai by his old enemy and friend Shah Jehan with all his family. Here Shah Jehan and the leading maliks also presented him with a petition, praying that as they were unable to manage to keep peace and maintain order, the British Government might be pleased to take them under its protection and that they were willing to pay revenue in return. Throughout this march the people behaved themselves in a praiseworthy manner, bringing in all supplies required, etc.

11. Hitherto our dealings with the Zhobis had been carried out entirely with the desire of keeping order on the frontier, but the visit to Apozai convinced the authorities of the great importance of possessing the Zhob Valley from a military and strategic point of view. It was clear that it not only turned the whole of the difficult country about the Takht-i-Suleiman and dominated the tribes occupying this range and the numerous passes through it to the south, but also flanked the great Gomal Caravan route to Ghazni and Kandahar. Moreover, it was becoming more and more evident that, even with a view to the tranquillity of our frontier, the half measures hitherto adopted were insufficient.

12. In the summer of 1889 an old quarrel broke out afresh between two of the most important tribes of Upper Zhob, and if left to itself would have led to fresh complications. The Officiating Agent to the Governor General, Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, himself marched to the spot, and after considerable trouble arrangements were made to settle the feud.

13. It had now become evident that without some central authority on the spot to enforce obedience to law the quarrels of the Zhobis would lead to perpetual disturbances, which must injuriously affect our frontier district and the military communications, such as the Frontier Road. It was therefore decided by the Government of India to accept the offer of the people and occupy Zhob, and at the same time to open the Gomal route, which had so long defied the efforts of the Derajat officials, so as to render it practicable for communication with Afghanistan.

14. Mr. Bruce, C.I.E., Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan, was placed under the orders of the Agent to the Governor General for the purpose of dealing with the tribes having connection with the Punjab, namely, the Sheranis and Waziris, and he joined the Agent to the Governor General at Loralai on the 18th December 1889.

The expedition marched from Loralai on the 19th December and reached Apozai on the 26th, making the following marches :—

19th—Loralai to Dirgi.	23rd—Murgha to Lakaband.
20th—Dirgi to Marra.	24th— Halt.
21st—Marra to Humai.	25th—Lakaband to Babar.
22nd—Humai to Murgha.	26th—Babar to Apozai.

Some distance short of Apozai the expedition was met by Umar Khan, the chief of the Abdullazais, and a little further on by a deputation of the Mandokhel maliks, headed by Akhtar Khan and Akram Khan, the nephew and son of Khanan Khan. They gave the sad news of Khanan Khan's death, which happened two days previously, and Akhtar Khan pre-

sented a small written document addressed to Sir Robert Sandeman in which Khanan Khan had expressed his pleasure at his coming to occupy Zhob, his regret at having no hopes of seeing the Agent to the Governor General, and recommending to Sir Robert Sandeman's care his sons and family, who would be entirely at his service and disposal.

15. A Darbar was held at Apozai, which was attended by Sardar Shingul Khan and all the chief maliks of Zhob, including the Abdulazais and Mandokhels, in which the object of our coming was explained, namely, that Government had listened to their request that we should come to Zhob and establish the same reign of peace and order as elsewhere in Baluchistan, and that we should guard them from being raided as they had been in the past by their neighbours, the Sheranis and Waziris. Khillats were distributed to certain headmen and maliks, who had assisted in the collection of the supplies for the expedition.

16. The troops that accompanied the Mission were as follows—

500 Bayonets, 23rd Pioneers.

470 Sabres, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 3 Mountain Battery (Peshawar).

17. During the next few days of our halt a site was selected for the station, work was undertaken to improve the water-supply, and the Superintending Engineer, who had accompanied the Mission, commenced the laying out of a road to the Gumal. A portion of the Pioneers were employed on this work and the remainder on various improvements at the site of the new station near the village of Apozai, which has since been appropriately christened "Fort Sandeman." In the meantime the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, had sent messengers to summon in the jirgahs of the Sheranis, Haripal, Mahsud, and Zallikhel, Waziris and the Dotanis, and Captain MacIvor, who had been appointed the First Political Agent of Zhob, was directed to distribute the service of R25,000 per annum, which had been sanctioned by the Government of India for the Mandokhels. The details of this service will be given in its proper place in the report, and it is sufficient to note here that the tribes seemed pleased, and the levies entertained have been doing excellent work.

18. As there was some delay in the coming in of the jirgahs summoned by Mr. Bruce and discussing the situation with them, the opportunity was taken by the Political Agent to make a reconnaissance of the country to the north-west towards the Kunder River. This was the more desirable as the country was unknown, and the Survey Officers were anxious to extend their work in that direction. The Political Agent was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Holdich, R.E., and Lieutenant Mackenzie, R.E., of the Survey Department, and succeeded in reaching the Kunder at the spot where the Gustoi stream joins that river. At this point he was met by Shahibuddin Khan, the chief of the Khoidadkhel Section of the Suleimankhel, who insisted upon accompanying the Political Agent back to camp to pay his respects to Sir Robert Sandeman and to declare his readiness to serve the British Government, should they desire his services. He was entertained and given a khillat by the Agent to the Governor General, but no encouragement was given him to consider himself as in any way attached to the British Government.

19. In the meantime the jirgahs of Mahsuds, etc., had come in, and matters were arranged with them successfully. The only tribe that did not come in was the Largha Division of the Sheranis, who live on the eastern slopes of the Suleiman Range nearest the Punjab. It was decided, therefore, to leave them alone for the present, concluding a separate settlement with the Bargha Division, who were made over to the charge of the Political Agent, Zhob, by the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan. The details of the service distributed to them by Mr. Bruce will be given under the head "Levies" in the report. All these arrangements being complete, the Political Agent, Zhob, with a small garrison, was left at Apozai, and the Agent to the Governor General, with the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, started for the Gomal with the remainder of the troops, on the 22nd January 1890. After the departure of the Agent to the Governor General, the camp was moved to the new site at Fort Sandeman, about two miles from the village of Apozai. Most of the Sardars and Levies that had accompanied the Mission accompanied the Agent to the Governor General through the Gomal, and nearly all those that remained behind were allowed to return to their respective posts.

20. The work of organising establishments, etc., for the administration of the new district then commenced, and the following detailed report will shew the working of the district under all the heads up to the 31st of March 1891.

EXTENT AND LIMITS OF THE AGENCY.

21. Upon the formation of the Zhob Political Agency it was decided, with the approval of the Government of India, that the two newest tahsils of the Thal Chotiali Agency, namely, Bori,

including Baghao, Sanjawi, Smallan, etc., and Barkhan, which did not form a portion of British Baluchistan, should be transferred from the Thal Chotiali to the new Zhob Agency. As first constituted, therefore, the Agency included Bori, Barkhan, the Zhob country proper, including the Mandokhels, and the Kibzai and Musakhel countries. The Bargha, Sherani and Haripal country, that of the Jaffir Pathans and Kharsins at Drug, and the Zmarai (or Mizrai), Isot, Murgzan and Bulfarez countries were subsequently added to the district. The boundaries of these several countries have not yet been very clearly defined and in some places are disputed, but approximately they are as follows :—

On the north, from near Tirwah to the Kundil River, and thence along the Kundar and Gomal Rivers to the meeting of the latter river with the Zhob at Khajuri Kach. On the west, from Khajuri Kach to the Zao Pass not yet determined; from the Zao Pass the boundary follows roughly the main Suleiman ridge as far as the slopes of the Mizri Koh, south of the Chuherkhel Dhana; it then descends the eastern slopes of the Suleiman to the tract owned by the Usteranas, and thence runs nearly due south along these eastern slopes to a point south of Drug, when it again ascends to the main ridge until near the Khetran country, where it runs south near the foot of the western slopes to Mat. On the south, the line runs west from Mat to the hills, bounding Kohlu, and thence north along the hills separating the Chamalong Valley from Baghao to near Kingri; here the line again turns west and runs along the hills, bounding the Bori Valley on the south and then those on the south of Baghao, Sanjawi and Chouter to the Ziarat Kotal; here it turns north and along the Chari Momand Kotal to the hills on the south of Zhob, along which it runs west to the Khan Mehterzai Kotal. On the west the boundary runs somewhere on the high watershed, dividing the rivers flowing to the west towards Kandahar and those flowing to the east towards the Indus from Kan Mehterzai to near Tirwah.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND DIVISION OF THE AGENCY INTO TAHSILS, ETC.

22. For the administration of this large tract of country, the Political Agent was granted an Assistant Political Agent and two Native Assistants or Extra Assistant Commissioners with the necessary office establishments, which are given in Appendix A. Though some of the tahsils would be very extensive, it was decided for the present to divide the Agency into four tahsils only, namely, the Bori, Barkhan, Upper Zhob and Lower Zhob Tahsils. The Bori and Barkhan Tahsils were already existing, but subsequently, for facility of administration, a second Naib Tahsildar was sanctioned for the Dumar District of Baghao, Smallan, etc., and it was placed under the orders of the Political Agent, Thal Chotiali, whose new head-quarters had been fixed at Loralai. Zhob was divided into two tahsils, the Upper Zhob containing the Hindubagh District, and the greater portion of the main Zhob Valley inhabited by the Kakar tribes descended from Alidoun to Mina Bazar; and the Lower Zhob Tahsil containing all the Abdullazai section of Kakars and the Mandokhels from Mina Bazar, inclusive, to Khajuri Kach with the Kibzai and Khwostai Ghosa and Murgha, the Babar and Musakhel country, and subsequently the Bargha, Sherani, Zmarai, Isot and Jaffir Pathan countries. These tahsils are too large and unmanageable, but the Zhob revenues having been provincialised, it was necessary to study economy in establishments, especially while the amount of revenue, which could be realised, was uncertain. The strength of the tahsil establishments are also given in Appendix A.

23. The Assistant Political Agent's head-quarters are at Fort Sandeman, and besides assisting the Political Agent generally and taking charge of the office, when the Political Agent is away, he is in responsible charge of all the levies and police of the district.

It was at first intended that the First Extra Assistant Commissioner should have his head-quarters at Fort Sandeman, but subsequently it was found more expedient to fix his head-quarters at Saifulla Killa, close to the homes of the influential Jogizai Family, and the Upper Zhob Tahsil and Bori Tahsil were placed in his immediate charge.

The head-quarters of the Second Extra Assistant Commissioner are at Fort Sandeman.

PERSONEL.

24. The charge of the Zhob Agency from its establishment in January 1890, up to the 3rd December 1890, was held by Captain I. MacIvor, I. S. C. From the 4th December 1890 to the end of the year, *i.e.*, the 31st March 1891, Lieutenant A. H. McMahon held charge of the Agency, Captain MacIvor having proceeded on three months' privilege leave to England, and on his return having been deputed on special duty to Dera Ismail Khan in connection with the settlement of certain cases pending against the Sheranis. In addition to the Zhob Agency, Captain MacIvor held charge of the Thal Chotiali Agency from the 1st January to the 6th April 1890.

The post of Assistant Political Agent was held successively by Lieutenants Godfrey, Cubitt, McMahon and Beville.

Khan Bahadur Hak Newaz Khan was appointed First Extra Assistant Commissioner and held charge of that office up to the 9th March, when he proceeded on three months' and 20 days' sick-leave, the Tahsildar of Upper Zhob, Munshi Mohamed Agha Jan Khan, officiating in the appointment up to the end of the year.

The post of Second Extra Assistant Commissioner was held by Ahmed Yar Khan, Inspector of Queta Police, from the 1st May to the 4th March, when he was relieved by Moulvi Abdul Rohim, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General at the Khojack.

In Statement B is given a list of all the gazetted officers of the Agency during the fifteen months, with the respective pay and allowances of each.

Statement C shows the movements of the Political Agent during the year.

POLICE.

25. The following Police force has been sanctioned for the district:—

	R	a.	p.
1 Deputy Inspector	80	0	0
2 Deputy Inspectors, at R60 each	120	0	0
1 Deputy Inspector	40	0	0
6 Sergeants, 1st grade, at R25 each	150	0	0
12 Sergeants, 2nd grade, at R18 "	216	0	0
13 Sergeants, 3rd grade, at R15 "	195	0	0
26 Constables, 1st grade, at R12 "	312	0	0
26 Constables, 2nd grade, at R11 "	286	0	0
24 Constables, 3rd grade, at R10 "	240	0	0
2 Duffadars at R35 "	70	0	0
7 Sowars, 1st grade, at R31 "	217	0	0
21 Sowars, 2nd grade, at R28 "	588	0	0
TOTAL	2,514	0	0

The sanction for the entertainment of this establishment was received towards the end of July 1890, but the force had to be enlisted by degrees. One Deputy Inspector and 50 men of all ranks were received from the Thal-Chotiali, and 22 men from the Quetta and Pishin Districts on transfer owing to reductions in the forces of those districts, and the remainder were enlisted locally, bringing the establishment almost up to its sanctioned strength towards the close of the year.

26. As there were no regular thanas in the district during the year no regular police returns of the work done by the force are given. There was no doubt a considerable amount of crime, and crime of serious nature, in the district during the year under review. But this was unavoidable, and having regard to the very exceptional difficulties with which the new force had to contend, its recent and incomplete formation, the difficulty of obtaining recruits, the nature of the country and climate, the number of coolies employed on the public works and roads and the lawless habits and antagonistic character of the tribes which supplied the majority of the coolies for the works, and, most important of all, the ready facilities for escape after the commission of an offence—having regard to all these and other difficulties, such as insufficient or no shelter at all for the members of the force during a greater part of the year, ill health and defective training, the force has done much useful work as far as they could under the circumstances.

TRIBAL LEVIES.

27. The following tribal services were transferred with the Bori and Barkhan Tahsils from the Thal Chotiali District:—

	R	a.	p.
1. Additional Levies	1,200	0	0
2. Khetran Service	975	0	0
3. Zhob Kakars	910	0	0
4. Telegraph Service	200	0	0
5. Postal service	256	0	0
6. Frontier Road Levies	200	0	0
7. Ghilzais	375	0	0
8. Ex. Sipah Salar and Wali Mahomed	300	0	0
9. Bori Levies	1,150	0	0
10. New Khetran Service	820	0	0
TOTAL	6,386	0	0

and the following were sanctioned and entertained during the year :—

	R	a.	p.
Mandokhel Service	2,083	5	4
Central and Upper Zhob Levies	2,083	5	4
Sinjawi Levies	280	0	0
Murgha and Hindubagh Postal Service	80	0	0
TOTAL	4,526	10	8

In addition to the above the service called the " Bargha Sherani Service," costing R640 per month, was transferred to this district from the Derajat, when the Bargha section of the Sheranis was placed under the jurisdiction of the Political Agent, Zhob.

Thus, the total cost of the levies in the district amounts to R11,552-10-8. Out of this R2,963-5-4, as per detail in the margin, are paid from the Imperial Revenues of the Government of India, R4133-5-4 on account of the services, also detailed in the margin, from the Zhob Revenues, and the balance R4,456-0-0 from the Provincial Grant for Levies and Police sanctioned for the Province of Baluchistan.

	R	a.	p.
Ex. Sipah Salar	240	0	0
Mandokhel Service	2,083	5	4
Bargha Service	640	0	3
TOTAL	2963	5	4
Central and Upper Zhob Levies	2,083	5	4
Bori Levies	1,150	0	0
New Khetran Service	820	0	0
Murgha Hindubagh Postal Service	80	0	0
TOTAL	4,133	5	4

The Statement marked D appended to this report shows the distribution of the services amongst the different tribes of the district and the places where they are stationed. They have all done good work at their respective posts during the year. During the Kundar and Khidderzai Expeditions, the dâk for all the different columns and detached reconnoitring parties was carried from Loralai entirely by these newly-entertained levies, who did their work in a remarkably satisfactory manner. Not a single post bag was lost or missed its destination and the letters never reached the columns, even when at the most out-of-the-way places, later than three or four days from the rail at Hurnai.

28. A portion, R500, of the service, known as the Mandokhel Service, was allotted to the Zallikhels of Wana under the Punjab Frontier, but the Zallikhels never came to Fort Sandeman, and one, Nurkhan Miani, Duffadar and 22 sowars were sent as their 'bazgirs' on the 4th April 1890. This was reported to Mr. Bruce, the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan, who telegraphed to say that Zallikhels were afraid to serve at Fort Sandeman until Mogalkot was occupied, and that the Mianis would be more useful than Zallikhels. The Mianis getting only R15 per month each were discontented, and most of them took the first opportunity to desert, and subsequently the remainder were permitted to return to their homes.

Efforts were made to induce the Zallikhels to send other men in place of these Mianis for the Mogalkot post, but they refused to do so, saying they could not induce any of their men to serve in this part of the country. The sum of R500 allotted to the Zallikhels for Mogalkot being thus available, the entertainment of the following establishment for this post was recommended and sanctioned :—

	R	a.	p.
1 Thanadar	60	0	0
2 Duffadars, at 30 each	60	0	0
19 Sowars, at 20 each	380	0	0
TOTAL	500	0	0

REVENUES.

29. The total receipts from all sources of revenue for the district were estimated at R1,85,000, and the total expenditure at R1,84,296, and the year was thus anticipated to close with a balance of Rs. 704 in hand on the 31st March 1891.

But the total actual receipts amounted to R2,35,520-8-5, or an increase of R50,520-8-5 over the original estimate. The actual expenditure for the year amounted to R1,40,296-2-9, showing a decrease of R43,999-13-3 over the estimated expenditure. The year thus closed, excluding Public Works Department accounts, with a balance of R95,224-5-8.

A.—RECEIPTS.

Land Revenue.

30. The total Land Revenue of the district was estimated at ₹1,73,000, whereas the actual receipts under this head have amounted to ₹2,09,531-12-6, showing an increase of ₹36,531-12-6 over the original estimate. As this was the first year the district was formed, and as the estimates were framed only a short time after the occupation of the country, the estimates were naturally very rough, and hence the considerable difference between the estimates and the actuals of the year.

Other Heads.

31. The receipts from all the other sources of revenue were estimated to amount to ₹12,000, but the actual accounts show the receipts under these heads at ₹25,988-11-11, or an increase of ₹13,988-11-11 over the estimated figures. The receipts of ₹25,988-11-11 are distributed under the several sub-heads as follows:—

	₹	a.	p.
Stamps	4,147	8	0
Excise	15,960	0	0
Law and Justice	5,572	1	6
Miscellaneous	309	2	5
TOTAL	25,988	11	11

B.—EXPENDITURE.

Land Revenue.

32. The expenditure under the head Land Revenue was estimated to amount to to ₹49,634, but the actual expenditure under this head has been ₹28,378-13-6, showing a decrease of ₹21,255-2-6 over the estimated figures. This decrease is chiefly due to the establishments sanctioned for the different tahsils not having been entertained from the commencement of the year and to several of the posts remaining vacant for a considerable portion of the year.

Stamps.

33. Nothing was shown in the original estimates under this head, but the actual expenditure on account of the discount paid on the sale of stamps has been ₹66-5-6.

Law and Justice.

34. *Courts of Law.*—No provision was made in the original estimates for any expenditure under this head. The actual accounts show an expenditure of ₹51-14-3 on account of the Criminal Court contingencies.

35. *Jails.*—The actual expenditure under this head on account of the Jail contingencies has amounted to ₹2,141-8-3, for which no provision was made in the original estimates.

36. *Police.*—The estimated expenditure under this head was ₹32,278, whereas the actual expenditure has been ₹21,466-1-1, showing a decrease of ₹10,811-14-11. This decrease is also due to several posts of the sanctioned Police establishment having remained vacant for a greater part of the year.

Medical.

37. At the time the Budget Estimates for the year were prepared, there was no dispensary in the district and nothing was provided under this head. A dispensary establishment was sanctioned for Fort Sandeman during the latter part of the year and the total expenditure on this account amounted to ₹808-4-3.

Political.

38. The actual expenditure under this head has been ₹87,286-0-5 as compared with ₹1,02,384-0-0 provided for in the Budget Estimates, or a decrease of ₹15,097-15-7. This decrease is also due to the establishments sanctioned for the different offices not having been recruited up to full strength until some time after their sanction.

Miscellaneous

39. The actual expenditure under this head has been R34-0-6, but nothing was entered on this account in the Budget.

40. The Statement marked E attached to this report shows the Budget estimates and actual receipts from all sources of Revenue of the district for the year under report.

The figures given in this statement do not of course show the loan of R1,00,000, granted by the Government of India for the construction of Public Works in the district, nor the expenditure, R1,28,707-13-7, incurred on this account by the Public Works Department, which will no doubt appear in the report of that department.

If both these figures were added to both sides respectively of the account, the result will be as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
Receipts	3,35,520	8	5
Expenditure	2,69,004	0	4
Balance .	66,516	8	1

and this sum, *i.e.*, R66,516-8-1, is the amount which has been shown as the closing balance for the year 1890-91 in the Account Registers of this and the Revenue Commissioner's Offices.

JUDICIAL.

41. The following statement shows the amount of regular Judicial work, Civil or Criminal, performed by the several Courts during the year:—

Court.	Civil Suits.		Execution of decree cases.	Criminal Cases.		Total.
	Original.	Appeals.		Original.	Appeals.	
Political Agent, Zhob	...	...	...	5	3	8
Assistant Political Agent	...	...	...	6	3	9
1st Extra Assistant Commissioner, Saifulla	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd Ditto Ditto Fort Sandeman	65	3	17	66	...	151
Tahsildar, Fort Sandeman	156	...	28	24	...	208
Tahsildar, Bori	38	...	8	29	...	75
Tahsildar, Barkhan	12	...	1	24	...	37
Tahsildar, Hindubagh	5	...	...	6	...	11
Naib Tahsildar, Fort Sandeman	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Ditto " Bori	6	...	...	1	...	7
" Ditto " Barkhan	3	...	...	...	...	3
" Ditto " Hindubagh	5	...	- ...	7	...	12

This statement only shows the regular Judicial cases brought on the registers and tried judicially. It does not represent the total amount of work performed by the several Courts. The country being only lately occupied and quite unaccustomed to our exact methods of law, it has been deemed expedient to scale the great bulk of the disputes, which occur more according to the customs of the people or, as they call it, 'politically.' The number of cases thus disposed of would be very much larger than those enumerated in the above statement.

42. In the following statement the various cases are decided according as they affect natives of the country or other natives of India:—

Court.	Criminal.			Civil.			Total.
	Versus Natives of India.	*Versus* Natives of the country.	Total.	Between Natives of India.	Between Natives of India and the Natives of the country.	Between Natives of the country.	
Political Agent	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
Assistant Political Agent	1	5	6	...	...	...	...
1st Extra Assistant Commissioner, Saifulla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd Extra Assistant Commissioner, Fort Sandeman	26	40	66	64	1	...	65
Tahsildar, Fort Sandeman	21	3	24	118	20	18	156
Ditto, Bori	1	28	29	4	11	23	38
Ditto, Barkhan	1	23	24	...	1	11	12
Ditto, Hindubagh	...	6	6	...	...	5	5
Naib Tahsildar, Fort Sandeman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Bori	...	1	1	...	1	5	6
Ditto Barkhan	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Ditto Hindubagh	...	7	7	...	1	4	5

JAILS.

43. There are no regular jails in the district, and the prisoners are confined in the Police lock-ups at Fort Sandeman and Loralai.

The total number of meals supplied to the prisoners during the year was 22,248 at a total cost of R2,036-0-8, including the cost of their clothing and bedding, etc., the average cost of feed, etc., of each prisoner per day being two annas and eleven pies. The prisoners are usually employed on extra-mural labour. There being no house accommodation for the prisoners at Fort Sandeman during the greater part of the year, they were kept in tents under double Police guards. Only one prisoner escaped from custody during the year. There were no fetters available, and the man being without any leg irons managed to escape from the tent in the dark.

SERIOUS OFFENCES.

44. It was inevitable that coming into a new district, never previously subject to any kind of law or authority and looked upon by every one as 'Yagistan' a large amount of crime was sure to occur. The list therefore of these offences for the year is a long one. They may be divided roughly into three classes: (1) those due to fanaticism, (2) those attributable to love of plunder, and (3) those due to other causes. Though many of the offences are noted as not traced, sufficient is nearly always known so as to point out the probable tribe or class of men who have been the culprits. Notwithstanding the long list therefore, it is satisfactory to note that the offences known to have been committed by men of the new tribes brought under our rule are not many in number and are almost entirely those coming under the (1) class, *i.e.*, they have been committed by isolated individuals acting under the spirit of ignorant fanaticism to which the Kakar tribes seem especially prone. Offences coming under the other two classes have been almost certainly committed by others than Kakars, *i.e.*, by Sheranis, Waziris, Suleimankhels, Peshawaris, etc. These people, especially the *badmashes* of the Sherani-Waziri and Suliemankhel tribes resent most strongly having their regular hunting grounds brought under law and order, and the majority of the offences have been committed by these men, sometimes with the hope of plunder or securing fire-arms, but often for pure *badmashi*. The proximity of the frontier and across that frontier being also practically "no man's land" affords these *badmashes* every facility for escape, leaving little trace behind. Until the frontier is occupied by posts it will be almost impossible to put an efficient stop to these outrages. If it were possible to open negotiations with the tribes across the frontier some check could be put upon these men, but this might be difficult without wounding the Amir's susceptibilities, so that gradually strengthening our line of posts along the frontier would seem to be the best plan to be adopted.

45. The following is a list of the serious offences that have been committed in the district since our arrival and occupation of the country in January 1890:—

(1) A transport syce, while cutting grass in the hills, was shot at and slightly wounded in the arm. One of the Khidderzai Sheranis of Largha was said to have been the perpetrator of this outrage.

(2) A man rode into the camp of the Agent to the Governor General at Fort Sandeman on the 16th January 1890 and, when challenged by a Police sentry, fired his rifle at him. He missed the policeman, but hit a camel. The man was apprehended and brought in by his father and made over to the Political Agent on the 27th idem. He was a Kibzai of Torakhulla, son of Malik Dadu. He was tried under the Murderous Outrages Act on the 21st April 1890 and sentenced to transportation for life. He died in the Shikarpore Jail on the 3rd September 1890.

(3) A Jemadar of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, while obeying a call of nature on the evening of the 7th February 1890 in the jungle, at a little distance from the camp, was attacked by a Pathan and cut about the head with a sword. He recovered afterwards, but the would-be-murderer was never traced.

(4) A Punjabi coolie, working on the road, was shot dead by a Kibzai near Lakaband on the 19th April 1890. The Ghazi was captured by eight Waziri coolies, who were given a reward of R150. The man was tried under the Murderous Outrages Act and sentenced to death on the 21st April. He was hanged and his body afterwards burnt on the 22nd.

(5) Two shots were fired near the Political Agent's camp at Safi on the 22nd April at dusk. No clue of the offenders was found.

(6) Two Khetrans murdered another Khetran on the 24th March at Barkhan. The case was tried by Mr. Cubitt, the Assistant Political Agent, who committed the accused to the Sessions. Both men died in the Havalat before the case could be disposed of.

(7) Five Pathans attacked three grass-cutters of the detachment of the 18th Bengal Lancers at Murgha on the 11th April, killed one, and wounded another. Several persons were arrested on suspicion, but the offence could not be brought home to any of them, and they were released.

(8) One Shah Mahammad Ghilzai, proceeding from Loralai towards Gwal Haiderzai *en route* for Fort Sandeman, was attacked and wounded on the road. No clue of the would-be-murderer was found.

(9) A fight took place between the Chacha Khetrans and Durkani Gurchanis, in which nine men of the former were wounded. This case is noticed at length in the Derajat Frontier cases.

(10) A sepoy of the 34th Pioneers, stationed at Fort Sandeman, while with the goats of the regiment out grazing on the 12th June, did not return to camp and was found murdered on the 13th, about 1,000 yards from the camp of the regiment. The murderer carried off his rifle and ammunition, etc. No trace of the murderer was found.

(11) One Kalandar Khan, Utmankhel, was murdered by some person or persons unknown while looking after his sheep out grazing. The murderers in this case were traced to be two Mirzais, who fled into the Amir's territory.

(12) One Batezai was killed and another severely wounded about the 30th July. Case tried by jirgah, who fined the culprits.

(13) One Kishen Dass, a Punjabi contractor of the Public Works Department, while going to Babar on the 9th August, was attacked by three Pathans (Peshawaris or Kabulis) about three miles from Babar and slightly wounded. He was robbed of R300 in cash, which he had with him. No clue of the offenders was found.

(14) Eight donkeys while out grazing near Mir Alikhel on the 9th August were carried off by some person or persons unknown and the man in charge murdered. The perpetrators of this outrage were believed to be Waziris. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, was communicated with, but the murderers could not be traced.

(15) Two coolies working at the Gwal Haiderzai post were attacked and wounded by four Pathans on the 2nd September. Two Mardanzais were arrested in connection with this outrage and the case referred to a jirgah at Sibi in March. The crime could not be proved against the accused. Both the accused and their security have since died.

(16) A Kibzai fired a shot at a cavalry sowar of Lieutenant Godfrey's escort on the road between Babar and Lakab, on the 14th September, while that officer was proceeding to Karachi and having missed the sowar ran towards him (Lieutenant Godfrey), Mr. Godfrey fired and wounded the man in his thigh, and thus disabled him. The accused was tried under the Murderous Outrages Act on the 25th October and sentenced to death. He was hanged on the 27th and his body afterwards burnt.

(17) Four Nasirs were attacked by a band of 20 Waziris on the 27th September between Mir Alikhel and Safi, one of whom was wounded. The Waziris carried off nine of their camels. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, was informed of this. The culprits have not yet been traced.

(18) On the 6th October one Lance Duffadar and one sowar of the 12th Bengal Cavalry, while on duty out in the hills near Babar, with the grass-cutters of the regiment, were cut up. The offence was traced to three outlaws, two Musakhels and one Usterana, and three Sheranis. This is the case No. 3 referred to in the printed report of the expedition against the Khidderzais.

(19) Three Herat traders coming to Fort Sandeman from Loralai were attacked by three Sheranis, about five miles below Babar, where they had camped for the night on the 7th October. Two of them were severely wounded. The offence was brought home to three Sheranis, the question of whose punishment is still pending, as the Baluchistan and the Derajat officials could not agree as to the amount of punishment that should be awarded. This case is No. 4 referred to in the Sherani Expedition Report.

(20) A Ghazi from Ghorezai cut up a sweeper within 800 yards of the Fort Sandeman Police Station and Bazar on the morning of the 10th October. Some of the men of the 12th Bengal Cavalry and Zhob Levy Corps ran to the spot. Three cavalry sowars fired three shots at the man who was running after other people, but missed him. A plucky Levy Corps sowar, with the assistance of Resaldar Yusuf Khan, also of the Levy Corps, arrested him. The Ghazi was tried under the Murderous Outrages Act and sentenced to death. He was hanged on the morning of the 21st October, and his body burnt. The sowar was given a cash reward of R25 and was promoted by his Commanding Officer to the rank of a Duffadar. The Agent

to the Governor General also was pleased to give both the sowar and Resaldar Yusuf Khan suitable khillats in the Sibi Darbar in March 1891.

(21) A grass-cutter of the Kundar Expeditionary Troops was cut up by some *badmashes* near Hussen Killa on the 23rd October, but no trace of the culprits was found.

(22) A camelman with the relieved force from Mir Alikhel, while proceeding to Dera Ismail Khan was murdered on the road. No trace of murderers found.

(23) A gang of robbers, believed to be Suleimankhels, attacked the Public Works Department coolies employed on the Urunj Rest-house on the night of the 28th November, killed five coolies and wounded four others. The tracks were followed, when they disappeared in the Suleimankhel country. The murderers were not traced.

(24) Three men belonging to the camp of Mr. Cleghorn, Irrigation Engineer, were attacked by two Ghazis near Gwal Ismailzai on the 2nd December. One of them was killed and the others escaped. Two men were arrested, but there was not sufficient evidence to bring the charge home to them if tried by the regular Courts. The case was referred to jirga and the two men sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each.

(25) Two Ghazis, named Tor and Battul, from Ghorezai, attacked two mistries of the Public Works Department working at the Rest-house at Mussafirpur on the 6th December and wounded them; one of them died shortly after. The Officiating Political Agent went out with 100 cavalry, but the Ghazis had absconded before his arrival. He brought in the headmen of the village and bound them to capture and hand over the Ghazis to him, which the villagers promised to do.

(26) One of the Ghazis named Battul arrived at Fort Sandeman on the morning of the 12th December and ran into the cavalry lines. He wounded three sowars, one of whom died two days after. Battul was knocked down and despatched on the spot by other sowars. His body was burnt on the spot. According to their agreement the maliks apprehended Tor and gave him up to the Political Agent on the 29th December. Tor was tried under the Murderous Outrages Act, sentenced to death, and hanged on the morning of the 14th January.

The villagers were fined R250, and relations of Tor and Battul bound over to keep the peace in future.

(27) One Hindu priest, with two followers, while proceeding from Duki to Loralai was attacked on the 27th December, about two miles from Loralai. The priest and one follower were murdered and the other wounded severely. No clue of the murderers found.

(28) One Ghazi named Sher of Daduzai cut up a coolie near the brickfields about 100 yards from the Apozai village on the 2nd January. Sardar Khan, Resaldar-Major of the Levies hearing an outcry ran to the spot. Sharbat, sowar, fired and killed the Ghazi when a few paces from him and the Resaldar. The sowar was given a cash reward of R25, and the Resaldar-Major was presented with a khillat in the Sibi Darbar.

The village of Dadozai was fined R200, and the maliks bound over to check their men in future.

(29) There was a quarrel amongst the Safis and the Mandokhels on the 2nd January 1891, in which one Mandokhel was killed. Jirgah decided that the Safis should pay R700 (Kabuli) to the Mandokhels as blood-money.

(30) A sentry of the 3rd Baluch Regiment, while on duty at Mir Alikhel on the night of the 8th January, within 30 yards of the Fort, was shot dead. The murderer took away his rifle and escaped.

(31) Two *badmashes* crept up under cover to near the Military camp at Gulkach on the night of the 7th January and fired one shot into the camp, which wounded a sentry in the right arm. The tracks were followed the following morning, but no trace of the would-be murderers found.

(32) A man went out at night at Gulkach on the 14th January. He did not answer the challenge of the sentry, who took him for a thief and fired. The man was severely wounded.

(33) One Chet Ram, the servant of a contractor, was murdered at Kazzha on the 13th January 1891. Two men were arrested in this case, but they both died in the lock-up before the case could be decided.

(34) A party of armed men attacked the Public Works Department coolie encampment near Safi on the night of the 24th January. They killed one contractor, plundered his property, and wounded three men. No clue of the offenders was found.

(35) A sentry of the 2nd Sikhs, while on duty with the Executive Engineer, Zhob Division, at Mogalkot, was fired at and wounded in the left arm on the night of the 6th February. No clue of the would-be murderer was found.

(36) A Commissariat driver attached to the party of the Executive Engineer, Zhob Division, was murdered about half a mile from camp at Mogalkot on the 16th February 1891. No trace of the offender, who took away a camel also, was found.

(37) Tahsildar Barkhan reported that certain Mahomdani Marris severely wounded a Sherani Marri in his *illaka* on the 18th February. The case was referred to a jirga at Sibi and has been postponed till the settlement of some other cases between the parties.

(38) A *khalasee* of the First Division, Zhob Valley Railway Survey, was cut up about four miles from Mir Ali Khel in the Saratoi River on the 4th March. No clue of the offenders was found.

(39) Shahmir Khetran killed his wife for misconduct on the 30th January 1891. The murderer was fined R600 by a jirga; R300 credited to Government as fine, and the balance paid to the heirs of the woman.

(40) A coolie working on the road near Safi, who went out for collecting firewood was found murdered on the 10th January 1891; no clue of the murderers found.

(41) The body of one Lakhmi Dass, Public Works Department contractor, was found murdered near Brunj on the 29th January 1891. No clue of murderers found.

(42) A Ghazi attacked a Levy sowar on duty with camels out grazing on the 21st March near the Apozai village, and was wounded and arrested by the latter with the assistance of another camelman. The case is still pending.

TREASURY ARRANGEMENTS.

46. From the time of our occupation of the country and the formation of the Zhob Agency up to the 19th July 1890, there was no treasury or sub-treasury in the district and considerable extra work and responsibility was thrown in consequence upon the Political Agent and his office establishment. The Agent to the Governor General, when leaving Fort Sandeman after the establishment of the Agency, left R1,45,750 in charge of the Political Agent for current expenditure, and the Post Master, Fort Sandeman, paid into the Political Agent's Office R47,130 on account of his collections from April to July, making a total of R1,92,880 to be accounted for by the Political Agent. This amount was placed under the quarter guard of the Infantry Regiment at Fort Sandeman, and the Political Agent's Office acted as a sort of informal local treasury. The cheques of the Commissariat, Military, and the Public Works Department officers were cashed and subsequently adjusted with the Treasury Officer, Quetta. The final accounts were submitted to the Agent to the Governor General with the Political Agent's Office letter No. 2237, dated the 18th November 1890, and the accounts closed. The Postal authorities wanted their money refunded at once to their credit into the sub-treasury, when it was formed in July 1890, but this could not be done, as the cash had been paid out to other departments. It was, however, adjusted in the general accounts of the Political Agent's Office, rendered to the Agent to the Governor General. The Comptroller, India Treasuries, also objected to this procedure, but the matter was explained to him. It was impossible to remit the postal collections to any treasury, as there was none within 100 miles of this place, and there was no alternative but to stop the issue of money-orders to the public or use the money in meeting other charges. The first course would have caused great inconvenience to the public, and therefore the latter alternative was adopted.

47. A sub-treasury was opened at Fort Sandeman on the 19th July 1891. But great inconvenience was still felt as the pay bills of all the establishments and levies, etc., had to be sent to the head Treasury at Quetta for payment, and great delay occurred in the receipt of pay. An application for the establishment of a head Treasury at Fort Sa deman was then made to the Government of India, but sanction was refused unless the charge could be met from the Zhob Revenues; as this was not possible the matter was dropped. The Government, however, directed that the sub-treasury should be authorised to cash pay bills of the several establishments without previous reference to the head Treasury at Quetta. In accordance with those orders the sub-treasury was ordered to cash pay bills, etc., in future, and this is being done for the establishments located at Fort Sandeman, and the system appears to work well.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

48. The general health throughout the district has been fair during the year, but at Fort Sandeman itself it has been anything but good; fever being rampant during the autumn months and a good deal of dysentery throughout the year. Scarcely any one at Fort Sandeman, European or native, has escaped sickness. Mr. Godfrey, the First Assistant Political Agent, was obliged to go away on sick certificate, the Second Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ahmed Yar Khan, also reverted to his original appointment in Quetta, chiefly owing to inability to stand the wear and tear at Fort Sandeman. The place has been only newly occupied;

no shelter except tents were available at first, and every one was exposed to the rapid alternations of heat and cold. The stirring up of the soil in making bricks for new buildings seems always to have a tendency to make a place unhealthy for the time. The water-supply also is not all that is to be desired at present, as the water before reaching Fort Sandeman is utilised in irrigating fields in its course and arrives at the station laden with mud and other impurities. At its source the water is beautifully clean and good, and the question of bringing a sufficient supply for drinking purposes in pipes is under consideration.

49. There would appear to be no possible reason why the station should not eventually be a very healthy one. It is situated in a fine open plain some 15 miles broad by 15 or 16 long. The soil is shabby and porous, and the drainage perfect. The altitude is about 4,500 feet above the sea.

DISPENSARY.

50. There is only one dispensary at present in the district, namely at Fort Sandeman and this was only established late in the year. At first an Assistant Surgeon, with an hospital assistant, was sanctioned, and he remained in charge to the end of the year. Rooms were given for the dispensary in the tahsil, but a regular hospital and dispensary will have to be built as soon as funds are available.

TACCAVI.

51. Taccavi advances to the extent of R3,500 have been made to cultivators during the year; R1,850 also, which had been advanced to Bori cultivators by the Political Agent, Thal Chotiali, in previous years were transferred as a debit to this Agency. Out of this total amount of R5,350, R675 were recovered during the year, leaving the amount outstanding at the close of the year R4,675.

A Statement, marked F, is attached showing the persons to whom the advances have been made, the recoveries made, and the balance due from each. All these advances were made without interest.

COMMISSARIAT SUPPLIES.

52. The troops at Fort Sandeman have been given free rations by the Commissariat Department during the year. Arrangements for the supply of such articles as are produced locally were made by the Political Department. This threw a considerable amount of extra work on officials of this Department. The Commissariat Officers who took over the supplies passed receipts for the quantities taken, and bills were then prepared in the Political Agent's Office and forwarded to the Chief Commissariat Officer, Quetta, for payment regularly every month. The following quantities were supplied by the Political Department to the Commissariat during the year—

Bhoosa	14,750	maunds.
Atta	10,530	do.
Grass	6,078	do.
Firewood	1,580	do.
Barley	2,807	do.
Gram	828	do.
Jowari	578	do.
Tobacco	3	do.
Vegetables	10	do.
Ghi	107	do.
Indian Corn	109	do.
Oil	2	do.
Dall	19	do.
Salt	18	do.
Sheep and Goats	283	do.

Besides these, supplies had to be provided for all parties passing through the district at the several stages; 7,405 maunds of barley were crushed for the Commissariat Department in the Bazar mills.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

53. Colonel Holdich, R.E., and Captain Mackenzie, R.E., of the Survey Department, accompanied the Mission to Zhob in the month of December 1889, and the subsequent expeditions to the Kundar, and through the Sherani hills, and much important work was carried out by these officers and their subordinates, the reports regarding which have already been submitted by Colonel Holdich.

RAILWAY SURVEYS.

54. Major General Sir James Browne, R.E., Quarter Master General in India, visited the district shortly after its occupation in the month of April and inspected the country with a view to ascertain its practicability for a railway through the Gomal Pass and the Zhob Valley. The survey of the proposed line having been sanctioned by the Government of India, three Survey divisions under the direction of Major B. Scott, R.E., Engineer-in-Chief arrived in the district in the beginning of October 1890 and completed their surveys from Khanai to Khajuri Kach by the end of March. The survey work having been completed, the Engineers retired to Dalhousie to prepare their plans and estimates. The arrival of these parties in the district threw a great deal of work on the officials of the Political Department, such as arranging supplies for the large number of followers with each division, sowars for their dak arrangements, etc., etc. This work was carried out to the complete satisfaction of Major Scott, and the officers under him.

HORSE-BREEDING DEPARTMENT.

55. There were three Horse Stallions in the district during a part of the year. They were stationed at Fort Sandeman, Killa Saifulla, and Barkhan as follows—

Rajab—19th April to 4th November 1891, at Fort Sandeman.

Duncan—27th June 1891 to 6th January 1892, at Killa Saifulla.

Reliance—20th April to 24th December 1891, at Barkhan.

They covered a total number of 54 mares during their stay in the Zhob District as follows:—

Rajab	16
Duncan	4
Reliance	34

The total expenditure in connection with the feed and keep of the stallions for the time they were in the district amounted to R670-1-7. The bills on account of the charges in this connection were paid by the Thal Chotial District as no allotment had been made to the Political Agent, Zhob, for these charges.

There being no stables, the stallions were accommodated in temporary sheds put up for the purpose.

PUBLIC WORKS.

1.—Buildings.

56. The only buildings in the new Agency at its formation, besides certain rest-houses on the Hurnai, Loralai and Dera Ghazi Khan-Pishin roads, were :—

1. Tahsil and Thana at Loralai.
2. Fort for troops at Marra Tangi.
3. Ditto Murgha.
4. Ditto Khan Mohamed Kot.
5. Ditto Sanjawi.

During the 15 months under review the following buildings were commenced and some of them brought to completion—

1. Tahsil and Thana at Fort Sandeman.
2. Ditto Hindubagh.
3. Ditto Barkhan.
4. Political Agent's House.
5. Ditto Kutchery.
6. Ditto Clerks' quarters.
7. Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps House
8. 2nd Extra Assistant Commissioner's house.
9. Executive Engineer's house.
10. Military Lines, Officers' quarters and Mess-house at Fort Sandeman.
11. Fort and quarters at Mir Ali Khel.
12. Zhob Levy Corps lines at Fort Sandeman.
13. Post and Telegraph Office at Fort Sandeman.
14. Levy posts at Loralai, Hindubagh, Saifulla Killa, Kazzha, Gwal Haiderzai and Gwal Ismailzai.
15. Rest-houses at Babar, Brunj and Safi : at first the Public Works Department had only a Sub-divisional Officer and establishment at Fort Sandeman, but it was found necessary to establish it as a Division during the year.

2.—COMMUNICATIONS.

57. When the Agency was formed on the 1st January 1890, the only roads in the district were—

(1) The Dera Ghazi Khan-Pishin Frontier Road, running throrgh this district from Bowatta at the foot of the Suleiman Range below Fort Munro to the Chari Momand Kotal;

(2) the Hurnai-Loralai Road, running through this district from the Kotal south of Razgai to Loralai;

(3) a narrow pack road from Loralai to the Raosin Valley; and

(4) a road from Bhagao through Smallan to the Ziarat Kotal.

During the 15 months under review the following roads were commenced and completed :—

(1) A road from the railway line at Khani in the Pishin District to Hindubag.

(2) A road from the frontier road near Shabozai, through Marra Tangi, Murgha and Babar, to Fort Sandeman.

(3) Fort Sandeman to Mir Ali Khel.

The last-mentioned road is intended to be carried on to Khajuri Kach, to which place a road is under construction by the Punjab Government through the Gumal Pass from Murtaza. The distance from Fort Sandeman to Dera Ismail Khan by this road, when it is completed, will be 162 miles. If a road be constructed through the Chuher Khel Dhana, the distance by it from Fort Sandeman to Dera Ismail Khan would be only about 100 miles, while any heavy ascent like the Gwaleri Kotal would be entirely avoided. The construction of a high level road through the Dhanai itself, a distance of three miles, less 40 feet, would however be expensive.

POLITICAL.

ATTITUDE OF TRIBES.

Expeditions, etc.

58. The attitude and conduct of the tribes, brought more immediately under our protection on the occupation of the Zhob Valley, has been on the whole satisfactory. It is true there have been a certain number of *ghaza* cases, but this is inevitable when a country inhabited by ignorant tribes given to religious fanaticism is first occcupied. These cases of fanaticism, however, were entirely confined to individuals, sometimes of evidently weak intellect, who met with little encouragement or sympathy from their own tribesmen. In one case indeed the culprit was handed over a prisoner to the Political Agent by his own father.

When it is remembered that these tribes, many of them numerous and powerful, such as the Musakhels, Kilzais, and various sections of the Zhob Kakars, hitherto independent, were called upon to pay revenue to Government for the first time in their history,—indeed many of them had never even seen the face of an official, much more a white man before,—it may be fairly claimed that their behaviour has been wonderfully good.

Dost Mahummad and Bungal.

59. The only exception to this good conduct has been in the case of the outlaws Dost Mahomed and his son Bungal and the portions of the Jelalzai and Mardanzai sections of the Kakars they were able to influence.

Bungal, with his band of discontents and criminals, had taken up a strong position on a peak over Jhanishpa, while his father Dost Mahomed had settled on the Kundar. From these positions they harried all those sections of Kakars who were too weak to resist them and extended their depredations into the main Zhob Valley itself. Shortly after the Agent to the Governor General had marched down to Dera Ismail Khan, through the Gumal Pass, leaving the Political Agent with a few troops at Apozai, Bungal and Dost Mahomed conceived the idea of making a regular attack upon the Apozai position. They managed, chiefly by terrorism, to collect a following of some three or four hundred men and marched in the Apozai direction as far as Chukhan, but failing to get any promise of assistance from the Suleimankhels across the Kundar, the gathering dispersed.

Their action, however, had considerably alarmed the Mandokhels and the day the *laskhar* was expected to reach Walla, the residence of the chiefs of the Mandokhels, the Officer Commanding at Apozai, with the Political Agent, marched out with all the available troops to

that place to meet the enemy and protect the Mandokhels. As stated however, the enemy had thought discretion the better part of valour.

The Apozai Scare.

Shortly after this, in the second week of March, occurred what has been called "the Apozai Scare." The Political Agent had been obliged to go to Sibi in connection with the Sibi Fair and the annual jirgahs held on that occasion, he being in charge of the Thal Chotiali Agency also at that time. Taking advantage of his absence, and apparently out of a pure spirit of mischief, false reports were brought to the Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps, who was left in political charge at Apozai that a very large number (several thousands) of Suleimankhels had assembled with the object of attacking the camp at Apozai. Telegrams were despatched to the General Officer Commanding at Quetta, the Agent to the Governor General, who was at Kattan, the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, etc. The Baluch Regiment started at once by forced marches from Loralai and the 34th Pioneers, who had reached Khajuri Kach, hurried up from that place. Fortunately, the falseness of the reports was discovered before the Baluchis had passed Murgha and that regiment returned to Loralai. There appears to have been no foundation whatever for the reported gathering.

The Kundar and Khiddarzai Expeditions.

61. When arrangements were concluded with the Mahsud Waziris and the Bargha section of Sheranis, it was found impossible to come to a satisfactory settlement with the Largha section of the latter tribe, which occupies the country between the Takht-i-Suleimani and the Punjab frontier. This was owing chiefly to the contumacious conduct of the small Khidderzai section of the tribe, whose headmen refused to have any dealings with the Government officials and who gave asylum to all outlaws and *badmashes*, who committed outrages on British subjects. The headmen of the other section of Larghawals promised to endeavour by pressure to bring the Khidderzais to reason, and some grace was allowed them for this purpose. It is more than doubtful if these men made any such attempt, but, however that may be, the tribe continued in the same frame of mind, and it was at last decided to send a military expedition to thoroughly explore the country, exact redress for the depredations of the tribe, and enable the Political Officer to make satisfactory arrangements to ensure the peace of the country and put a stop to outrages for the future. It was arranged that troops should move into the country simultaneously from the Quetta side and from Dera Ismail Khan, and the troops for the expedition were placed under the command of Major-General Sir George White, K.C.S.I., V.C., Commanding the Quetta District. It was further determined to take advantage of the troops moving from Quetta to explore the Kakar country lying north of the Main Zhob Valley and endeavour to capture Dost Mahomed Khan and his son Bungal with the rest of the robbers and murderers collected with them.

62. Major-General Sir George White, accompanied by the Agent to the Governor General, arrived with the Quetta troops at the Khan Mekhterzai Kotal on the 1st October, where they were met by the Political Agent. The latter officer recommended that a small column should move up the Rod Valley, and thence towards Palezgir and the Lowana country, so as to cut off the escape of the outlaws to the north or west, while the main column should march to Thanishpa by the Toi route straight from Zhob. The Agent to the Governor General, however, had recently received a letter from the Government of India, directing that operations should be confined to the south of the Kundar River, as they were in doubt as to how far the Kakar country extended to the north. This, of course, precluded the adoption of the Political Agent's recommendation and also prevented much chance of effecting the capture of the outlaws unless in the very improbable event of their showing fight.

63. It was then decided that the Agent to the Governor General, with the Political Agent and a small column, should march from Kazzha *viâ* the Baraksheza Pass into the Khaisor Valley, while the General Officer Commanding with the main column marched down Zhob and then by the Toi route to the same valley. On the Agent to the Governor General's reaching Rod Jogizai in the Khaisor Valley, it was ascertained that Bungal Khan was still at Thanishpa with 40 or 50 desperadoes, where he had taken up a position on an almost inaccessible peak. A message was sent to summon him to submit, but no satisfactory reply being received a portion of the troops advanced on the 10th and occupied Thanishpa, when it was found that Bungal had deserted his stronghold and fled the same morning. A pursuit, organised by the Political Agent, with levies and an escort of 25 cavalry, proved a failure, although a considerable amount of plunder, which was being being carried off, was recovered. The force halted at Thanishpa and in the Khaisor Valley from the 11th to the 16th October, when an understanding was come to with the Shahizai and other sections of Jelalzais inhabiting the Khaisor Valley and Thanishpa and the Nomad Mardanzais. They engaged not

to permit the outlaws to return to Thanishpa and furnished hostages from their headmen for the fulfilment of their engagement. From Thanishpa the force again divided into two main columns, the General Officer, Commanding, with the Political Agent, Zhob, as his Political Officer, marching down along the Kundar River as marginally noted to Gustoi War, where he was again joined by the Agent to the Governor General, who, with the other column, had marched through the Chukhan Valley, and then by a somewhat difficult pass down the Sharanna stream to Gustoi War. From Gustoi War the General Officer Commanding marched to Hussen Ziarat, Domandai and Gul Kach, and then across the Gardao to Mir Alikhel and up the Zhob River to Fort Sandeman; while the Agent to the Governor General marched from Hussen Ziarat by Shinbaza to Mir Alikhel and then to Fort Sandeman. This brought the first portion of the expedition to a conclusion.

Kundar Ngange.
Kamal Khan Kach.
Nakhal (Spelai Lowaru).
Sara Darga.
Gastoi War.

Khidderzai Expedition.

64. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, had joined the Agent to the Governor General's camp at Mir Alikhel, and accompanied him to Fort Sandeman. At Fort Sandeman, an ultimatum was despatched to Murteza Khan and the Khidderzai Maliks to which an unsatisfactory reply was subsequently received. The Quetta force again broke into two columns, while the Punjab force was also directed to advance in two columns from Chowdwan and Draband respectively. From Fort Sandeman, the Agent to the Governor General, with the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, proceeded with the first column to the Chuharkhel Dhana Pass, where work was commenced to make the pass practicable for troops. The General Officer Commanding, with the Political Agent, assisted by Mr. Donald, Extra Assistant Commissioner, as Political Officer, marched with the second column to Walla, and thence over the lofty Murmajh Mountain into Anmar Kalan, the Khidderzai head quarters, which was occupied without opposition on the 6th November. Here it was found that Murteza Khan had taken himself to some hiding place in the hills, but most of the other maliks had come in to the several columns. The Punjab troops, on first entering the Sherani limits, had been fired at, and again while moving in to Nishpa above Kurram Hezai. Colonel Ross' column had some shots fired at them and one Sikh sepoy was killed. No further opposition was offered. After negotiating the Dhana the Agent to the Governor General marched to Mogal kot, and thence to Kurram Hezai. Here, from the 11th to the 16th November, a tribal court was held to consider the several cases against the Khidderzais, and its recommendations were subsequently discussed by a Committee of Political Officers under the Agent to the Governor General as President, and the following orders passed:—

(1) The portions of the Sherani tribe inhabiting the Largha District to pay a fine of ₨5,000 and the various individuals concerned in the cases to pay a fine of ₨1,000.

(2) The whole of the Khidderzai maliks to remain in confinement until the surrender of Murteza Khan and the other outlaw refugees, or until further orders.

(3) A few of the ringleaders in offences against the Government, who were also notorious bad characters, to be sent to Quetta and confined there as political prisoners until further orders.

(4) Should Murteza be surrendered, his case to be considered by the Agent to the Governor General and orders passed upon it, in accordance with the facts elicited.

65. The Khidderzai maliks were sent off under escort towards Dera Ismail Khan, which they reached on the 21st. A Darbar was held at Kurram Hezai by the Agent to the Governor General on the 18th, and the above terms were announced to the assembled headmen, and khillats were distributed to those who had assisted in the march, etc.

The troops comprising the expeditionary force then marched to their respective stations, and Messrs. King and McMahon, with the 3rd Baluch Regiment, were left in the country to carry out the awards of the jirga and collect the fines imposed on the tribe. This they did with such success that in spite of hindrances caused by rain, etc., the whole of the fine was realised by the 29th November.

66. No sooner had the troops left the country than Murteza Khan emerged from his hiding-place and gave himself up to the authorities at Dera Ismail Khan. As there was some difference of opinion between the Derajat and the Baluchistan officials as to the manner in which the several cases against the tribe should be settled and the punishment awarded, Captain MacIvor, on return from privilege leave in March, was deputed to Dera Ismail Khan on special duty to meet the Derajat officials and represent Baluchistan in the trial of the case against Murteza Khan and certain others, and the matter is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

67. During the expedition, and while the Agent to the Governor General and Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, were halted at Kurram Hezai, the whole country was thoroughly reconnoitred. The Political Agent, with a small force, proceeded up the Khidderzai Dhana over the Kotal into the Bargha country and back again, while the General Officer Commanding, with a few men, climbed to the very crest of the Takht-i-Suleiman. Subsequently, the 3rd Baluchis, with the Officiating Political Agent, returned through the Zao Pass, where a road had to be made, and thence along the Kuriawasta Valley back to Fort Sandeman. During the whole time the conduct of the Bargha section of Sheranis, who had been placed under the Political Agent, Zhob, was quite exemplary, and they exerted themselves to afford every assistance in their power to the Political Officers and to the troops.

Isots, Jaffirs, etc.

68. The tribes of Isots, Jaffirs, Kharsins, Bulfaraz, Murgzans and Zmarit were transferred from under the political control of the Derajat officials to that of this Agency towards the close of the year. The headmen of these tribes were summoned to Sibi, when the Political Agent went there in the month of March, and they were granted khillats by the Agent to the Governor General in Darbar.

Political cases between the tribes of this and the Derajat Districts.

69. The Statement marked G, attached to this report, is a complete list of the cases received in transfer from the Thal Chotiali Office on the formation of this Agency and instituted during the year between the tribes of this district and those of the Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan Districts. There were 184 cases in all, out of which 121 were against the tribes of the Dera Ghazi Khan, 13 against the tribes of Dera Ismail Khan, 46 against the tribes of the Zhob Districts, and 4 against miscellaneous tribes, as follows:—

Tribes of Dera Ghazi Khan.	
Bozdars	36
Gurchanis	31
Tibbi Lunds	6
Khosas	3
Kasranis	7
Legharis	38
Tribes of Dera Ismail Khan.	
Waziris	12
Largha Sheranis	1
Tribes of Zhob.	
Khetrans	35
Musakhels	4
Jaffirs, Isots, and Kharsins	7
Miscellaneous.	
Miscellaneous tribes	4
TOTAL	184

The statement attached gives detailed particulars of each, and the action taken. Captain MacIvor, while on special duty at Dera Ismail Khan, found it possible to run down to Dera Ghazi Khan in March 1891, where most of the cases pending between the Zhob and Dera Ghazi Khan Districts were settled by him in conjunction with the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.

MILITARY.

70. The garrison of Fort Sandeman consists of—

1 Native Infantry Regiment (the 34th Pioneers);
Wing of Cavalry (12th Bengal Cavalry);
2 Guns, Mountain Battery (No. 5, Bombay);

and the head-quarters of the Zhob Levy Corps, which is in process of being raised. Ever since the railway survey work commenced towards the close of the year, this garrison has furnished a military outpost at a place between Naya Obo and Walla. To further protect these survey operations, the 3rd Baluchis, on their return from the Khidderzai Expedition, were sent with a detachment of the 12th Bengal Cavalry from Fort Sandeman to occupy Gul Kach on the

southern bank of the Gumal River, some 10 miles below its junction with the Kundar at Domandai. The 3rd Baluchis also furnished a strong outpost at Mogalkot on the Zhob River, 20 miles south of Khajuri Kach.

71. In addition to the Fort Sandeman garrison a military post, occupied during the year by the Punjab Frontier Force, has been established at Mir Alikhel on the Zhob River, 36 miles north of Fort Sandeman. From the end of May to the 10th December 1890, Hindubagh, the head-quarters of the Upper Zhob Tahsil, was occupied by troops from Quetta. These troops were withdrawn on the latter date, and their place taken by a detachment of the Zhob Levy Corps. Between Hindubagh and Fort Sandeman, a distance of 130 miles by road, there has been no military post during the year. Besides the above troops in Zhob Proper the following posts in the Agency have been held by troops during the year—

1. Rakhni.	4. Murgha.
2. Kingri.	5. Marra Tangi.
3. Khan Muhammad Kot.	6. Sanjawi.

The three first were garrisoned by Punjab troops from the Dera Ghazi Khan District, and the three latter by troops from Loralai. The post at Sanjawi was withdrawn on the 13th September 1890, and the fort there is now held by a Thanadar, and 25 local Levy footmen.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

72. Before the occupation of Zhob, a daily postal line ran from Harnai to Loralai, with post offices at Sanjawi and Loralai. To serve the troops stationed along the Frontier Road a dâk every second day was run between Loralai and the Dera Ghazi Khan District at Kharr, with post offices at Mekhtar, Kingri and Rakhni, and on the transfer of the military post from Mekhtar to Murgha, extra sowars were entertained to take the post from Mekhtar to Murgha, and a post office was opened at the latter place.

73. On the occupation of Fort Sandeman the route selected for the post was that up the Zhob Valley as far as Gwal Haiderzai, and thence through the hills to Loralai, this being the shortest route between Loralai and Fort Sandeman. Sowars were engaged from the local tribes along this route and their pay was met, as a temporary measure, from the grant sanctioned by Government for the Mandokhel service. In addition to the sowars thus entertained, some of the ordinary local levies were told off for a time to assist in carrying this dâk. This arrangement was only intended to be a temporary one, as it was expected that a regular postal service would be sanctioned and the cost debited to the Postal Department. This, however, has not been done and the arrangement first made still continues.

74. To run the post to the Military detachments at Mir Alikhel and Mogalkot, the ordinary Levy sowars were again requisitioned, and the post to these places is carried by them.

75. To serve Hindubagh a post was run from the railway at Khanai, the Quetta-Pishin District finding the sowars as far as Murgha, while four sowars are found by this Agency to carry it thence to Hindubagh.

76. Ordinary Levy sowars also carry a post every second day from Rakhni to the Barkhan Tahsil, near Hajikot.

77. Parcel posts have been carried weekly from the rail at Harnai to Loralai, but the arrangements for forwarding them from that place to Fort Sandeman have not been satisfactory, and it is hoped that better arrangements will be made by the postal authorities for the future.

78. The postal sowars along the lines noted above have done their work very satisfactorily during the year.

TELEGRAPHS.

79. Before the occupation of Zhob a telegraphic line ran from Harnai to Loralai and thence along the Frontier Road to Dera Ghazi Khan, with Telegraph Offices at Loralai, Mekhtar, and Kingri.

80. A branch line was run from Mekhtar to Murgha, and a Telegraph Office opened on the 1st October 1889, and this line was again pushed on, at first as a temporary line, and subsequently as a permanent line, to Fort Sandeman, where a Telegraph Office was opened on the 1st April 1890. When the permanent line was made, the Government sanctioned the temporary line being utilised to run a line to Mir Alikhel, where an office was opened on the 6th December 1890.

All the offices are combined Post and Telegraph Offices.

81. A few cases of malicious cutting or injury to the wires occurred during the year, but on the whole there was very little injury done, and this species of outrage was rare.

ZHOB LEVY CORPS.

82. To furnish garrisons for the various posts required throughout the Zhob District to maintain order, the formation of the Zhob Levy Corps was sanctioned by the Government of India. It was to consist of some 900 men, 400 being mounted and 500 unmounted. Captain W. A. D. O'Mealy was selected as the First Commandant and that officer arrived at Fort Sandeman in February 1890. The details of the composition, pay, etc., of the corps was not, however, decided upon just at first, and the month of June was reached before Captain O'Mealy was in a position to commence recruiting in earnest and to begin purchasing horses.

83. The Commandant's report on the corps is attached to this report (Appendix H). It will be seen that from June to the end of the year in all 412 men were enrolled, but many of these were again dismissed or permitted to resign, so that the number of effectives on the 31st March was 291.

84. The Commandant succeeded in purchasing 188 remounts of an excellent stamp and 74 transport animals.

85. The total expenditure on the corps amounted to R1,50,508-10-9, out of a total sanction of R1,64,290.

86. The Commandant and the men of his corps took part in the Kundar Expedition mentioned in paragraphs 61 to 63 of this report.

I. MACIVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

Statement A.

List of Establishments sanctioned for the Zhob District.

No.	Name of post.	Pay.	Total.
	Political Agent's Office.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1.	Head Clerk, R160—220	205 0 0	
2.	Second Clerk, R125—150	143 12 0	
3.	Accountant	100 0 0	
4.	Record-keeper	70 0 0	
5.	Assistant Accountant	60 0 0	
6.	First Copyist	55 0 0	
7.	Second Copyist	45 0 0	
8.	Serishtedar R100—125	118 12 0	
9.	Nazir	60 0 0	
10.	Mohafiz Daftar	50 0 0	
11.	Mohurrir	45 0 0	
12.	Daftri	30 0 0	
13.	Jemadar	18 0 0	
14.	4 Orderlies, at R13-8 each	54 0 0	
15.	2 Peons, at R12 each	24 0 0	
16.	2 Khalassis at R14 each	28 0 0	
17.	1 Sweeper	10 0 0	
18.	1 Bhistee	10 0 0	1,126 8 0
	Assistant Political Agent's Office.		
1.	Serishtedar	70 0 0	
2.	Nazir	40 0 0	
3.	2 Orderlies, at R13-8 each	27 0 0	
4.	1 Khalassi	14 0 0	
5.	1 Peon	12 0 0	163 0
	Carried over	...	1,289 8 0

List of Establishments sanctioned for the Zhob District—contd.

No.	Name of post.	Pay.	Total.
	1st Extra Assistant Commissioner's Office.	R a. p.	R a. p.
	Brought forward	...	1,289 8 0
1.	First Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob	400 0 0	
	Fixed travelling allowance	90 0 0	
2.	Clerk	50 0 0	
3.	Peshkar	40 0 0	
4.	Mohurrir	30 0 0	
5.	Nazir	25 0 0	
6.	1 Peon	12 0 0	
			647 0 0
	2nd Extra Assistant Commissioner's Office.		
1.	2nd Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob	300 0 0	
	Fixed travelling allowance	90 0 0	
2.	Peshkar	40 0 0	
3.	Mohurrir	30 0 0	
4.	Nazir	25 0 0	
5.	1 Peon	12 0 0	
			497 0 0
	Bori Tahsil.		
1.	Tahsildar	150 0 0	
2.	Naib Tahsildar	70 0 0	
3.	Mohasib	50 0 0	
4.	Kanoongo	40 0 0	
5.	Mohurrir	35 0 0	
6.	3 Patwaris, at R30 each	90 0 0	
7.	3 Patwaris, at R25 each	75 0 0	
8.	Jemadar	15 0 0	
9.	4 Peons, at R12 each	48 0 0	
10.	1 Bhistee	12 0 0	
11.	1 Sweeper	12 0 0	
			597 0 0
	Barkhan Tahsil.		
1.	Tahsildar	150 0 0	
2.	Naib Tahsildar	70 0 0	
3.	Mohasib	50 0 0	
4.	Kanoongo	40 0 0	
5.	Mohurrir	35 0 0	
6.	Fotedar	30 0 0	
7.	3 Patwaris, at R30 each	90 0 0	
8.	3 Patwaris, at R25 each	75 0 0	
9.	Jemadar	15 0 0	
10.	4 Peons, at R12 each	48 0 0	
11.	1 Sweeper	12 0 0	
12.	1 Bhistee	12 0 0	
			627 0 0
	Lower Zhob Tahsil.		
1.	Tahsildar	150 0 0	
2.	Naib Tahsildar	70 0 0	
3.	Treasurer	70 0 0	
4.	Mohasib	50 0 0	
5.	Siah Nawis	40 0 0	
6.	Kanoongo	40 0 0	
7.	Mohurrir	35 0 0	
8.	3 Patwaris, at R30 each	90 0 0	
9.	3 Patwaris, at R25 each	75 0 0	
10.	Jemadar	15 0 0	
11.	6 Peons, at R12 each	72 0 0	
12.	1 Sweeper	12 0 0	
13.	1 Bhistee	12 0 0	
			731 0 0
	Carried over	...	4,388 8 0

List of Establishments sanctioned for the Zhob District—concld.

No.	Name of post.	Pay.			Total.		
	Upper Zhob Tahsil.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
	Brought forward	...			4,388	8	0
1.	Tahsildar	150	0	0			
2.	Naib Tahsildar	70	0	0			
3.	Mohasib	50	0	0			
4.	Kanoongo	40	0	0			
5.	Moharrir	35	0	0			
6.	Fotedar	30	0	0			
7.	3 Patwaris, at R30 each	90	0	0			
8.	3 Patwaris, at R25 each	75	0	0			
9.	Jemadar	15	0	0			
10.	4 Peons, at R12 each	48	0	0			
11.	1 Sweeper	12	0	0			
12.	1 Bhistee	12	0	0			
					627	0	0
	GRAND TOTAL	...			5,015	8	0

Statement B.

List of Gazetted Officers.

No.	Rank.	Name.	Pay.	Fixed travelling allowance.	Local allowance.	Pushto allowance.	Total.
			R	R	R	R	R
1	Political Agent	Captain I. MacIvor, B.S.C.	1,000	180	400	...	1,580
2	Ditto	Lieutenant A. H. McMahon, B.S.C.	800	180	400	100	1,480
3	Assistant ditto	Lieutenant F. H. Godfrey, Bo.S.C.	500	150	...	...	650
4	Ditto	Lieutenant W. W. Cubitt, B.S.C.	700	150	...	...	850
5	Ditto	Lieutenant A. H. McMahon	700	150	...	100	950
6	Ditto	Lieutenant F. G. Beville, Bo.S.C.	400	150	...	...	550
7	First Extra Assistant Commissioner.	Khan Bahadur Hak Newaz Khan.	400	90	...	...	490
8	Ditto	Munshi Agha Jan	...	...	...	...	...
9	Second Extra Assistant Commissioner.	Ahmed Yar Khan	300	90	...	...	390
10	Ditto	Moulvi Abdul Rahim	300	90	...	...	390
11	Tahsildar, Bori	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hussain Khan.	150	...	...	...	150
12	Ditto	Lala Udhoo Dass	200	...	...	...	200
13	Tahsildar, Barkhan	Munshi Amer Singh	150	...	...	...	150
14	Tahsildar, Lower Zhob	Kazi Muzaffar Khan	150	...	...	...	150
15	Ditto	Lala Govind Dass	150	...	...	...	150
16	Tahsildar, Upper Zhob	Munshi Agha Jan	150	...	...	...	150
17	Ditto	Lala Udhe Bhan	150	...	...	...	150

I. MacIVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

Statement C.

Movements of the Political Agent, Zhob, during the year 1890-91.

Date.	Name of Stage.
	Captain MacIvor.
	April.
1st to 4th	Fort Sandeman.
5th	Badinzai.
6th	Akhtarzai (to meet the Agent to the Governor-General).
7th	Gwal Haiderzai.
8th	Gwal Ismailzai.
9th	Badinzai.
10th	Fort Sandeman.
11th to 15th	Halt.
16th	Babar Ghar and back.
17th to 20th	Halt Fort Sandeman.
21st	Baranj (with Major-General Sir J. Brown, R.E.).
22nd	Safi.
23rd	Saratoi.
24th	Halt.
25th	Mogalkot.
26th	Khajuri Kach.
27th to 29th	Halt.
30th	Mogalkot.
	May.
1st	Saratoi.
2nd	Fort Sandeman.
3rd to 15th	Halt.
16th	Girda Babar.
17th	Radzanna.
18th	Toi Musakhel.
19th	Halt.
20th	Radzanna.
21st	Fort Sandeman.
22nd	Halt.
23rd	Badenzai.
24th	Gwal Ismailzai.
25th	Toada.
26th	Gwal Haiderzai.
27th	Halt.
28th	Akhtarzai.
29th	Halt.
30th	Killa Saifulla.
31st	Halt.
	June.
1st	Kazzha.
2nd	Halt.
3rd	Khan Bilawa.
4th	Murgha *viâ* Babu China.
5th	Hindubagh *viâ* Andarabej and Kahan.
6th to 8th	Halt at Hindubagh.
9th	Khanozai.
10th	Quetta.
11th to 26th	Halt.
27th	Khanai.
28th	Khanozai.
29th	Hindubagh.
30th	Halt.

Movements of the Political Agent, Zhob, during the year 1890-91—contd.

Date.	Name of Stage.
July.	
1st	Shina Khola.
2nd	Khazzha.
3rd	Saifulla Killa.
4th	Halt.
5th	Nishpa.
6th	Loralai.
7th and 8th	Halt.
9th	Zirra.
10th	Murgha.
11th	Lakaband.
12th	Fort Sandeman.
13th to 31st	Halt.
August.	
1st to 31st	Halt.
September.	
1st to 4th	Halt.
5th	Mina Bazar.
6th	Gwal Ismailzai.
7th	Gwal Haiderzai.
8th	Mina Bazar.
9th	Fort Sandeman.
10th to 20th	Halt.
21st	Badinzai.
22nd	Gwal Ismailzai.
23rd	Gwal Haiderzai.
24th	Toi Khulla (Batozai).
25th	Ziaba.
26th	Khushnob.
27th	Kazzha.
28th	Halt.
29th	Shina Khulla.
30th	Hindubagh.
October.	
1st	Murgha (to meet Agent to the Governor-General).
2nd	Hindubagh.
3rd	Shina Khulla.
4th	Halt.
5th	Maidan Kach.
6th	Baraksheza.
7th	Howdak.
8th	Rod Jogezai.
9th	Halt.
10th	Thanishpa.
11th to 16th	Halt.
17th	Kunder Nigangi.
18th	Mulla Kamal.
19th	Nakhal.
20th	Sara Darga.
21st	Gastoi.
22nd	Halt.
23rd	Hussein Nikka.
24th	Domandi.
25th	Kurram Khulla (Gul Kach).
26th	Gardani.
27th	Brunj.
28th	Fort Sandeman.
29th to 31st	Halt.

Movements of the Political Agent, Zhob, during the year 1890-91—contd.

Date.	Name of Stage.
	November.
1st	Kapip Kach.
2nd	Mani Khwah.
3rd	Walla.
4th	Mara Muzh and back to Walla.
5th	Ghaura-gara.
6th	Anwar Kalan.
7th	Halt.
8th	Nishpa Atal Khan.
9th	Gharezhai.
10th	Mogalkot.
11th	Anwar Kalan.
12th	Kurram Haizai.
13th	Halt at Kurram Haizai.
14th	Obosir.
15th	Karim Kach.
16th	Kurram Haizai.
17th	Halt.
18th	Mogalkot.
19th	Dhana Sir.
20th	Mani Khwah.
21st	Fort Sandeman.
22nd to 26th	Halt.
27th	Mina Bazar.
28th	Gwal Haiderzai.
29th	Loralai.
30th	Razgai.
	December.
1st to 3rd	Harnai to Karachi (with Agent to the Governor-General).
	LIEUTENANT A. H. McMAHON.
4th	Koria Wasta.
5th	Top of Shinghar Hill and back.
6th	Barkhurdar Killa.
7th	Fort Sandeman.
8th	Mina Bazar and back to Badinzai.
9th	Fort Sandeman.
10th and 11th	Halt.
12th	Nawa Obo.
13th	Bank of Saratoi.
14th	Gul Katch.
15th to 19th	Halt.
20th	Gumal River, 14 miles towards Khajuri Kach and back to Gul Kach.
21st to 27th	Halt at Gul Kach.
28th	Gumal River 12 miles towards Kundar as far as Domandi and back to Gul Kach.
29th to 31st	Halt at Gul Kach.
	January.
1st and 2nd	Halt at Gul Kach.
3rd	Shahidan.
4th	Halt.
5th	Mogalkot *viâ* Khajuri Kach.
6th	Mir Alikhel.
7th	Halt.
8th	Brunj.
9th	Fort Sandeman.
10th to 26th	Halt.
27th	Mir Alikhel.
28th	Gul Kach.
29th	Halt.
30th	Mir Alikhel.
31st	Fort Sandeman

Movements of the Political Agent, Zhob, during the year 1890-91—concld.

Date.	Name of Stage.
February.	
1st to 5th	Halt at Fort Sandeman.
6th	Lakaband.
7th	Moorga.
8th	Zirrah.
9th	Marra Tangi.
10th	Loralai.
11th to 14th	Halt.
15th	Razgai.
16th	Torkhan.
17th	Harnai, and thence to Quetta by rail.
18th to 20th	Halt.
21st	Sibi.
22nd to 28th	Halt.
March.	
1st to 11th	Halt.
12th	Harnai by rail and thence to Torkhan.
13th	Smallan Bungalow.
14th	Loralai.
15th and 16th	Halt.
17th	Marra Tangi.
18th	Murgha.
19th	Halt.
20th	Lakaband.
21st	Fort Sandeman.
22nd to 29th	Halt.
30th	Mir Alikhel.
31st	Halt.

I. MacIVOR, *Captain*,
Political Agent.

Statement D.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Levies in the Zhob District.

Name of Post.	Details.	Rate of pay.	Total.	Grand Total.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
	ADDITIONAL LEVIES.			
	Hamzazais—			
Wahar	1 Sowar at R20	20 0 0	20 0 0	
Marra Tangi	4 Sowars, at R20 each	80 0 0		
	Munshi	10 0 0	90 0 0	
Zaira	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	Munshi	20 0 0		
	5 Sowars, at R20 each	100 0 0	150 0 0	
Mekhtar	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	1 Sowar	20 0 0	50 0 0	
	Malezais—			
Tor	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	2 Sowars, at R20 each	40 0 0	70 0 0	
	Khibzais—			
Sara Daka	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	2 Sowars, at R20 each	40 0 0	70 0 0	
Moorgha	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	5 Sowarsat, R20 each	100 0 0		
	1 Munshi	30 0 0		
	1 Munshi	20 0 0	180 0 0	
	Carried over	...	630 0 0	...

Statement showing the Distribution of the Levies in the Zhob District—continued.

Name of Post.	Details.	Rate of pay. R a. p.	Total. R a. p.	Grand Total. R a. p.
	Brought forward	...	630 0 0	...
	ADDITIONAL LEVIES—*contd.*			
Lakaband	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	8 Sowars, at R20 each	160 0 0	190 0 0	
	Lunis—			
Gandera	2 Sowars, at R20 each	40 0 0	40 0 0	
	Musakhels—			
Khan Mohamad Kote	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	6 Sowars, at R20 each	120 0 0		
	Munshi	30 0 0	180 0 0	
Chapa Daka	2 Sowars, at R20 each	40 0 0		
	Inspector Levies	120 0 0	160 0 0	1,200 0 0
	KHETRAN SERVICE.			
Haji Kote	Sardar Mehrab Khan	50 0 0		
	Bakhtiyar Khan	35 0 0		
	Munshi	20 0 0		
	8 Sowars, at R20 each	160 0 0		
	Contingencies	3 0 0	268 0 0	
Rakhni	Jemadar Misri Khan	50 0 0		
	Munshi	30 0 0		
	6 Sowars, at R20 each	120 0 0		
	Contingencies	2 0 0	202 0 0	
Mithi Koi	Jemadar Kadar Bux	50 0 0		
	1 Duffedar	25 0 0		
	5 Sowars, at R20 each	100 0 0		
	6 Footmen	60 0 0	235 0 0	
Nahar Kot	Hirani Khan	35 0 0		
	Munshi	20 0 0		
	3 Sowars, at R20 each	60 0 0	115 0 0	
Isani Kot	2 Sowars, at R20 each	40 0 0	40 0 0	
Bagao	Miran Khan	35 0 0		
	4 Sowars, at R20 each	80 0 0	115 0 0	975 0 0
	TELEGRAPH SERVICE.			
Loralai	Kudezais and Utmankhels— 3 Sowars, at R20 each	60 0 0	60 0 0	
Mekhtar	Hamzazais— 3 Sowars, at R20 each	60 0 0	60 0 0	
Kingri	Musakhels— 2 Sowars, at R20 each	40 0 0		
Chapa Daka	Khetrans— 2 Sowars, at R20 each	40 0 0	80 0 0	200 0 0
	POSTAL SERVICE.			
Loralai	Utmankhels— 3 Sowars, at R20 each	60 0 0	60 0 0	
Mekhtar	Hamzazais— 3 Sowars, at R20 each	60 0 0	60 0 0	
Wahar	3 Sowars, at R20 each	60 0 0	60 0 0	
Kingri	Musakhels— 3 Footmen, at R12 each	36 0 0		
	Inspector	40 0 0	76 0 0	256 0 0
	FRONTIER ROAD LEVIES.			
	Frontier road establishment	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
	Carried over	...	...	2,831 0 0

Statement showing the Distribution of the Levies in the Zhob District—continued.

Name of Post.	Details.	Rate of pay.	Total.	Grand Total.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
	Brought forward	...	...	2,831 0 0
	Bori Levies.			
	Utmankhels—			
Loralai	1 Jemadar	50 0 0		
	3 Duffedars, at R30 each	90 0 0		
	5 Sowars, at R20 each	100 0 0	240 0 0	
	Boriwals—			
	1 Jemadar	50 0 0		
	3 Duffedars, at R30 each	90 0 0		
	Munshi	20 0 0		
	7 Sowars, at R20 each	140 0 0	300 0 0	
	Hamzazais—			
Wahar	1 Jemadar	50 0 0		
	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	Munshi	20 0 0		
	4 Sowars, at R20 each	80 0 0	180 0 0	
Sabra	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	2 Sowars, at R20 each	40 0 0	70 0 0	
Mekhtar	3 Sowars, at R20 each	60 0 0	60 0 0	
	Dumars—			
Sinjawi	1 Jemadar	50 0 0		
	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	4 Sowars, at R20 each	80 0 0	160 0 0	
Pui	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	1 Sowar	20 0 0	50 0 0	
Chinjan	1 Jemadar	50 0 0		
	2 Sowars, at R20 each	40 0 0	90 0 0	1,150 0 0
	New Khetran Service.			
	Musakhels—			
Kot Khan Muhammad	Sanjar Khan	50 0 0		
	1 Munshi	20 0 0		
	2 Sowars, at R20 each	40 0 0	110 0 0	
Kingri	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	6 Sowars, at R20 each	120 0 0	150 0 0	
Kajuri	Baik Khan Jemadar	50 0 0		
	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	8 Sowars, at R20 each	160 0 0	240 0 0	
	Kibzais—			
Moorgha	Mian Khan Jemadar	45 0 0	45 0 0	
Kishkai	Pandan Khan Jemadar	45 0 0	45 0 0	
Dab	8 Sowars, at R20 each	160 0 0	160 0 0	
Gandera	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	2 Sowars, at R20 each	40 0 0	70 0 0	820 0 0
	Mandokhel Service.			
	Abdullazais—			
	1 Jemadar	50 0 0		
	1 Duffedar	35 0 0		
	1 Ditto	30 0 0		
	4 Ditto, at R25 each	100 0 0		
	13 Sowars, at R20 each	260 0 0	475 0 0	
	Mandokhels—			
	1 Jemadar	45 0 0		
	1 Duffedar	35 0 0		
	2 Ditto, at R30 each	60 0 0		
	3 Ditto, at R25 "	75 0 0		
	12 Sowars, at R20 each	240 0 0	455 0 0	
	Carried over	...	...	4,801 0 0

Statement showing the Distribution of the Levies in the Zhob District—continued.

Name of Post.	Details.	Rate of pay.	Total.	Grand Total.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
	Brought forward	...	...	4,801 0 0
	MANDOKHEL SERVICE—*contd.*			
	Pabars—			
	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	3 Duffedars, at R25 each	75 0 0		
	5 Sowars, at R20 each	100 0 0		
			205 0 0	
	Khoistais—			
	2 Sowars, at R20 each	40 0 0		
			40 0 0	
	Musakhels of Toi—			
	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	1 Ditto	25 0 0		
			55 0 0	
	Sheranis at Mogalkot—			
	1 Thanadar	60 0 0		
	2 Duffedars, at R30 each	60 0 0		
	19 Sowars, at R20 each	380 0 0		
			500 0 0	
	POSTAL SERVICE.			
	Abdullazais (Pakhezais)—			
	2 Duffedars, at R25 each	50 0 0		
	4 Sowars, at R20 each	80 0 0		
			130 0 0	
	Ismailzai—			
	1 Duffedar	25 0 0		
	4 Sowars, at R20 each	80 0 0		
			105 0 0	
	Haiderzai—			
	1 Duffedar	25 0 0		
	4 Sowars, at R20 each	80 0 0		
			105 0 0	
	Contingencies	13 5 4		
			13 5 4	
				2,083 5 4
	CENTRAL AND UPPER ZHOB LEVIES.			
	Shamozais.			
	Jelalzais—			
	2 Duffedars, at R25 each	50 0 0		
	6 Sowars, at R20 each	120 0 0		
			170 0 0	
	Mardanzais—			
	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	1 Ditto	25 0 0		
	4 Sowars, at R20 each	80 0 0		
			135 0 0	
	Anderabejwala Mardanzais—			
	1 Duffedar	25 0 0		
	1 Sowar	20 0 0		
			45 0 0	
	Allahdadzai Allozais—			
	1 Duffedar	25 0 0		
			25 0 0	
	Musazais—			
	3 Sowars, at R20 each	60 0 0		
			60 0 0	
	1 Munshi	30 0 0		
			30 0 0	
	Brahimzais.			
	Khoidadzais—			
	1 Jemadar	40 0 0		
	2 Duffedars, at R25 each	50 0 0		
	7 Sowars, at R20 each	140 0 0		
			230 0 0	
	Dowlatzai—			
	1 Duffedar	25 0 0		
	2 Sowars, at R20 each	40 0 0		
			65 0 0	
	Akhtarzai—			
	1 Duffedar	25 0 0		
	2 Sowars, at R20 each	40 0 0		
			65 0 0	
	Alikhel—			
	1 Duffedar	25 0 0		
	2 Sowars, at R20 each	40 0 0		
			65 0 0	
	Shahizai Alikhel—			
	1 Duffedar	25 0 0		
			25 0 0	
	1 Munshi	30 0 0		
			30 0 0	
	Carried over	...	...	6,884 5 4

Statement showing the Distribution of the Levies in the Zhob District—continued.

Name of Post.	Details.	Rate of Pay. R a. p.	Total. R a. p.	Grand Total. R a. p.
	Brought forward	...	...	6,884 5 4
	Other Alizai tribes.			
	Mirzai—			
	1 Jemadar	50 0 0		
	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	8 Sowars, at R20 each	160 0 0	240 0 0	
	Ismailzai—			
	1 Duffedar	25 0 0		
	5 Sowars, at R20 each	100 0 0	125 0 0	
	Ghorezai—			
	1 Duffedar	25 0 0		
	3 Sowars, at R20 each	60 0 0	85 0 0	
	Batozai—			
	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	5 Sowars, at R20 each	100 0 0	130 0 0	
	Haiderzai—			
	1 Duffedar	25 0 0		
	3 Sowars, at R20 each	60 0 0	85 0 0	
	1 Munshi	30 0 0	30 0 0	
	Miscellaneous Zhob Tribes.			
	Burutkhel—			
	1 Duffedar	25 0 0		
	2 Sowars, at R20 each	40 0 0	65 0 0	
	Sibzai—			
	1 Sowar	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	Lowana—			
	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	4 Sowars, at R20 each	80 0 0	110 0 0	
	Sarghara—			
	2 Duffedars, at R30 each	60 0 0		
	1 Ditto	25 0 0		
	1 Sowar	20 0 0	105 0 0	
	Mehtarzai—			
	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	3 Sowars, at R20 each	60 0 0	90 0 0	
	1 Munshi	30 0 0	30 0 0	
	Contingencies	23 5 4	23 5 4	2,083 5 4
	Sinjawi Levies.			
	Dumars—			
Sinjawi	1 Thanadar	30 0 0		
	25 Footmen, at R10 each	250 0 0	280 0 0	280 0 0
	Moorgha Hindubagh Postal Service.			
Moorgha	4 Sowars, at R20 each	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	Ghilzai Service.			
	Tokhis—			
	Ghulam Haidar Khan ex-Sipah Salar	240 0 0		
	Ahmad Jan Khan	56 0 0		
	Wali Mohamad Khan	100 0 0	396 0 0	
	Hotaks—			
	Gul Mohamad Khan	25 0 0	25 0 0	
	Tarakis—			
	Sher Jan Khan	86 0 0		
	Sher Ali Khan	56 0 0	142 0 0	
	Carried over	...	...	9,327 10 8

Statement showing the Distribution of the Levies in the Zhob District—continued.

Name of Post.	Details.	Rate of pay.	Total.	Grand Total.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
	Brought forward	...	...	9,327 10 8
	General Service—*contd.*			
	Andari—			
	Pir Mohamad Khan . . .	56 0 0	56 0 0	
	Subwan Khel—			
	Gul Shah Khan	56 0 0	56 0 0	
	Bargha Shirani Service.			675 0 0
Sub-tribe . . .	Section—			
Hassan Khel . .	Yasinzai—			
	Sarwar Khan R30 and one Jemadar R30.	60 0 0		
	Haider Khan R10 and one Sowar R20	30 0 0	90 0 0	
	Arazai—			
	Gul Khan R10 and one Sowar R20	30 0 0		
	Shamal Khan	5 0 0		
	Murtaza Khan R10 and 1 Sowar R20	30 0 0		
	Khobat Khan	5 0 0	70 0 0	
	Kannezai—			
	Hassan Khan R5 and one Sowar R20	25 0 0		
	Sipahi Khan R5 and one Sowar R20	25 0 0	50 0 0	
	Hezai—			
	Sarwar Khan and Jarus R5 and one Sowar R20.	25 0 0	25 0 0	
	Karmanzai—			
	Saku Khan R5 and one Duffedar R25	30 0 0		
	Majak Khan R5 and one Sowar R20 .	25 0 0		
	Lal Khan R5 and one Sowar R20 .	25 0 0		
	Guldad Khan R5 and one Sowar R20	25 0 0	105 0 0	
Oba Khel . . .	Momezai—			
	Aman Khan R10 and one Sowar R20	30 0 0		
	Sada Gul with Jat . . .	10 0 0	40 0 0	
	Habibzai—			
	Sawak Khan	5 0 0	5 0 0	
	Musazai—			
	Meean Khan	5 0 0	5 0 0	
	Khidarzai—			
	Sadik	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Chuhar Khel . .	Kadinzai—			
	Barkhurdar Khan R15 and one Jemadar R30.	45 0 0		
	Pahu Khan	5 0 0		
	Umak Khan R10 and one Sowar R20	30 0 0		
	Hindkai	5 0 0	85 0 0	
Kapip . . .	Salikhanzai—			
	Kakar Khan R5 and one Duffedar R25.	30 0 0	30 0 0	
	Badlolzai—			
	Azam Khan R5 and one Sowar R20	25 0 0	25 0 0	
Haripal . . .	Brahim Khel—			
	Abdul Haq	15 0 0		
	Serajuddin	10 0 0	25 0 0	
	Lalakzai—			
	Torgul	5 0 0	5 0 0	
	Daria Khanzai—			
	Salim Khan	5 0 0	5 0 0	
	Buhatezai—			
	Saifulla Khan	5 0 0		
	Patura Khan	5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Carried over .	...	...	10,002 10 8

Statement showing the Distribution of the Levies in the Zhob District—concluded.

Name of Post.	Details.	Rate of pay.	Total.	Grand Total.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
	Brought forward	...	...	10,002 10 8
	Bargha Shirani Service—*contd.*			
	Nikakahal—			
	Rashid	5 0 0	5 0 0	
	Vatozai—			
	Sandai	5 0 0	5 0 0	
	Sankhel—			
	Mulla Pir Mohamad	5 0 0		
	Mulla Baz Mohamad	5 0 0		
	Ditto Rahim	5 0 0		
	Ditto Paide Khan	5 0 0		
	Khudak	5 0 0		
	Amir	5 0 0	30 0 0	
	Miscellaneous	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	Hankoi Service or the Zhob Kakars.			640 0 0
	Sardar Shingul Khan	100 0 0		
	Sardar Shahbaz Khan	100 0 0		
	Saifulla Khan	100 0 0		
	Mastak Khan	100 0 0		
	1 Munshi	30 0 0		
	1 Kassid	15 0 0		
	1 Motibir	40 0 0		
	1 Ditto	39 8 0		
	9 Ditto, at R29-8-0	265 8 0		
	1 Dittto	30 0 0		
	1 Ditto	30 0 0		
	Dowian Sarangzai	60 0 0	910 0 0	
				910 0
	Grand Total			11,552 10 8

I. MacIVOR, *Captain*,

Political Agent, Zhob.

Statement E.

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Zhob Provincial Revenues for the year 1890-91.

Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimate of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
ARREARS				
I.—Land Revenue	1,73,000 0 0	2,09,531 12 6	...	...
TOTAL	1,73,000 0 0	2,09,531 12 6	36,531 12 6	...
III.—Salt—				
Excise duty on Salt		...		
IV.—Stamps—				
Sale of General Stamps—				
One anna Stamps for receipts and cheques.		690 0 0		
Bills of exchange or hundies		...		
Other General Stamps		449 4 0		
Sale of Court-fee Stamps		3,008 4 0		
Fines and Penalties		...		
TOTAL		4,147 8 0		
V.—Excise—				
License Fees		585 0 0		
Abkari		12,155 0 0		

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Refunds and Drawbacks—				
Revenue Refunds—				
(1) Stamps	...	...	...	...
(2) Excise	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...
II.—Assignments and Compensations—				
Quit-rent to the Khan of Kalat	...	...	...	...
III.—Land Revenue—				
1. Pay of Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars, Clerks and others.	40,184 0 0	24,468 7 1	...	...
2. Pay of Clerks and other charges for survey and settlement work	...	...	...	...
3. Lumbardari allowance	8,650 0 0	...	...	...
4. Other Miscellaneous charges } 5. Karawas }	...	2,211 11 11	...	...
6. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
7. Travelling allowance to officers and establishments	800 0 0	1,698 10 6	...	...
TOTAL	49,634 0 0	28,378 13 6	...	21,255 2 6
VI.—Stamps—				
1. Charges for the sale of General Stamps (Discount).	...	26 7 9	...	...
2. Charges on sale of Court-fee Stamps (Discount).	...	39 13 9	...	...
TOTAL	...	66 5 6	66 5 6	....
XI.—Forest—				
1. Establishment	...	...	...	...
2. Contingencies	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...

Farm of Drugs		3,220 0 0		
Fines, Fees and Confiscations . .		...		
TOTAL .		15,960 0 0		
	12,000 0 0		13,988 11 11	...
X.—REGISTRATION—				
Fees for Registering Documents		...		
Fees for copies of Registered Documents.		...		
TOTAL .		...		
XVIA.—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW—				
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.		...		
General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures.		5,002 4 6		
Miscellaneous		569 13 0		
TOTAL .		5,572 1 6		
XVIB.—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—				
Hire of Convicts		...		
XVII.—POLICE—				
Contribution from Quetta Municipal Fund.		...		
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures (Cattle Pound Receipts).		...		
TOTAL .		...		
Carried over .	1,85,000 0 0	2,35,211 6 0	50,520 8 5	

XII.—REGISTRATION—				
Remuneration to Sub-Registrars .	...	...	...	...
Remuneration to Copyists .	...	...	...	...
Contingencies	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	...	...	...	...
XIX.—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW—				
Civil and Sessions Courts—				
(1) Salaries of Gazetted Officers (Munsiff).	...	...	...	...
(2) Salaries of establishment .	...	...	...	...
(3) Do. of process-serving establishment.	...	...	...	...
(4) Miscellaneous contingencies	...	...	...	...
Criminal Courts—				
(1) Salaries of Gazetted Officers (Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin).	...	...	...	...
(2) Salaries of establishment .	...	...	...	...
(3) Allowance to Cantonment Magistrate.	...	...	...	...
(4) Travelling allowances to officers .	...	...	...	...
(5) Do. to establishment.	...	...	...	...
(6) Contingencies . .	...	51 14 3	...	...
TOTAL .	...	51 14 3	51 14 3	...
XIXB.—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—				
1. District Jail Establishment	...	...	...	...
2. Supplies and services				
3. Hospital charges				
4. Miscellaneous contingencies	...	2,141 8 3	...	...
5. Lock-ups' contingencies . .				
TOTAL .	...	2,141 8 3	2,141 8 3	...
XX.—POLICE—				
1. Pay of Deputy Inspectors, Sergeants, Duffadars, Sowars and Constables.	31,778 0 0	17,503 7 10	...	...
2. Travelling allowance and expenses	500 0 0	98 9 6	...	...
3. Supplies and services . . .				
4. Contingencies	...	3,863 15 9	...	...
5. Cattle Pound Contingencies . .	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	32,278 0 0	21,466 1 1	...	10,811 14 11
Carried over .	81,912 0 0	52,104 10 7	2,259 12 0	...

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Zhob Provincial Revenues for the year 1890-91—contd.

HEAD OF RECEIPTS.	Budget Estimate of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward	1,85,000 0 0	2,35,211 6 0	50,520 8 5	...
XXV.—MISCELLANEOUS—				
Other items	...	309 2 5	...	...
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,85,000 0 0	2,35,520 8 5	50,520 8 5	...
Opening Balance	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...

HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimate of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward	81,912 0 0	52,104 10 7	2,259 12 0	...
XXII.—EDUCATION—				
Grants-in-aid to Vernacular School.	...	...	...	...
XXIV.—MEDICAL—				
1. Contribution towards dispensary	...	808 4 3	808 4 3	...
XXV.—POLITICAL—				
1. Salaries and allowances of Political Agent.	4,800 0 0	5,693 8 9	...	...
2. Salaries and allowance of Extra Assistant Commissioners (Zhob).	8,400 0 0	10,740 10 2	...	...
3. Salaries of establishment	21,456 0 0	13,464 9 10	...	...
4. Travelling allowance of establishment.	2,000 0 0	1,609 8 6	...	...
5. Travelling allowance of officers	2,160 0 0	...	...	...
6. Supplies and services 7. Contingencies	15,000 0 0	14,336 8 11	...	...
8. North-Western Frontier charges (Levies).	48,568 0 0	40,241 2 3	...	...
9. Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs.	...	...	...	...
10. Allowance to Agent to the Governor General's Office.	...	1,200 0 0	...	...
TOTAL	1,02,384 0 0	87,286 0 5	...	15,097 15 7
XXXII.—MISCELLANEOUS—				
1. Donation for charitable purposes. 2. Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.	...	34 0 6	...	...
TOTAL	...	34 0 6	34 0 6	...
XLV.—CIVIL WORKS—				
In charge of Civil Officers	...	...	...	...
Travelling allowance paid by Examiners, Public Works and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan.	...	63 3 0	63 3 0	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,84,296 0 0	1,40,296 2 9	3,165 3 9	47,165 1 0
Closing Balance				
GRAND TOTAL				

I. MACIVOR, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

Statement F.

Statement of Tuccavi Advances made by the Political Agent, Zhob, during the year 1890-91.

No.	Month and date.	Name.	Transferred from the Thal Chotiali District.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Recoveries. Date.	Recoveries. Amount. Principal.	Recoveries. Amount. Interest.	Balance outstanding on the 31st March 1891.
			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	9th December 1887	Hazarat and Fazal	350 0 0	...	350 0 0	3rd June 1890	150 0 0	...	200 0 0
2	21st November 1888	Ahmad Jan Ghilzai	350 0 0	...	350 0 0	3rd February 1891	150 0 0	...	200 0 0
3	17th July 1889	Painda Nasir of Dugi	1,000 0 0	...	1,000 0 0	3rd June 1890	300 0 0	...	700 0 0
4	„ „	Kabir Alizai	150 0 0	...	150 0 0	15th July 1890	75 0 0	...	75 0 0
5	14th April 1890	Ghulam Haidar Khan Tokhi, ex-Sipah Salar	...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	....	...	...	1,000 0 0
6	6th November	Nadir Khan and Kotoo of Wahar	...	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	....	...	...	2,000 0 0
7	23rd March 1891	Kadir Khan of Chuherkot	...	500 0 0	500 0 0	....	...	...	500 0 0
		Total	1,850 0 0	3,500 0 0	5,350 0 0	....	675 0 0	...	4,675 0 0

I. MacIVOR, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

Statement G.

List of Political cases between the Tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, received in transfer from the Thal-Chotiali Agency on the formation of the Zhob District and instituted during the year, showing the action taken in each case.

No.	Name of plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant. Name.	Defendant. Section.	Defendant. Tribe.	Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How settled.
				Dera Ghazi Khan District	*versus* Bozdars.		
1	Said Gul Shah Kharsin.	......	Ghulamani . .	Bozdars . .	Claim for a camel, 23rd March 1886.	In a case of the theft of 14 camels, Huddianis Bozdars, the value of 2 camels, R160, was recovered from the complainant, but before a jirgah, held in March 1891, Daman Khan, Mukkadam Ghulamari Bozdars said that only one camel was recoverable from the complainant. According to the former valuation R80 were recoverable, but Said Gul Shah agreed to accept R60 after consultation with the Bozdar chief. The jirgah was of opinion that this sum should be cut from the pay of the Ghulamani Bozdars, out of which R40 be paid to Mulan Nasir Bozdar, and the balance R20 to the complainant. Gul Shah has since paid R40 to Mulan Nasir, and therefere the whole amount, R60, will be paid to Gul Shah after recovery from the pay of Ghulamani Bozdars.	This has since been done, and the case filed.
2	Rahim Shah Kharsin.	Jamalahu, son of Budu.	Ditto . .	Bozdar . .	4 donkeys valued at R155, 22nd August 1887.	At a jirgah held on 29th March 1891, the claim for 2 donkeys was proved against the defendant, but the complainant not yet redressed. The jirgah now is of opinion that the complainant should go to the Bozdar chief within two months. The Bozdar chief will have the original donkeys, with issues if any, returned to the complainant, or else R60 be cut from the pay of the Ghulamani Bozdars, and paid to the complainant.	R60 have since been paid by the Bozdar chief, and the case is filed.
3	Soda, son of Rahman Hassin Khetran.	Candhi, brother of Karmoo.	......	Ditto . .	3 cows and R5 spy-money.	Alihan Hasni verifies the receipt of 2 cows and R5. For the remaining cow R10 have been sent to this Office by the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	R10 paid to complainant, and case filed.
4	Rahim Kasmani Khetran.	Ditto . .	......	Ditto . .	3 cows and R5 spy-money.	The case was laid before a jirgah on the 16th March 1891. They found that all the 3 cows were restored to the complainant and only R5 were due, for which Karmoo Khan became responsible to pay within one month. If not, the amount to be cut from the pay of the Bozdars and paid to the complainant. In addition to this, the accused to pay R18 as fine to be credited to Government. The Tumandar of Bozdar to be responsible for the recovery of the fine.	R23 recovered, R18 credited to Government and R5 paid to complainant. Case filed.
	Sardar Sanjar Khan Musakhel.	Haji . . .	Musiani . .	Ditto . .	Theft of a bullock valued at R25, 4th July 1889.	Complainant is since dead, and his son was not present when the case was laid before the jirgah on the 17th March 1891. From the evidence of Sardar Issiani Khetran it appears that the complainant had given up his claim by giving oath to Daman Khan Bozdar. If the complainant's son can bring up any further proof he can do so at the next jirgah.	The case ordered to be brought up at Fort Munro in September 1891.

6	Alihan Khan Hasin.	Mir Mohammed Bakhu.	......	Ditto . .	Theft of 3 bullocks and R14 spy-money.	The complainant acknowledges having received already 2 bullocks in original and R10 as spy-money. Rupees 28 have been fixed as the price of the third bullock. Thus the total claim was for R28 *plus* R4 spy-money=R32. Out of this, R20 were paid in cash before the jirgah and R12 ordered to be paid by deducting from the pay of the Bozdars. In addition to the above, a fine of R18 was inflicted upon the accused.	R30 have been since recovered; R12 paid to complainant, and R18 credited to Government.
7	Fakir Khan, son of Belonde Khan, Jafir.	Durwesh, Usman, and Sultan, sons of Birahim.	Ladwani . .	Ditto . .	Claim for possession of Manka and Rekh Shumali Lands.	In this case there were three points of dispute:— (1) Division of land. (2) Claim for 4 years' produce of the land. (3) Claim for 5 cattle (3 bullocks and 2 cows) by the defendant, who based his claim for the cattle on account of purchase of the land. The cattle being given as price of the purchased land. (*a*) The jirgah held on 25th March 1891, confirmed the award of the jirgah of the 26th March 1890, which had not been properly carried out. (*b*) With regard to the first point the Bozdar chief gave possession of the land to the complainant and made himself responsible on the fact of the defendant and promised to arrest the defendant in case of any objections being raised by him. (*c*) As to point No. 2, Naurang Khan, in compliance with the order of last jirgah, reported that the value of the produce of the land for four years is estimated at R60 and the plaintiff accepts this valuation. (*d*) For the third point the claim of the defendant for 3 bullocks equals the value set in point No. 2, which was payable by the defendant to the plaintiff. (*e*) The remaining 2 cattle to be returned in original by Rahimshah Kharsin to Fakira Kehani Bozdar, within two months, who will send them to the defendant.	The award of the jirgah has since been carried out, and the case filed.
8	Raba Hasin . .	Jana Bakhri .	......	Ditto . .	Theft of 3 donkeys and R4 spy money.	Alihan Hasin Mukhadam states that Darran Khan Bozdar was given oath for this claim, and the complainant gave up his claim.	Case filed.
9	Jalal Aziz and Haji Khetrans.	Jetha, son of Pathan.	Khosa, Resident of Tuman.	Ditto . .	3 bullocks, 20th May 1889.	The occurrence of the theft was proved to be before the Sibi Settlement, and consequently the claim dismissed, so far as the Bozdars were concerned, but Mehrab Khan, the Khetran chief, stated that the case was settled by the Khosa Tumandar with the father of the present Khetran chief, and it was held that the Khosa chief should pay R36 to the Khetran chief. The jirgah decided that, if the above is proved, the Khosa chief should pay the amount to the Khetran chief.	Pending.

List of Political cases between the Tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, received in transfer from the Thal-Chotiali Agency on the formation of the Zhob District and instituted during the year, showing the action taken in each case—continued.

No.	Name of plaintiff or claimant.	DEFENDANT.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How settled.
		Name	Section.	Tribe.			
10	Raman Khan, son of Fakeer of Barkhan.	Ishak, son of Dotu.	Chakrain .	Bozdar .	Theft of camel and 1 she-camel, 18th February 1889.	The case was laid before the jirgah on 16th March 1891, and the claim for 2 camels was proved against the accused. It was decided that the Bozdar chief should have the camels restored to the complainant within two months; if not, he will pay R90 as their cost. This sum to be deducted from the pay of the Bozdars if not paid within time.	The amount has since been recovered from the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, and paid to the complainant.
11	Dada Nahr .	Ali Nahr .	Residing in the Bozdar.	Tuman .	Abduction of a woman, 30th December 1889.	The jirgah held on the 20th March 1891 decided that the accused should pay R500 to the complainant as compensation for his wife. Out of this R60 to be credited to Government as fine. The complainant to give security for R1,000; as soon as the accused has paid the money due from him, he is allowed to return to his native country. The Khetran chief and the complainant did not agree to this decision The accused and the woman to be sent over to the Tehsildar Barkhan within one month. The Bozdar Tumandar and Karmun Sihani held responsible for carrying out this order.	This order has since been carried out, and the case closed as far as the Dera Ghazi Khan authorities were concerend.
12	Hasni Khetrans .	......	......	Bozdars .	Murder of a Hasni, 2nd January 1890.	Case amicably settled between the Hasnis and Bozdars. The Bozdars have paid R800 for the murder and R80 for the wounded men to the Hasnis, who have given receipts for the above amounts. As the case has been privately settled, and as the two accused have been in jail for more than a year and both parties agree to the decision, no punishment has been inflicted on the accused. Both parties fixed the following conditions to be observed in future :— (1) No compensation will be taken for the murder caused by the commission of adultery. (2) That R600 will be recoverable from any person who entices away a woman belonging to the other section. (3) That the heirs of a woman shall get R300 from the person who entices away a woman in case the woman is killed. (4) In cases of theft in addition to the restoration of the original property, or its compensation and spy-money, the owner will be entitled to receive the following sums for each animal. Camel R10, mare or horse R10, cow or buffalo R6, goat or sheep R2; security amounting to R1,000 taken from both parties for the further maintenance of peace. This agreement does not however in any way restrict the power of the authorities of both the Punjab and Baluchistan from inflicting suitable punishment for any offence committed by either of the parties, who have been warned that they are not at liberty either to kill their wives for adultery or to take revenge in any other way.	Filed.

13	Isa Khan, Nasir	Manga	Lund	Bozdar	Robbery of ornaments valued at R30, 5th March 1891.	The case was laid before a jirgah on 22nd March 1891. The complainant was present. The Bozdar chief said that the accused is an outlaw from the Bozdar Tuman, and his whereabouts are not known. The Bozdar Tumandar was made responsible to arrest the accused on his return to the Bozdar ilaka and send to the Tahsildar, Barkhan, who will settle the case. In case the accused does not return to his ilaka the Bozdar chief will point out the residence of the accused. A proclamation has been issued in the Dera Ghazi Khan, Zhob and Thal Chotiali Districts for the apprehension of the accused, who is suspected of having taken refuge with the Marris.	Pending.
14	Gulsher, Musakhel.	Mir Muhammad	......	Ditto	Theft of two camels, 19th May 1890.	This case was laid before the jirgah on the 17th March 1891. The complainant was not present. The accused admitted the commission of the offence but brought forth a claim for three bullocks, one cow, one calf and one kid against the complainant and Mirgul and Zahu Khan Musakhels and promised to return the stolen camels in case his animals are restored to him. Jirgah decided that the accused should appear before the Tahsildar, Barkhan, with his proof. If his statement is found correct, the bullocks, etc., will be returned to him, or such an amount will be paid which is fixed on oath for the animals, and the accused shall have to return either the camels in original or their value. The accused stated that Murid, Karmun and Rahim were his accomplices in committing the offence. The Bozdar chief will make these men pay up their share. Mir Muhammad ordered to return the camels to the Munshi at Kingri within two months and should give security in R200 for obedience to this order. The remaining sections will be settled by the Tahsildar, Barkhan.	The complainant has since been redressed. The accused's claim will be settled by the Tahsildar, Barkhan.
15	Aulia, Nasir	Samand Khan, son of Nur Khan.	......	Ditto	Theft of property worth R122-12.	The complainant was not present at the jirgah. Isa Khan Nasir took up the case on behalf of the complainant and arranged that the complainant will go to Alihan Khan Hasni, where the defendant should also present himself. If Alihan Khan would settle the case he will do so and report; if not, both parties will go to the Barkhan Tahsildar for the settlement of their case.	The defendant, though a Bozdar, is living in the Khetran country. Case closed as far as the Dera Ghazi Khan authorities are concerned.
16	Pir Muhammad, Waziri.	Kamalan, son of Yar Khan.	......	Ditto	Theft of R200 in cash.	The case was laid before the jirgah on the 25th March 1891. The complainant was not present. The Bozdar chief stated the complainant had given up his claim before the Munshi at Kingri, as he would not prove it. The jirgah decided that enquiries may be made from the Munshi at Kingri about this, and, if the statement of the Bozdar chief be correct, the case may be filed.	The Munshi has since verified the statement of the Bozdar chief and the case has been filed
17	Bozuk, Musakhel	Adani Khan	......	Ditto	Theft of four cows.	The case was laid before the jirgah on the 25th March. The complainant was not present. The Bozdar chief stated that the complainant has been redressed and the cattle returned to him. Jirgah decided that enquiries may be made from the complainant to assure this; if correct, the case to be filed. The offence of theft according to the confession of the accused was proved against him. The jirgah recommended the accused to be fined R10.	The fine of R10 recovered, and credited to Government. The complainant gave up his claim for the cattle on the oath of Bozdars, who stated the complainant had been redressed. Case filed.

List of Political cases between the Tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, received in transfer from the Thal-Chotiali Agency on the formation of the Zhob District, and instituted during the year, showing the action taken in each case—continued.

No.	Name of plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant. Name.	Defendant. Section.	Defendant. Tribe.	Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How settled.
				Dera Ghazi Khan District *versus* **Bozdars**—*contd.*			
18	Sardar Muhamadani, Marri.	Nasir . . .	Namardi . .	Bozdar . .	Theft of a donkey, 22nd October 1890.	The case was laid before the jirgah on 25th March 1891. The complainant was not present. The Bozdar chief stated that a donkey of the complainant had joined the donkeys of the accused while grazing, and some wild beasts devoured the donkey. The accused has since satisfied the complainant, and redressed him. It was decided that enquiries be made from the complainant, and if the statement of the Bozdar is found correct, the case may be filed.	The Tahsildar, Barkhan, has since reported that the complainant has been redressed. The case is filed.
19	Shah Hussain Muhamadani, Marri.	Ditto . . .	Jublani . .	Ditto . .	1 young camel .	From the list received from the Munshi at Kingri it appears that the complainant has been redressed, and the Ghulamani Bozdars also say that the camel has been returned.	Case filed.
20	Grazing dispute between the Musakhels and Bozdars			......	...	The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, has already warned the Bozdar chief and his Mukkadams not to take their cattle and flocks within the Musakhel boundaries. They were again recently directed to see that the above order is carried out. The Bozdar chief said that sometimes Musakhels also cross their boundary and graze their animals in the Bozdar territory. Musakhels have also been forbidden by this office. The Musakhel and Bozadar chiefs have been made responsible for their respective tribes.	Ditto.
21	Jafirs . . .	...	......	Bozdars . .	Dispute at Gargoji in Drug Ilaka, and grievous hurt to Jafirs.	The case was laid before a jirgah on 26th March 1891. From the enquiry it was proved that the Bozdars were to be blamed and seven men were wounded from Jafirs. It was proposed that Mithwani Bozdars, on security of Nourang Mukkadam, should pay a fine of R150 within two months. Out of this amount R130 should be paid to the wounded persons and R20 to be credited to Government as fine.	R20 have since been credited to Government and Naurang Khan ordered to pay the R130 within one month.
22	Lall Shah, son of Fakir Shah, Kharsani.	Gul Shah, Ghulam Shah, Mir Shah, Amir Shah, Mihar Shah, Fakir Shah, sons of Ali Shah, Kharsani, resident of Bhagin in the Bozdar hills.	......	......	Claim for half share of lands and moveable property, 13th December 1860.	The case was laid before a jirgah on the 24th March 1891. The plaintiff was present, but the defendants were absent.	Case postponed to next jirgah.
23	Jalal Khan, son of Gul Khan, Musakhel.	Mehir Gul Fakir and Hairo.	......	Bozdars . .	Theft of 3 camels, and R70 spy-money.	The case was laid before the jirgah on the 17th March 1891. It was found that the three camels have been already returned to the complainant, who has a claim for R70. The Bozdar Mukaddams stated that the camels were left with the accused by Voga Khetran, who may be made responsible for the spy-money. The jirgah was of opinion that the Bozdar chief should send the accused to the Tahsildar, Barkhan, who will decide as to who is responsible for the payment of the R70; a Government fine of R30 should also be recovered from the guilty person.	Pending.

24	Jafirs .	Mitha .	......	Bozdar .	Dispute between Jafirs and Bozdars.	In this case the accused was convicted in the murder of seven Jafirs in company with six other Kharsins. The accused was fined R500 as a share of compensation to be paid to the complainants by a jirgah held on 24th March 1888, but the order has not yet been carried out. The jirgah on 28th March 1891 recommended that the Bozdar chief be made responsible for the recovery of the fines within six months from the accused. Mitha has been committed to jail. He is said to be a pauper. The Tumandar has been ordered to make arrangements for the payment of the fine.	Pending.
25	Mahmud, Khetran .	Kasam .	......	Ditto .	Claim for a bullock.	Owing to there being no sufficient proof the accused was ordered to state on oath if he was not the thief, but the complainant gave up his claim and did not wish to give oath to the accused.	Case filed.
26	Tagya Nasir .	Murid and Rahan .	......	Ditto .	Theft of 31 goats, 5th March 1891.	The complainant stated before a jirgah on 22nd March 1891 that his 29 goats were stolen. Murid Khan Mukaddam admitted the claim for 20 goats. The jirgah decided the restoration of 25 goats in favour of the complainant, and their value was fixed at R4 each, *i.e.*, R100 for all. The Bozdar chief will remit R100 after recovering the amount from the accused. The complainant brought forth a claim for R20 on account of spy-money paid to Ghulam Haidar Husian, Khetran. It was decided that the Tahsildar, Barkhan, should make enquiries about the claim for spy-money, and if it is found to be correct the Bozdar chief shall have to remit this sum also after recovering it from the accused persons. In addition to the above the fines to be imposed as follows:— Murrid R35, Rehan Makhn and Mehrn R8 each. } Four months allowed for payment.	R149 since recovered, R49 credited to Government as fines and R100 paid to the complainant. Claim for spy-money not proved. Case filed.
27	Amir Ghil, Hasin .	Sona .	Chakani .	Ditto .	Claim for R240, 21st March 1891.	This is a new case. The complainant brought forth his claim verbally before a jirgah on 21st March 1891, and stated that a Bozdar woman was sold by him at R240, which sum was paid to the defendant, but when the case was decided in the Barkhan Tahsil the woman was made over to the Bozdars. Jirgah held that the complainant in this case is entitled to receive back the sale price. The defendant being absent, it was arranged, with a consultation of the Bozdar chief, that Alihan Hasin Mukaddam, together with the complainant, should go to the defendant and have the case settled, if possible. If not, the case may be settled at the next jirgah.	Pending.
28	Rahman and Gharib, Jafirs.	Malony, son of Mir Khan.	......	Ditto .	Claim for possession of Motar Dab Lands, 27th March 1891.	This case was instituted on the 27th March 1891, when the jirgah was sitting. The defendant being absent, it was decided that the case be taken up at the next jirgah.	Ditto.
29	Jafirs .	Malony, son of Mir Khan.	......	Ditto .	Raid against Jafirs, 27th March 1891.	The defendant being absent, case was postponed to next jirgah.	Ditto.
30	Buksha Jafir .	Mir Khan .	......	Ditto .	Claim for R19 on account of Badraka, 24th March 1891.	The complainant agreed to accept R1-8 in full satisfaction of his claim .	This R1-8 was paid on the spot, and the case filed.

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List of Political cases between the Tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, received in transfer from the Thal-Chotiali Agency on the formation of the Zhob District, and instituted during the year, showing the action taken in each case—continued.

No.	Name of plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant. Name.	Defendant. Section.	Defendant. Tribe.	Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How settled.
						Dera Ghazi Khan District *versus* **Bozdars**—*concld.*	
31	Ismail, son of Gul Jan Jafir.	Mir Hazar and Sabzah, etc.	Ghulomani	Bozdars	Claim for 2 swords and other property, 27th March 1891.	The complainant recognized two swords of the stolen property with the accused. The case was discussed and decided that Mir Khan Bozdar Mukaddam should state on oath how the swords came in possession of the accused. Mir Khan stated on oath before the jirgah on 27th March 1891 that both swords were given to the accused by one Bakbir Jafir, and the accused paid R15 for one of the swords. The jirgah decided that both swords should be returned to the complainant, who should pay R15.	This has since been done and the case filed.
32	Dadan Issiani Khetran.	Yaru	Ditto	Bozdar	Claim for a cow, 25th March 1891.	The plaintiff brought his claim verbally before the jirgah. The parties agreed to settle the case with each other by payment of R18 to the plaintiff by the defendant within three months. The jirgah decided that if the amount is not paid within the time allowed, it will be cut from the pay of the Bozdars and paid to the plaintiff.	R18 have since been paid and the case filed.
33	Ghoru Shah	Pira and two others	......	Bozdars	Theft of 3 sheep, 25th March 1891.	From the enquiries made it appeared that the sheep had already been returned to the complainant. The accused being found guilty of the offence was fined R3 to be credited to Government.	R3 have since been recovered and credited. Case filed.
34	Gaji Bozdar, living in the Musakhel country.	Gulzar	......	Bozdar	Abduction of a woman.	The parties have settled the case between themselves	Case filed.
35	Yakub Dadwani, Khetran.	Nanga, Tindu Manghu and Mewa.	......	Bozdars	Theft of a bullock and claim for R9 as spy-money, 25th March 1891.	This case was brought forth verbally before the jirgah. From the enquiry it was proved that the theft occurred before the Sibi Jirgah settlement of the cases between the Political Agent, Thal Chotiali, and the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan. Consequently the claim for the bullock was dismissed. The spy-money was said to have been paid to Nuran Lundwani Bozdar. The jirgah decided that Nuran should refund this amount to the complainant if the case was proved before Jemadar Misri Khan.	Claim for R3 only was proved, and this amount has since been paid and the case filed.
36	Ismail Khan, Musakhel.	Bunj	......	Bozdar	Theft of 3 cows valued at R120.	Accused living in the Khetran country	Case filed as far as the Dera Ghazi Khan District is concerned.
						Dera Ghazi Khan *versus* **Gurchanis.**	
1	Kadir Bux, Khetran	Labru and Gaji	Alkani	Gurchani	Theft of 4 bullocks, 30th October 1891.	This case was laid before the jirgah on 15th March 1891. The accused Gaji admitted the commission of the theft but said that the stolen animals were returned when they were pursued. Labru is in Buglis. Jirgah decided that Bhagu Khan Mukaddam Alkani should state on oath if the stolen animals are not with the accused persons, and if he refuses to take oath the defend-	Complainant has since withdrawn his claim. Case filed.

						ants should pay R80 for the bullocks to the complainant. Gul Khan, nephew of Kadir Bux, agreed to this settlement. Bhagu Alkani to appear before the next jirgah at Fort Munro. A fine of R6 each was imposed on the accused, which will be recovered and credited to Government.	
2	Piara of Thagu .	Azmat and Dina .	Alkani . .	Gurchani . .	Claim for R40, 12th June 1889.	The money has been received and paid to the complainant	Case filed.
3	Mohan Mul, Hindu, of Barkhan.	Hotal . .	Durkani . .	Ditto .	Theft of a donkey and R5 spy-money.	The complainant has received back his donkey. The complainant gave up his claim for spy-money.	Ditto.
4	Babar Khan .	Shers, Alu, Shahi .	Lahrani Sulemani Durkani.	Ditto . .	Theft of 2 donkeys valued at R36.	This case was laid before the jirgah on the 15th March 1891, and the claim was dismissed for want of proof against the present accused, but Alihan Khan Hasni said that Rais Leshari and Chhuta Ghutani were the real thieves. Jirgah decided that the Ghurchani chief should make enquiries about the case and have the complainant redressed in case the claim is proved against Rais and Chhuta, otherwise the case wil be taken up at the next jirgah.	Pending.
5	Raman Hakimani, Khetran.	Gulzar Ganda, Goalagh.	......	Ditto . .	Theft of a bullock 15th May 1890.	This case was taken up by the jirgah on the 15th March 1891. Both parties were absent, and the case could not be settled. Jirgah decided that the complainant should go to the Gurchani chief, who would have him redressed if his claim is proved. If not, the case should be brought up at the next jirgah, Gurchani chief ordered to make enquiries when the complainant appears.	Ditto.
6	Chacha Khetrans .	......	Durkani . .	Ditto . .	Fight with each other.	The dispute arose on grazing. From the enquiries before a jirgah on the 15th March 1891 it appeared that no one was severely wounded. Both parties were found to be in fault, but the Darkaris, it was found, were to be blamed more. Jirgah decided that the Chacha Khetrans may be made to pay a fine of R30 and the Darkanis R60. The latter sum to be paid as compensation to the Chachas and the former to be credited to Government. The fines to be recovered within two months. As regards the grazing question for the future the jirgah reported that they could give no decision to it, and that it depended upon the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, and the Political Agent, Zhob, who agreed to the decision in regard to the dispute at Chacha. It was agreed to give approaches to the Gurchanis to the Kaha Nullah for the purpose of watering their cattle. These approaches will be marked out by the Tahsildar of Barkhan in company with the Gurchani and Khetran chiefs. If any Gurchani cattle are found below the foot of the hills except on these approaches, they will be charged Tirni. This agreement is temporary until the boundary can be settled definitely, and will not prejudice the settlement of the boundary line.	Fines have since been recovered and Chachas redressed.
7	Ismail Bel Khel .	Bhagu . .	Alkani . .	Gurchani . .	Theft of 3 cows, 31st July 1890.	The case was laid before the jirgah on the 17th March 1891. Both parties being absent, it was postponed to the next jirgah.	Pending.
8	Sher Khan Lullah, Khetran.	Rehman . .	Durkani . .	Ditto . .	Claim for 3 bullocks and R25-4-0, 28th September 1890.	The case was laid before the jirgah on the 15th March 1891. The plaintiff himself was not present. His brother was present. The defendant is dead and his heirs also were not present. The plaintiff's brother could not bring forth any sufficient proof for his loan, case postponed to next jirgah.	Ditto.

List of Political cases between the Tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, received in transfer from the Thal-Chotiali Agency on the formation of the Zhob District, and instituted during the year, showing the action taken in each case—continued.

No.	Name of plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How settled.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
				Dera Ghazi Khan Districts *versus* **Gurchanis**—*contd.*			
9	Alladad, son of Fanju Jogiyani.	Bukhshan son of Bijar Khan.	......	Gurchani . .	Theft of 2 bullocks, 18th September 1890.	The case was laid before a jirgah on the 28th March 1891. The complainant was present, but the accused was not. The complainant stated that the accused admitted the commission of the offence before Drihan and Washo Durkanis and promised to return the animals. The accused, Drihan Washo being absent case postponed to the next jirgah. The complainant being committed to jail in another case, it was decided that the Tahsildar, Barkhan, should send his brother to the Gurchani chief, who will make enquiries into the case. The accused will be punished if found guilty.	Pending.
10	Zarif Shah, son of Futteh Shah.	Musa Chhajra .	Resident of Hairo .	Thul . . .	Theft of 2 mares, 23rd September 1890.	The case was laid before a jirgah on 22nd March 1891. The complainant stated that the accused promised to point out the thief on taking R80 as spy-money. The accused admitted having received R10 out of R80, and the complainant admitted the balance of R70 as due to the accused. The accused stated that Latif Lullah and Hasil, residents of Pachad Gurchani, are the thieves of the mares. The real thieves being not present, case postponed to next jirgah, when the parties will be presented by their respective chiefs.	Ditto.
11	Haji and Lall Linjani.	Sona and Baju .	Alkani . .	Gurchani . .	Theft of 2 bullocks, 11th December 1890.	The case was laid before the jirgah on the 16th March 1891, and it was found that the complainants only have claim of taking the trucks of the stolen animals to the *basti* of the defendants, who deny this statement. It appears from the enquiry that the trucks were not actually taken and shown to the accused. In this case they cannot be made responsible for the theft. The jirgah decided that the complainant may give oath to the Motihirs of the village; if not, the case may be filed. As the accused was not present, it was decided that the case should be brought up before the next jirgah.	Ditto.
12	Ali Murad, Khetran.	Mangan . . .	Phaldani . .	Ditto . .	Theft of a mare, December 1890.	This case was laid before the jirgah on the 21st March 1891. The jirgah decided that the accused should pay a fine of R215, which will be paid to the complainant, or, in default of payment, the accused to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment. The amount to be paid within four months. The accused, having failed to furnish security for the payment of R215, was committed to jail on 23rd March 1891.	Ditto.
13	Sanjar Pandhi, Marri	Shah Beg and Piran.	......	Ditto . .	Abduction of complainant's wife and claim for R40 in cash, 20th February 1891.	The complainant being a Marri and residing at present in the Mari Tumman, case was closed as far as this district is concerned.	Filed.

14	Mota, Khetran	Subhani	......	Ditto	Claim for R31 on account of spy-money.	The complainant has been redressed	Case filed.
15	Motak Nasir	Aziz, son of Sona	Alkani	Ditto	Theft of 2 goats and sheep, 17th March 1891.	The complainant stated before the jirgah that his goats and sheep were traced to the accused through one Wazir Mamdani Marri, who was paid R25 as spy-money. Wazir was not present and the case could not be settled until his evidence is taken. Case postponed to the next jirgah and the Political Agent, Thal Chotiali, addressed on the subject and requested to make enquiries from Wazir Mamdani Marri.	Pending.
16	Numdan Lalla	Gibal	Sulemani	Durkani	Breach of peace	The Khetran and Puchani chiefs make themselves responsible on the part of their respective parties for the maintenance of peace. The chiefs will procure bonds for good behaviour of the parties for one year for R200 each.	Case filed.
17	Dostu Chachu	A Durkani	(Name not known.)		Theft of a goat	The jirgah decided that the Gurchani chief should make enquiries about the case and have the complainant redressed in case the claim is proved in his favour, otherwise the case to be taken up at the next jirgah. Orders issued accordingly.	Claim not proved. Case filed.
18	Mota Chacha, Khetran.	Azmut	Alkani	Durkani	Theft of a bullock, 7th March 1891.	The claim was brought forth verbally by the complainant, who stated that one of his bullocks was stolen last year, and it was traced to the village of Mewa Ganda Goalagh, who said that Azmat Alkani was the thief. The accused being absent, jirgah decided that the Gurchani chief should make enquiries about the case and have the complainant redressed, if the claim is proved. Otherwise, the case to be taken up at the next jirgah. Orders to Gurchani chief issued accordingly.	Claim not proved and case filed.
19	Mota Chacha, Khetran.	Said Khan	Arzi	Gurchani	Theft of a sheep, 7th March 1891.	The complainant stated before the jirgah that he identified the stolen sheep with the accused, who said that he purchased it for R3 from one Arzi Alkani. The accused being absent, jirgah decided that the Gurchani chief should make enquiries about the case, and have the complainant redressed if the claim is proved. Otherwise case to be taken up at the next jirgah. Orders issued to the Gurchani chief accordingly. Arzi to be fined, if proved, guilty.	The complainant has since been redressed. The accused is dead, and the case filed.
20	Mota Chacha, Khetran.	Pir Bux	Sulemani, Durkani.	Ditto	Theft of 5 bullocks 7th March 1891.	The case was taken up by the jirgah on the 7th March 1891. The accused denied the commission of the offence. Jirgah decided that the Gurchani chief should make enquiries about the case and have the complainant redressed in case the case is proved against the accused, or give oath to Jhanda Khan, Mir Dost Khan, and Bijar Khan, and if they state on oath that the accused is not guilty, the case to be dismissed.	Complainant has since given up his claim, and the case filed.
21	Dada Chacha Khetran.	Driban Kalai and Sewa Ganda Goalagh.	......	Gurchanis	Theft of a bullock, 7th March 1891.	The accused were not present. The complainant said his bullock was lost about 1½ years ago. By search he found that Sewa, Gandu Goalagh was the thief. The complainant added that he went to Sewa, who confessed the commission of the offence and said that he gave it to Driban Kalai. Jirgah decided that the complainant should appear before the Leghari chief within one month, and the Tumandar of Legharis will have him redressed in case the claim is proved. Otherwise the case to be taken up at the next jirgah.	Pending.

List of Political cases between the Tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, received in transfer from the Thal-Chotiali Agency on the formation of the Zhob District, and instituted during the year, showing the action taken in each case—continued.

No.	Name of plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant. Name.	Defendant. Section.	Defendant. Tribe.	Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How settled.
						Dera Ghazi Khan District *versus* Gurchani—*concld.*	
22	Umar Laharani, Marri.	Shamha, Gurkhani.	Lashari	Gurchani	Claim for a mare valued at R400.	The complainant being a Marri, case transferred to the Political Agent, Thal Chotiali.	Filed.
						List of verbal cases brought against the Gurchanis before the Jirgah on the 26th March 1891.	
23	Jehan Khan, Chacha.	Shadu, son of Hasil	... ..	Gurchani	Claim for R69 on account of balance price of a mare.	Defendant being absent, case postponed to the next jirgah	Pending.
24	Dad, son of Mehru Chacha.	Mulgudaz	Shahmani	Ditto	Claim for a bullock.	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
25	Wazir, son of Habib Wuza, Khetran.	Kamalan and Modu Gandu, Goalagh.	......	Ditto	One sheep, R2 spy-money.	Ditto ditto	Plaintiff since redressed. Cases filed.
26	Do. do.	Jar and Bukhtiyar.	Durkani	Ditto	Claim for one sheep	Ditto ditto	(as above)
27	Do. do.	Jam Jande	......	Ditto	Claim for a kid	Ditto ditto	(as above)
28	Azmut, Khetran	Shadan Gandu, Goalagh.	......	Ditto	Claim for two bullocks.	Ditto ditto	Pending.
29	Karim, son of Raba, Moma Khetran.	Murai Khosa	......	Ditto	Claim for R46, balance price of a mare.	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
30	Alam Khan, Khetran.	Lahru, son of Massoo.	Alkani	Ditto	One-third of stolen property.	The defendant being absent, case postponed till next jirgah	Plaintiff since redressed. Case filed.
31	Langhu, Khetran	Deran, Baluch and Alam Khan.	Bazgir	Ditto	Land dispute	The complainant has gone over to him in the Dera Ghazi Khan District, as both parties are in that district; case filed.	Filed.
						Dera Ghazi Khan *versus* Tibbi Lunds.	
1	Gul Sinjani	Manjha Chonal	......	Tibbi Lund	Claim for decision of partnership of	The claim for half of a mare, together with half of her issues, was proved against the defendant. Rupees 110 has been fixed as the price of the share	Pending.

					mares, 4th September 1888	proved against the defendant, and the claim for R40 on account of spy-money was also proved against the defendant. The jirgah decided that the defendant should pay in all R150 to the plaintiff as below:— Rupees 40 within two months and R110 within six months. The Tibbi Lund chief will recover the amount. If it is not recovered within the time fixed, he will arrest the brothers of the defendant and send them to Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	
2	Faiz Khan, Mizrani Khetran.	Nur, son of Gul Goali.	......	Ditto .	Claim for R72, 22nd October 1890.	The case was laid before the jirgah on 15th March 1891. The defendant cannot be found in the Lund Illaka. Jirgah decided that the Lund chief should apprehend the defendant when he comes in the Lund Tumman and make enquiries about the case. In case the defendant admits the claim, the chief will arrange to have the plaintiff redressed. If he denies the claim, he will be sent to the Tahsildar, Barkhan, on security.	Pending.
3	Bahro, Jahanani, Khetran.	Khanan Jat .	......	Ditto .	Claim for R8 .	The claim was brought before the jirgah verbally. The defendant admitted the claim for R5, and with regard to the balance R3 he said that he gave two country shoes to the plaintiff for it. It was decided that the Tahsildar, Barkhan, should enquire from the plaintiff about R3, and if the defendant's statement is found correct the claim for R3 may be dismissed. Otherwise the case to be taken up at the next jirgah.	Plaintiff has since been redressed dnd the case filed.
4	Sardar Mehrab Khan, Tummandar, Khetran.	Shahdad, son of Gama.	......	Ditto .	Claim for ornaments and debts amounting to R110, 28th March 1891.	The plaintiff produced a bond for R45 written by the defendant in the presence of Gulzar Khan, Tahsildar, Barkhan, in support of his claim, but the defendant denied having taken the money. As regards the balance claimed for ornaments valued at R65, the plaintiff was unable to furnish any proof before the jirgah. It was decided that the defendant should pay R45, by instalments, and that security be taken from him for payment. The claim for R65 may be brought up before the next jirgah. The defendant to give security for his attendance at the next jirgah. The late Tahsildar, Barkhan, Gulzar Khan, to be asked for a detailed report about R45.	Pending.
5	Shadu Chacha, Khetran.	Mihan son of Mubaruk Khosa.	Resident of .	Ditto .	Claim for a mare valued at R160, 28th March 1891.	The defendant is a prisoner in the Dera Ghazi Khan Jail in some other case. He was sent for from the jail to state about the case before the jirgah. He said that he did purchase half of the plaintiff's mare but paid the price all but R11. The half share of the mare was sold by him to one Jalla Dasti of Bhung, and the remaining half is with Jallu. Jirgah decided that the Nawab of Rajhan may enquire from Jallu, and if he verifies the defendant's statement, the plaintiff may get half of the mare from Jallu; otherwise the plaintiff may be redressed when the defendant is released from Jail. The plaintiff stated he has not received R80 from the defendant. Enquiries to be made about this when the defendant is released.	Ditto.
6	Gulla Sardiani .	Sawan and Tindu .	Sweepers .. .	Ditto .	Rupees 18 and one saddle.	The plaintiff was sent to Tibbi Lund to point out the defendants to the Lund chief, but he failed to do so.	Case filed.

List of Political cases between the Tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, received in transfer from the Thal-Chotiali Agency on the formation of the Zhob District, and instituted during the year, showing the action taken in each case—contd.

No.	Name of plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How settled.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
				Dera Ghazi Khan *versus* Khosas.			
1	Rahim Shah Kharsin.	Gama . . .	......	Khosa . .	Claim for R79 .	The defendant being absent, case postponed to next jirgah. The debt is said to be owing for 5 years.	Pending.
2	Gulshah Kharsin .	Tambu . .	......	Khosa . .	Claim for R20 on account of camels.	The case was laid before the Jirgah on the March 1891. The parties agreed to decide the case as follows: The defendant to pay R15 to the plaintiff. The Khosa Tumandar will recover this sum from the defendant.	Ditto. Case filed.
3	Alihan Khosa .	Dadu . . .	......	Khosa. . .	Charge of setting fire to a heap of grain.	Both parties belong to Dera Ghazi Khan District. The accused having taken refuge in this District was arrested and sent over to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	Pending.
				Versus Kasranis.			
1	Rahim Shah, son of Gul Khan, Jafir.	Umar, son of Bakhsha.	......	Kasrani . .	Claim for Tanga loads; 18th October 1889.	At a jirgah held on the 27th March 1891 the parties agreed that the case may be decided on the opinion of Moulvi futeh Muhammad, resident of Gar in the Bozdar Tuman. Jirgah decided that the parties should attend two days after the Ramzan "Id" before the Moulvi.	Ditto.
2	Isats . . .	Naurang, son of Bukash.	......	Kasrani . .	Grievous hurt, 18th April 1890.	The case was brought before a jirgah on the 25th March 1891. Isats were not present, nor the defendant appeared before the jirgah. Sardar Ali Bux Khan, son of the Kasrani Tumandar, said that the accused is still at large. The Khasrani chief asked to arrest the accused.	Ditto.
3	Rahim Khan, son of Gul Khan, Jafir.	Dostu Rahim, son of Alahdad, Mela and Julali.	......	Kasranis . .	Burning 12 huts of the complainants, 25th September 1890.	The case was brought up before the jirgah on the 25th March 1891. From enquiry it appeared that both parties burnt each other's huts. Jirgah at the consent of the parties appointed Malang Betkani and Mahmud Dastani Bozdars as Munsiffs in this case, who will makes enquiries on the spot and decide which of the parties suffered most, and what compensation would be proper to give to the injured party. The chief of the Bozdars to be asked to send the Munsiffs to the spot within two months. Bozdar chief addressed on the subject.	Ditto.
4	Mehra Jafir . .	Bira . . .	......	Kasrani .	Claim for R70 on account of a rifle, 27th March 1891.	The defendant being absent, case postponed to next jirgah	Ditto.

5	Rahim Khan and Khaisar, Jafirs.	Umar Bukhshan and Ahmed.	......	Kasranis	Claim for a girl	Ditto ditto.	
6	Dispute between Isats, and Kasranis for Dub Lands.		......	Kasranis	...	The case was brought up before the jirgah on the 25th March 1891. Isats were not present. Case postponed to next jirgah.	Pending.
7	Tola, son of Bakhtyar Mizri.	Pandhai	......	Kasrani	Claim for Mussamat Janno, widow of Daulat brother of the plaintiff.	The case was laid before a Jirgah on the 25th March 1891. Sardar Alah Baksh Khan, son of the Kasrani chief, said that the defendant lives in the Dera Ismail Khan District. Jirgah decided that the Kasrani chief should send for the defendant and enquire about the case in the presence of the plaintiff and should have him redressed, if the claim is proved. Otherwise the case to be brought up at the next Jirgah. The jirgah further went on to say that the defendant be summoned through the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, if he does not appear through the Kasrani chief. The woman should not be re-married till the case is decided. Sardar Alah Buksh said that he has already forbidden her marriage. The defendant will be punished if he does against this order. Babar Khan, who represents the plaintiff, has been directed not to take any revenge.	Ditto.

Dera Ghazi Khan District *versus* Legharis.

1	Gaji Jhajila, Khosa.	Fakir and Hayat	Huddinni	Leigharis	Theft of a bullock and a goat.	This was decided by a jirgah on the 6th October 1888. Rupees 20 were fixed as price for the bullock in case the original one was not returned, and R5 were fixed as price of the goat, due from the defendant in case Miran Khan Huddiani refused to take oath. The complainant has already received R19. The parties agreed that the defendant should pay only R4 instead of the balance of R6. This was paid to the complainant before the jirgah and his receipt filed.	Case filed.
	Mir Khan, Linjani.	Hudde and Jalalan, Ahmedani.	Resident of Roughan.	......	Claim for R28	This case had already been decided by a jirgah on 21st October 1888, but the Jirgah award has not yet been carried out. It was proposed by a jirgah on 16th March 1891 that the Leghari chief should send Jalal Khan, with Hudde, to the Tehsildar of Barkhan within 20 days. The Tahsildar should institute enquiries according to the last jirgah. If Jalal Khan does not appear before the Barkhan Tahsildar within 20 days, the Leghari chief will recover the money and redress the plaintiff.	The Leghari chief has since paid R28. Case filed.
	Dittu, son of Ahmed, Ahmedani.	Java, son of Gul Beg, of Mamdan.	......	Leghari	Claim for decision of the case of abduction of defendant No. 1's wife.	The case had already been settled by a jirgah on 22nd October 1888, but the decision has not as yet been carried out. The Khetran chief has now made over Dittu to the Leghari chief, as Jam was not present. The Leghari chief promised to carry out the decision as regards the bride within a month, and the Khetran chief has also promised before the jirgah that he would get R150 in cash and R150 worth of cattle and one sword from Dittu and send to the Leghari chief within the same period for payment to Jam. The woman forbidden to live in the Ahmedani section of Legharies, and the complainant Dittu has no restriction of intercourse in that place.	Filed.
4	Hasin Khetrans	Ahmedani	Huddinai	Legharis	Murder of Sheran Hasin.	The case has already been settled and the award of the jirgah carried out with the exception of the return of a rifle. This has now been returned by the Leghari chief to Alihan Hasin before the jirgah.	Case filed.

List of Political cases between the Tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, received in transfer from the Thal-Chotiali Agency on the formation of the Zhob District, and instituted during the year, showing the action taken in each case—contd.

No.	Name of plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How settled.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
						Dera Ghazi Khan District *Versus* Legharis—contd.	
5	Isakhan, Nasir .	Rahel, Huddiani .	......	Leghari . .	Claim for 30 goats and certain other things.	The case was laid before the jirgah on the 17th March 1891, and it was proved that the tracks entered the Basti Rahel. The goats and the other things claimed were valued by the complainant on oath at R86. The Leghari Tumandar did not give any oath to Kamal Lahmu Khetran, who had taken the tracks to the defendant's village, but agreed to pay R86, which the jirgah decided may be deducted from Huddiani's pay. It may be noted that if the defendant can prove the theft against any one else, he may be redressed. The Political Agent, Zhob, and the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, agreed to this and ordered that the reports of tracks, etc., should in future be made to the nearest thana or post as far as possible, and the thana or post officer should send a sowar or footman to follow the tracks, or where there be no thana or post near the place where the tracks disappear, a report should, if possible, be made to a Mukaddam of the nearest village, who should assist in taking the tracks.	R86, since received from the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan and paid to the complainant. Case filed.
6	Bidaman, Nasir .	Huddiani . .	......	Legharis . .	Theft of 40 sheep .	The case was laid before the jirgah on the 17th March 1891. The complainant was not present. One Isa Khan, Nasir, stated that the complainant has got back his sheep. The Leghari chief verified this. The jirgah was of opinion that as the complainant has been redressed the case may be filed. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, ordered the Leghari chief to send the thief to him for punishment.	The thieves have since been found and fined R20, which has been credited to Government. Case filed.
7	Sher Ali and Chuttu, Hasins.	Gul Khan and Jamalan.	Ahmedani . .	Ditto . .	Theft of 2 bullocks and a cow.	The Barkhan Tahsildar and Alihan Hasin, Mukaddum, say that the complainants have found their cattle in the jungle and have no further claim.	Case filed.
8	Nazar Rostar .	Baluch, son of Bhagu.	Huddiani . .	Leghari . .	Theft of 2 sheep	The complainant is unable to furnish any proof in support of his claim. Case to be taken up when complainant furnishes any proof.	Ditto.
9	Fariz Jebanai, Khetran.	Ghazan, Samalani .	Resident of Leghari country.	......	Claim for 2 bullocks valued at R61-8, 10th February 1891.	This case was laid before the jirgah on 20th March 1891. The complainant was present, but the defendant was not. It was arranged that the complainant should go to the Leghari chief and furnish his proof. The Leghari chief will recover R61-8 on account of the price of the bullocks from the defendant, if the claim is proved. In case the complainant fails to furnish any proof he will give oath to the accused or to his Mukaddum.	Pending.
10	Nazar, Nasir .	Huddiani . .	......	Legharis . .	Theft of a she-camel and a young camel.	The complainant was not present. From the file it appears that the tracks entered the *bastis* of Ismail and Sabihan Huddianis, and they were taken to Kharand in the Khetran country. As the complainant was not present, the case could not be proceeded with.	Case filed.

11	Umar Hasni, Khetran.	Jalalabu	......	Leghari	Theft of a cow, 20th March 1891.	The jirgah decided that the complainant should go to Leghari chief on Bisakhi with his proof, and if the accused admits the claim the complainant should be redressed. The value of the cow should be ascertained on oath, and the accused shall have to pay R4 for spy-money in addition to its price. In case of denial the accused shall have to take oath, and the claim will thus be dismissed.	Pending.
12	Mir Adam Khan, Resaldar, Marri.	Ali Muhammad	Aliani	Ditto	Claim for half share of Kachi Lands.	The plaintiff was not present at the jirgah in March 1891. Case postponed till the settlement of the Leghari chief's claim for Barkhan lands.	Ditto.
13	Sahib Shah of Mohma, Khetran.	Shahak	Huddiani	Ditto	Claim for a bride, 20th March 1891.	This is a new case. The plaintiff was present at the jirgah, but the defendant was not. After a long discussion the Jirgah found it necessary to postpone the case to the next jirgah, when Ghulam Muhammad Huddiani, Mukaddam, will have to state on oath whether the plaintiff was betrothed to the girl in question or not, and if he was, how much money was fixed. If the plaintiff's claim is proved by Ghulam Muhammad's oath, he must get the bride, otherwise the claim will be dismissed. Until the case is settled Ghulam Muhammad and Din Muhammad, Huddiani Mukaddams, have been made responsible to see that the bride is not married to any one else.	Claim not proved. Case filed.
14	Jalal Khan, Musakhel.	Maota and Din Muhammad.	Huddiani	Ditto	Claim for a sword against each other.	It appears that the Leghari chief has received the sword from Musakhel and the one which he gave to Khan Bahadur Hak Newaz Khan is missing. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, ordered a sword to be given from his Toshakhana to the Tahsildar, Barkhan, for transmission to the Musakhels.	Case filed.
15	Paigul	Nawab Muhammad Khan.	......	Ditto	Claim for a camel.	The Leghari chief stated that the camel has been returned to the plaintiff.	Ditto.
16	Rahmatan Nazir Mitha and Ali Mohamed Shaikh, Rotar Khetrans.	Mohamed, Jalal, Karam and Bugoo.	Huddiani	Legharies	Land dispute	This case is still pending	Pending.
17	Ismail Khan Hasni Khetran.	Sher Ali,	......	Leghari	Cattle-theft.	Complainant redressed	Case filed.

List of verbal cases against Legharis brought before the Jirgah at Dera Ghazi Khan in March 1891.

18	Imam Bux, son of Narung Muhammad, Khetran.	Umar	Huddiani	Leghari	Claim for R40	Jirgah decided that the Khetran chief showed the plaintiff to the Leghari chief, who will redress him.	Pending.
19	Wazir Vaga, Khetran.	Shahak	Naugri	Ditto	Claim for a mare	The Leghari chief sent the complainant to Sardar Tagiga Khan with his letter to get him redressed. Jirgah decided that if Sardar Tagiga Khan is unable to redress the plaintiff, Nawab Muhammad Khan will, on his return to his Tuman, get the plaintiff redressed.	Ditto.

List of Political cases between the Tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, received in transfer from the Thal-Chotiali Agency on the formation of the Zhob District, and instituted during the year, showing the action taken in each case—continued.

No.	Name of plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How settled.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
						Dera Ghazi Khan District *versus* **Legharis**—*contd.*	
20	Tagiga, son of Alahdad Dom, Khetran	Malang	Sawahni	Leghari	Claim for a cow	Jirgah decided that the Khetran chief should send the plaintiff to the Leghari chief, who will have him redressed if the case is proved, otherwise the case to be brought up at the next jirgah, when the parties must attend. The value of the cow was fixed at R28.	Pending.
21	Dadu Dadwani, Khetran.	Dadali	Bashemani	Ditto	Claim for R13 on account of goats.	At a jirgah held on the 21st March 1891, the claim was proved against the defendant. Din Muhammad, Mukaddam, has made himself responsible for the payment of R13 to the plaintiff. Leghari chief to have this carried out.	Plaintiff has since been redressed, and the case filed.
22	Yakub Dadwani, Khetran.	Ahmad Mujawar of	Sakhi Sarwar	......	Claim for R34 on account of a cow.	Jirgah decided that the Khetran chief should send the plaintiff to the Leghari chief on Bisakhi, when Nawab Mohamed Khan will have him redressed if the claim is proved; otherwise case to be brought up at the next jirgah.	Claim not proved. Case filed.
23	Dadu Dadwani, Khetran.	Mitha	Shabnari	Leghari	Claim for R16 on account of price of goats.	Malang Huddiani, Mukaddam, admitted the claim, but said that he did not know the amount. Jirgah decided that the plaintiff should go to Malang, who will have him redressed for the amount proved in his favour by sale of defendant's property.	Pending.
24	Ditto	Chakar	Ditto	Ditto	Claim for R40 on account of goats.	From enquiries made the claim was proved against the defendant. Jirgah decided that the plaintiff should go to Malang Huddiani, Mukaddam, who will have him redressed. Malang verified the claim.	Ditto.
25	Ditto	Shahak	Bulwani	Ditto	Claim for R52 on account of goats.	Mir Khan Leghari, Mukaddam, admitted the claim before the jirgah, but did not know the amount of it. He has made himself responsible and surety to redress the plaintiff, who should go to him for settlement.	Ditto.
26	Yakub Dadwani Khetran.	Nek, Mujawar of	Sakhi Sarwar	......	Claim for R6, balance price of a mare.	Jirgah decided that the plaintiff should appear before the Leghari chief, who will have him redressed in case the claim is proved; otherwise the case to be brought up before the next jirgah.	
27	Ditto	Gama	Huddiani	Leghari	Claim for R2 on account of price of grain.	Jirgah decided that the plaintiff should go to Lashkar Khan, Mukaddam, who will redress him, if the defendant admits the claim; if not, the defendant's surety should be sent to the Leghari chief, who will have the plaintiff redressed in case the claim is proved.	R2 since paid. Case filed.
28	Ditto	Juma	Kaloi	Ditto	Claim for R3 on account of the price of a Sutranji.	Jirgah decided that the plaintiff should appear before the Leghari chief, who will have him redressed in case the claim is proved in his favour; otherwise the case will be brought up before the next jirgah.	Plaintiff since redressed. Case filed.

29	Jalal, son of Ali Sher Rotar, Khetran.	Phiri and Bowan .	Babbar . .	Ditto . .	Claim for three-fourths of a mare.	The Leghari chief stated before the jirgah that the defendants are of bad conduct, and it is very difficult to get anything from them. Jirgah decided that the plaintiff should go to the Leghari chief, who will try to have him redressed either in cash or by sale of the defendant's property.	Plaintiff since redressed, and case filed.
30	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Claim for R3 on account of price of grain.	Ditto ditto ditto . .	Plaintiff since redressed. Case filed.
31	Yakub Rotar Khetran, son of Khanu.	...	Kaloi . . .	Ditto . .	Claim for R50 on account of debts.	Jirgah decided that the plaintiff should go to the Leghari chief, who will have him redressed in case the claim is proved.	Plaintiff since redressed, and the case filed.
32	Kamal Lahma, Khetran.	Danrari . .	Bashemani . .	Ditto . .	Claim for 1 bullock, 1 cow and R6 spy-money.	Jirgah decided that the complainant should go in company with Haider Basheman, (a witness to Din Mohamed, Mukaddam. If by the evidence of Haider on oath the claim is proved against the accused, he will return the original cattle or pay their price which will be fixed by the complainant on oath, also R6 as spy-money. If Haider fails to prove the claim or refuses to take oath, he must return R6 which he received as spy-money, to the complainant. Din Muhommad, Mukaddam, will have this carried out.	Pending.
33	Kamal Lohma, Khetran.	Mehru, son of Mehrab.	Ranglani . .	Ditto . .	Claim for R21 on account of a mare.	Jirgah decided that the plaintiff should go to the Leghari chief, who will have him redressed in case the claim is proved.	Complainant since redressed and case filed.
34	Ditto .	Radhu, son of Ali Muhammad.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Claim for R52 .	The plaintiff possesses a bond written by the defendant, who is absent. Jirgah decided that the plaintiff should go to the Leghari chief, who will redress him either by payment of R52 or give him possession of the land mentioned in the bond.	Plaintiff since redressed and case filed.
35	Alihan Issiani, Khetran.	Alihan, son of Baji.	Shalumain . .	Ditto . .	Claim for 16 topas of wheat valued at R4 and certain clothes valued at R2.	The Leghari chief says that the defendant is a man of bad character. Jirgah decided that the plaintiff should go to the Leghari chief and point out the defendant's property. The defendant may work for the plaintiff in adjustment of the plaintiff's claim in case no property of the defendant is found out.	Leghari chief has since paid R6. Case filed.
36	Smailan Hasni .	Dad Ali . .	Ahmedani . .	Ditto . .	Theft of a bullock and R5 spy-money.	From enquiry the offence was proved against the accused, who has sold the stolen bullock. Jirgah decided that the complainant should go to the Leghari chief; who will have the original bullock returned to the complainant if it is in the Leghari country, otherwise the price of the bullock, which will be fixed by the complainant on oath, will be recovered from the accused when he is released from Jail. The accused shall have to pay R5 for spy-money in addition to the price of the bullock.	Pending.
37	Shadi Khan Hasni.	Adam . . .	Hajmani . .	Ditto . .	Claim for R36 on account of cattle.	The plaintiff stated before the jirgah that Mitha Hajmani had become responsible for the payment of the money. Both surety and the defendant being absent, jirgah decided that the plaintiff should go to the Leghari chief on Bisakhi. The Tumandar will have the plaintiff redressed if the claim is proved in his favour.	Plaintiff since redressed Case filed.

List of Political cases between the Tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, received in transfer from the Thal-Chotiali Agency on the formation of the Zhob District, and instituted, during the year, showing the action taken in each case—continued.

No.	Name of plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant. Name.	Defendant. Section.	Defendant. Tribe.	Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How settled.
						Dera Ghazi Khan District *versus* Leghrais—*concld.*	
38	Alahdad Hasni	Mir Hasan and Jalalani.	Ahmedani	Leghari	Claim for R9 on account of balance price of a bullock.	The defendant paid R9 to the plaintiff, who has no other claim	Case filed.
						Dera Ghazi Khan *versus* Khetrans.	
1	Sohara and others of Drishah Tuman.	Dadu	......	Khetran	Theft of 5 camels	The complainant was not present. Dadu and his brother Karim have since died. The complainant failed to bring forth any proof. Jirgah decided that the case may be filed for the present to be taken up when complainant furnishes any further proof.	Ditto.
2	Ghulami Khan, Pitafi.	Dadu Khan and Karim Khan.	Mohma	Khetrans	Theft of 4 donkeys with 3 issues valued at R100.	It was decided by a jirgah on 26th October 1888 that, if the original donkeys were not returned by the accused, he would have to pay R40 as their price and R24 as spy-money. The complainant has already received R20, and the balance R44 has now been paid to him.	Ditto.
3	Sobha, son of Moru Bozdar.	Amir Shah, son of Islam Shah.	Hasni	Khetran	Kidnapping the wife of the complainant, 24th January 1889.	The complainant has been redressed	Ditto.
4	Veni, son of Fakir Ghulamani Bozdar.	Hayat Khan, son of Umar Khan, Hud-diani Leghari.	Residing with the Khetrans.	......	Theft of 9 cattle	The Tahsildar, Barkhan, brought the accused with him before the jirgah. The complainant is not present. But the Bozdar chief and his mohurir stated that the complainant had been redressed.	Ditto.
5	Ghulam Nabi, Bozdar.	Bukshu, son of Gamoo, Jhalani.	Ditto	......	Abduction of complainant's wife.	The case was laid before the jirgah on the 17th March 1891. On enquiry it was found that the accused, with the woman, is now residing with Dad Ali Marri and Sher Khan Larkani at Kohen. Jirgah decided that the case struck off the Register of the Zhob District and transferred to that of Thal Chotiali. The Barkhan Tahsildar to arrest the accused and the woman if they come in Barkhan and send them over to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	Ditto.
6	Azmat Khan, Alkani.	Hamal Khan, Alkani.	Ditto	......	Recovery of defendant's daughter.	The Gurchani chief states that the woman has returned to the complainant.	Ditto.
7	Miskan, son of Jani Ghulamani, Bozdar.	Fakeeria	Mohma	Khetran	Claim for a sword valued at R60.	The original sword has been returned by the defendant to the Bozdar chief, together with R4 for its repairs before the jirgah.	Ditto.
8	Taju Bozdar	Shahdad Bozdar	Residing with the Khetrans.	......	Abduction of the complainant's wife, 12th September 1890.	The Bozdar chief stated before the jirgah that the accused and the abducted woman have been returned by the Tahsildar, Barkhan, and the case settled according to the custom of the country, and that there is no further claim against the Khetrans.	Ditto.

9	Aziz, son of Ulf, and Hamid, Bozdars.	Fakeeria Bozdar	Ditto	......	Claim for the wife of Hamid, complainant, 8th October 1890.	The Tahsildar, Barkhan, stated that the case has already been settled as desired by the Bozdar chief. The accused should give a girl and R200 to the complainant. Out of this amount R180 have been paid to the complainant and the balance R20 was due, for which the Tahsildar made himself responsible. Tahsildar will also have the decision regarding the girl carried out.	Ditto.
10	Sardar Jallah Khan, Gurchani.	Turk Ali and Habib Khan Mamdani, Marris.	......	......	Theft of 2 camels, 26th November 1890.	This case was laid before the jirgah on the 26th March 1891. The Barkhan Tahsildar said that the defendants did not attend, although they were summoned many times. Jirgah decided that as they do not reside permanently in the Khetran Ilaka, the case may be transferred to the Political Agent, Thal Chotiali.	Ditto.
11	Suleman, son of Adil Lar, Gurchani.	Jamal Khan	Phaddul	Khetran	Claim for a mare	This case was laid before the jirgah on the 26th March 1891. It was found that a mare has been returned by the defendant to the complainant, together with R5, instead of the original mare which is missing. The defendant stated that the mare was purchased by him from one Kalati, Loharani, Marri, who said he received it from one Kahul Massori, Bugti. As the Marris and Bugtis have no concern with Zhob, the case was ordered to be transferred to the Thal Chotiali District.	Ditto.
12	Miskan, son of Shah Hussain, Alkani.	Khuda Bux, son of Mulguzar, Darkani.	Resident of Rankan.	......	Abduction of claimant's wife, 23rd November 1890.	The case was laid before the jirgah on the 26th March 1891. Both parties were absent. The Gurchani chief, on behalf of the complainant, and Alihan Hasni on behalf of the accused, have settled this case--that the accused should pay R500, out of which R300 will be paid in cash and R200 worth cattle within two months. If not, the Tahsildar, Barkhan, will have the accused and the woman sent to the Gurchani chief.	Pending.
13	Daulat, son of Tayiya Hasni.	Two Khetrans, names not known.	......	......	Theft of property valued at R211, 24th March 1891.	The complainant was present, who said he paid R30 as spy-money to Murid Bozdar, who has returned him half of the property. As the case is now against the Bozdar, it has been struck off from this Office Register.	Filed.
14	Pir Bux Sulemani, Darkani.	Chacha	Khetrans	......	Theft of 6 sheep, 7th March 1891.	It was decided that Fattu and Shadu, Chacha Khetrans, should enquire about this and take oath. If they refuse to state on oath, they should pay at the rate of R3 for each big one, and R2 for each small one, and the complainant be thus redressed. The accused to be fined if found guilty.	Case not proved, filed.
15	Sardar Muhammad Hassani Khan, Bozdar.	Gulla Khan	Juhanani	Khetran	Claim for Mussamat Jano.	The Bozdar chief claims that the woman was entrusted to the defendant so that he may arrange for her marriage, and a sum of R50 was taken on loan. The defendant says that R240 were fixed for the betrothal and R50 were paid in advance. After a long discussion the jirgah decided that the defendant should return the woman to the Bozdar chief, who should see that she is not married in Jahanani and Mohma Khetrans, as these sections have disputes with each other on her account. If any one from Jahanani or Mohma Khetrans marries her, he will be fined R200. The Mohma and Jahanani Mukaddams have been held responsible for this, also Dahran Sahak and Kaima Bozdar, Mukaddams, have been made responsible to see that the woman is not given in Mohma or Jahanani Khetrans. Rupees 50 have been returned by the Bozdar chief to the defendant.	Case filed.

List of Political cases between the Tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, received in transfer from the Thal-Chotiali Agency on the formation of the Zhob District, and instituted during the year, showing the action taken in each case—continued.

No.	Name of plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant. Name.	Defendant. Section.	Defendant. Tribe.	Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How settled.
	Dera Ghazi Khan District *versus* **Khetrans**—*contd.*						
16	Shamba, son of Miru Bozdar.	Barri, son of Ali Bozdar.	Residing with the Khetrans.	......	Abduction of complainant's wife, 20th March 1891.	Jirgah decided that the defendant should pay R400 as fine, which will be paid to the complainant. The complainant should furnish security for R1,000 for doing no harm to the accused. The fine to be recovered within six months; if not, the accused, together with the woman, will have to be sent to the Bozdar chief, who will have the accused's lands valued and given for the fine The Political Agent, Zhob, and the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, ordered that the accused with the woman be arrested and sent over to the Deputy Commissioner for settlement.	R400 since paid to the complainant and case filed.
17	Ghulam Haidar, Kalai.	Samand Khan	Mohma	Khetran	Claim for R50, 25th March 1890.	The case was laid before a jirgah on the 20th March 1891. From the enquiry it appeared that the complainant has received R10, and for the balance R40, Bukhtyar Khan, Mozrani, had made himself responsible. Jirgah decided that Bukhtyar Khan, Mazrani, should pay R40, which should be recovered within a month.	R40 since received and made over to the Leghari chief. Case filed.
18	Dispute between Huddianis and Khetrans.				Claim for a sword.	The case had already been settled, but the Leghari chief has a claim for Huddiani's original sword and says that the sword which he has received is not the one belonging to Huddianis. Jirgah decided that Samand Khan Mohma, Khetran, should enquire about the sword, and if he finds the original one he should return it to the Leghari chief through the Tahsildar of Barkhan. The Leghari chief will then return the sword he has received instead of the original one. If Samand Khan is unable to get the original sword he will take oath, and in that case the Leghari chief will have no further claim.	The original sword has since been returned to the Leghari chief. Case filed.
19	Return of certain carpenters who took refuge with Mohma, Khetrans.	......	......	......	......	The carpenters have returned to the Bozdar Tuman.	Case filed.
20	Pahya, son of Shera Chandiria.	Said Khan	Chukrani	Khetran	Theft of 2 cows, 5th December 1890.	The case was laid before the jirgah in March 1891. Both parties were absent. Jirgah decided that the case should be taken up at the next jirgah, when the parties will be summoned. But the Political Agent, Zhob, and the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, ordered that the complainant should appear before the Barkhan Tahsildar, who will institute enquiries into the case.	Pending.
21	Nur Din Darkani	Chacha	......	Ditto	Claim for a mare, 7th March 1891.	Jirgah decided that Katu Khan and Shadu Khan, Chacha Khetrans, should enquire about this, and take oath. If they refuse to take oath, the complainant should be redressed. The accused was also ordered to be fined if found guilty.	Claim not prove, case filed.

22	*Gama Jiyani Khosa*	Yar Khan, Huddiani.	*Residing with the Khetrans* . .	......	Claim for a cow valued at R40 and R6 spy-money, 8th September 1890.	The Tahsildar, Barkhan, stated before the jirgah, on the 18th March 1891, that the defendant was sent to the Leghari chief, who stated that the defendant never appeared before him. The Tahsildar should now send Yar Khan within a month, and the case will be decided by the Leghari chief.	Pending.
23	Haibatan, Huddiani	Kamal Lahmu .	Khetran . .	......	Claim for a bullock and R4 spy-money.	The claim was brought up before the jirgah verbally. The complainant stated that he got the bullock back, but has a claim for R4 on account of spy-money. The complainant stated on oath that he had paid R4 for spy-money and the defendant admitted the claim. The defendant had got R4 from Bhagu, Lunylani, which may be adjusted in this claim. The parties agreed to this.	R4 since paid to the complainant. Case filed.
24	Dirman, son of Rehan, Ganda Goalagh.	Miyanuh, son of Zaya Ganda, Goalagh.	Residing in the Khetran country.	......	Abduction of claimant's wife, 19th February 1891.	The accused, with the abducted woman, lives in the Khetran country. Jirgah decided that the accused with the woman should be arrested and sent over to the Gurchani chief.	Accused not in the Khetran Tuman. Case filed.
25	Herrick, son of Haider Kalai Huddiani.	Janyi . . .	Samin . .	Khetran	Claim for R85 on account of value of goats.	Complainant has been redressed.	Ditto.
26	Chakar Khosa	Phodal, son of Sona.	Hasni . . .	Ditto . .	Theft of 2 bullocks.	Complainant in this case has been redressed.	Ditto.
27	Gulshah Kharani .	Dauran Khan .	Chacha . .	Ditto . .	Claim for R15, debt.	Tahsildar, Barkhan, reports that the complainant has not yet appeared before him as ordered by the jirgah of 1888.	Pending.
28	Rahim Shah, Kharsani.	Lallu and Aladad.	......	Khetrans . .	Abduction of claimant's wife.	Rupees 400 have been recovered from Lallu in accordance with the award of the jirgah of 1889 and remitted to Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	Case filed.
29	Gul Sher, Bozdar .	Futtihan, Bozdar .	Residing with the Khetrans.	......	Abduction of the wife of a brother of the complainant.	Accused was sent over by the Tahsildar, Barkhan, to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, who has written to say the case has been settled.	Ditto.
30	Pandhi Shalmani Bozdar.	Morad, Bozdar .	Ditto	......	Abduction of complainant's wife.	Accused and the woman were arrested and sent over to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	Ditto.
31	Sayad Khan, Durkani.	Hiro Khan, Durkani.	Ditto	......	Abduction of complainant's wife.	The accused and the abducted woman have since returned to the Leghari country in the Dera Ghazi Khan District.	Ditto.
32	Pir Bux, Ahmedani.	......	Khetrans . .	......	Claim for 4 goats.	The complainant in this case failed to appear before the Tahsildar, Barkhan, with his proof for the settlement of his case.	Case filed at the request of the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.
33	Phondal . .	......	Ditto . .	......	Claim for 1 cow	Ditto, ditto.	Ditto.
34	......	Post at Bemattu .	......	......	......	Legharis as well as Khetrans lay claim to this post. Case postponed till next jirgah.	Pending.
35	Janana, on of Bahadur Khan, Gurchani.	Alahdad and Ali Beg and others.	......	Khetrans . .	Forcibly taking away accused, Ali Beg.	Alahdad, accused, has been tried judicially by the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan. Ali Beg and others were sent to the Deputy Commissioner at his request, who has released them for want of any proof against them.	Case filed.

List of Political cases between the Tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, received in transfer from the Thal-Chotiali Agency on the formation of the Zhob District, and instituted during the year, showing the action taken in each case—contd.

No.	Name of plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant. Name.	Defendant. Section.	Defendant. Tribe.	Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How settled.
				Dera Ghazi Khan District *versus* Musakhels.			
1	Bukhtiyar Ladwani, Bozdar.	......	Two Musakhels	......	Theft of a she-camel and R30 spy-money, 24th November 1887.	Both parties were absent when the case came up before the jirgah in March 1891. According to the last jirgah decision it appears that the original camel was returned to the complainant, and the case remained pending for R30 on account of spy-money. Jirgah decided that the complainant should go to the Barkhan Tahsildar to take oath for the spy-money in presence of the accused persons, who will be ordered to go to the Tahsildar. Otherwise the case to be postponed to next jirgah.	R20 have since been paid to the complainant and case filed.
2	Rahim Khan, son of Bahram Khan, Bozdar.	Saleh Mohamed, son of Murad Khan.	......	Musakhel	Theft of 3 camels and R80 spy-money, 2nd February 1889.	In this case the complainant has been redressed for all but R3-8. Jirgah recommended that this sum may be recovered through the Political Agent, Zhob. The Political Agent ordered that, if the defendant admits the claim, the Munshi at Kingri should remit the amount after recovery. In case of denial by the defendant the Bozdar chief should send the complainant with sufficient proof to the Munshi.	Complainant since redressed in full, and case filed.
3	Sardar Mohamed Khan and Darwesh Mohamed Bozdars.	Sher	Lehezai	Musakhel	Injury to a camel, 13th February 1891.	The case was laid before the jirgah in March 1891. The complainant was present, but the accused was not. Case therefore postponed to the next jirgah.	Pending.
				Dera Ghazi Khan *versus* Jafirs, Isots and Kharsnis.			
1	Naurang Khan, son of Shikari Khan Bozdar.	Sona, son of Subah	Jafirs of Drug	......	Claim for R40, security money.	In this case plaintiff has already received R10. The defendant is dead and the Jafir Sardar Kalu Khan says that the claim for the balance R30 is a valid one, and makes himself responsible for the recovery of the amount from the defendant's heirs. Jirgah decided that the amount may be recovered within two months.	R30 have since been paid to the complainant and case filed.
2	Sahak, son of Ahmadan, Bozdar.	Allahyar and Lashkar Khan, sons of Mehru.	Jafirs	......	Claim for a mare valued at R90.	In this case decree for R90 was given in favour of the plaintiff at the last jirgah against the property of the deceased defendant. But there is no property of the defendant or his heirs. Jirgah is of opinion that the case may be filed for the present, and the plaintiff is at liberty to have the case re-opened if he can point out any property of the defendant.	Filed.
3	Ali Khan Mukaddam Jalalani, Bozdar.	Hakim and 3 others, residents of Gargaji.	Jafirs	......	Beating, and breaking the arm of Sikandar.	The complainant gave up his claim before the jirgah, who decided that the case may be filed.	Case filed.

4	Tumundar, Bozdar.	Sayad Rahim Shah.	Kharsni	......	Claim for R72	From enquiries before the jirgah it appeared that in this claim of R72 a sum of R42 is included for a separate case (Shikari Khan *versus* Rahim Shah), which had already been decided and its full award paid. The claim for the balance R30 is right, but out of this amount R18 were due from Kalu Chandiya, for which the Bozdar chief himself was responsible, and he may recover it privately. Jirgah decided that Rahim Shah should pay R12. The parties agree to this decision. The sum of R12 may be recovered from the defendant.	R12, since paid and case filed.
5	Massu, son of Umur, caste Lund.	Jafir, son of ——	Isot	......	Theft of 2 camels valued at R200, 27th February 1890.	The complainant was present at the jirgah in March 1891, but the accused was not. Case postponed to the next jirgah.	Pending.
6	Hadde Khan, Hud-diani.	Nasir Khan, Jira	Residing with the Isots.	......	Claim for a sword, 15th March 1890.	Rahim Shah Kharsni has been made responsible to get the original sword from the defendant within two months and send it to the Leghari chief. If not, R15 will be recovered as its price.	The original sword has since been returned. Case filed.
7	Kaura, caste Mochi, of Pachad, Gur-chani.	Karam Shah	Kharsni	......	Theft of a camel	At a jirgah held on 29th September 1889 it was decided that R85, as the price of the camel, and R20, on account of spy-money, be recovered from the accused and paid to the complainant. The accused did not pay the amount of R105 as he said he obtained the camel from Mastagh. The case being again laid before the jirgah on 19th September 1890 it was settled that the accused should pay R45, and the balance R60 be recovered from Mastagh Ahmadani. Mustagh was reported to be living in the Khetran country, and was directed at the recent jirgah to return to his Tuman. The Leghari chief will recover the R60 on his return.	R45 since recovered and paid to the complainant, and the case filed as far as this Agency is concerned.

DERA GHAZI KHAN—*Miscellaneous.*

1	Alam Khan and Jano, Musakhels.	Bagho, Alkani, Miru Bozdar and Jara Khetran.	......	......	Claim for 3 donkeys valued at R120, and R40 spy-money, 19th February 1891.	Complainants in this case stated that the donkeys were lost about three years ago, and that on payment of R40 as spy-money the stolen animals were found with the accused, who deny the commission of the offence. The Gurchani chief reported that Miru Bozdar is not a thief. The case was brought up before a jirgah on 23rd March 1891. The parties being absent, case postponed to next jirgah.	Pending.
2	Hakim Khan, Khud-rani, Jafir of Drug.	Isots, Bozdars, and Kasranis.	......	......	Grazing cattle in Drug, Gargaji and Rarkan.	The case was laid before a jirgah on the 19th September 1890, the parties concerned being absent it was postponed to next Jirgah. The jirgah held on 25th March 1891 decided that the case be postponed till the settlement of boundaries between the Punjab and Baluchistan Districts. Sayad Zaman Shah and the Bozdar and Kasrani chiefs held responsible for preventing any breach of the peace till the decision of the case.	Ditto.
3	Dispute between Kasranis, Jafirs and Bozdars regarding Nili, and Garkanu lands in the hills.	......	......	......	......	Case postponed till the boundary between the Punjab and Baluchistan is decided.	Ditto.

List of Political cases between the Tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, received in transfer from the Thal-Chotiali Agency on the formation of the Zhob District, and instituted during the year, showing the action taken in each case—continued.

No.	Name of plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant. Name.	Defendant. Section.	Defendant. Tribe.	Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How settled.
						Miscellaneous—*contd.*	
4	Rahmatan Nazar, Mitha Ali Mohamed, Rotar-Khettrans.	Mohammed and Bhagu, etc.	Huddianis . .	......	Claim for ownership of land called *Vatti.*	The land claimed consists of several "Thulls" on the western slopes of the Suleman Hills. The decision in this case also will follow the decision as to the boundary line between the Punjab and Baluchistan.	Pending.
						Dera Ismail Khan District *versus* Waziris.	
1	Daurani Khan and Khan Alam Khan, Sheranis.	Madan Khan and others.	Abdul Rahman-khel.	Waziri . .	Theft of 10 bullocks, 2 donkeys and 1 rifle valued at R430, May 1890.	Complainants in the case stated that they were taking supplies to Atal Khan where the accused with 22 others attacked them near Tar Kauri and robbed them. They also tied hand and foot seven men and carried them with them for some distance and released them at a place called Kurchini. The case was laid by the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, before a jirgah, who found that the Abdul Rahmankhels robbed 4 bullocks and 2 donkeys only and awarded R50 as compensation, which amount the Deputy Commissioner has since remitted.	Case filed.
2	Futteh Khan, Nasir	Shadam Muhammad and Sandayar.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Theft of 3 camels, July 1890.	The complainant was returning from Khajuri Kach to Saratoi with his camels loaded with grain, when three of his camels were stolen on the road. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, was communicated with on the subject. He replied that the case was laid before a jirgah. The Abdul Rahmankhel maliks denied on oath that the accused were thieves. Case still under reference.	Pending.
3	Malik Samar Khan, Sherani.	Dost Mir and Zaman.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Theft of 21 cows and 60 sheep.	The complainant stated that about five months ago the accused stole 60 of his sheep and 21 cows, and returned 17 cows and 23 sheep on payment of R120. The case is still under reference to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.	Ditto.
4	Sawar Khan, Sherani.	Waziris, (names not known).	......	Ditto . .	Theft of 2 mares, August 1890.	The complainant in this case stated that the Waziris stole one of his mares and one of his brothers. The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan. He replied in January 1891 that one of the mares had been found and restored to the owner, and that the tribe was fined R60 for the other mare to be paid as compensation to the complainant. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Fort Sandeman, asked to enquire from the owner whether he has received the mare said to have been restored to him. No reply has yet been received. The Deputy Commissioner asked to send the R60. Though several reminders have been issued, no reply has yet been received.	Ditto.
5	Futteh Din and Alla Din.	Names not known.	......	Waziris . .	Murder of Futteh Din and theft of	Futteh Din, deceased, one of the men employed on road work, was murdered and 4 of his and 4 Alla Din's donkeys stolen near Mir Alikhel on the 9th	Pending.

					8 donkeys, 9th August 1890.	August 1890. The tracks of the murderers, 5 in number and of the stolen animals, went into the Waziri country, and it is believed that the perpetrators of this outrage are Mahsud Waziris. The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan. The Deputy Commissioner replied that the case was laid before a jirgah, and that they could not bring the charge home to the Waziris. Case is still under reference.	
6	Hassain Khan, son of Sher Shah, Nasir	Amir Khan Jatri and Sarkai Zullikhel.	......	Waziris . .	Theft of 10 camels, May 1890.	The complainant in this case stated that, in the month of May 1890, 10 of his camels (1 male and 9 female), while grazing, were carried off by the Waziris. The thieves not only took away the camels, but also the man who was in charge of them. They released the man after going 6 miles. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, to whom the case was reported, replied to say that the case was laid before a jirgah, who found the Zullikhels guilty and decided that the Zullikhel maliks should give up the thieves within 20 days or pay R500 as compensation. In a subsequent letter the Deputy Commissioner stated that the amount of fine had been reduced to R384, as two of the accused Amir and Sarkai had been in jail for a month. The complainant not being in this district, case was filed.	Filed.
7	Nasirs . . .	20 Waziris . .	......	Ditto . .	Kidnapping two men and theft of 3 camels laden with stores, 6th October.	Some Nasirs, who were coming with some stores from the Punjab, were attacked by 20 Waziris between Khajuri Kach and Ghaza Manda on the 6th October 1890. The thieves carried off two men and 3 camels. The matter was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan. The case was laid before a jirgah, who found that the perpetrators of this crime were Shingis and Nanakhels Mahsud Waziris. They were fined R182, two-thirds of which was to be paid by the former and the one-third by the latter, and the whole amount to be paid to the complainants as compensation. This award has been carried out. This case went up to Government, and it was decided that as the Nasirs were robbed through their refusing to take any escort with them no further action was necessary.	Ditto.
8	Sarfraz Khan, Mehar Shah, Jehan Shah, and Muhammud Afzul, Nasirs.	10 Waziris (names not known).	......	Ditto . .	Theft of 9 camels and wounding complainant No. 1, 27th September 1890.	The complainants with their camels were returning from Mir Ali Khel to Fort Sandeman. They were attacked by 10 Waziris on the road, who carried off 9 camels and wounded the complainant No. 1. The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, who laid it before a jirgah. A spy stated that the offence was committed by Abdul Rahmankhel Waziris, but their maliks denied this on oath. The Deputy Commissioner then acquitted the accused. The Political Agent, Zhob, in reply told the Deputy Commissioner that it was never asserted that the thieves were Abdul Rahmankhels, and requested him to make further enquiries into the case, as there was no doubt the offenders are Waziris.	Pending.
9	Harsu Singh, Brahmin.	Waziri Duffedar of Levies at Khajuri Kach.	......	Waziri . .	Claim for a "Khes," 13th September 1890.	The complainant in this case stated that, in company with some other travellers, he was coming to Fort Sandeman from the Punjab and arrived at Khajuri Kach on the 13th September 1890. The Levy Duffedar there told them that they should pay R2 each or return to the place where they came from. Seems that the Duffedar would not let them go; they at last yielded and all except the complainant paid what was demanded of them. The complainant had no cash and the Duffedar stripped him of his "Khes." The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, on being informed of this recovered the "Khes," fined and dismissed the accused from service.	Case filed.

List of Political cases between the Tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, received in transfer from the Thal-Chotiali Agency on the formation of the Zhob District, and instituted during the year, showing the action taken in each case—concld.

No.	Name of plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant. Name.	Defendant. Section.	Defendant. Tribe.	Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How settled.
				Dera Ismail Khan *versus* Waziris—*contd.*			
10	Alladad Shah, Haripal.	Names not known.	......	Waziris . .	Claim for horse, 1 covering sheet, 3 annas in cash.	The complainant in this case was proceeding on Government duty from Mir Alikhel to Khajuri Kuch. On the way, after dusk, he was met by 4 Waziris who took away his horse, one covering sheet, three annas in cash and the papers he was carrying, and left him both his hands and feet tied up. The case was laid before a jirgah by the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan. The jirgah found one Shahzad Dhur guilty of the offence and fined the Nanakhel section of Waziris R60. If the accused did not pay the fine it will be cut from their pay. Out of the fine R50 will be paid to the complainant and R10 credited to Government.	R50 since received and paid to the complainant. Case filed.
11	Wazir and Nazar Obba Khels of Drug.	Waziri's names not known.	......	Certain . .	Murder of complainant No. 1, September 1890.	Sarwar Khan Sherani reported that certain Mahsud Waziris attacked the complainant while ploughing their land, and killed Wazir. The case was laid before the Jirgah by Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan. Jirgah found that the accused in this case were six Abdul Rahmankhel Waziris, one of whom, named Muhabat, was slain by the Sheranis and his arms also fell into the hands of Sheranis. Jirgah decided that the accused having suffered heavily in the loss of Muhabat, no further punishment need be inflicted.	Case filed.
12	Futteh Khan and Jehangir, Nazirs.	22	Waziris . .	......	Theft of 4 camels, and other property all valued at R600, 25th August 1890.	The complainants with their camels were coming to Fort Sandeman and were attaked by a band of 22 Waziris near Sarotoi. The robbers carried away 4 camels loaded with goods. The total value of the camels and the property is estimated at R600. Case reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.	Pending.
				Dera Ismail Khan District *versus* Largha Sheranis.			
1	Ayub Shah, Public Works Department contractor.	Largha . .	...	Sheranis . .	Kidnapping Munshi of Ayub Shah, 25th July 1890.	The contractor owed some money to the Sherani labourers working with him and did not pay them. They carried away his Munshi, Pokher Dass, in revenge. The Munshi was given back by the men on receiving R280-14-3, which they swore were due to them.	Case filed.
				Dera Ismail Khan District *versus* Musakhels.			
1	Kare Khan Chubar Khel, Sherani.	Ladu Khan and Badu, Sheranis.	Residing with the Musakhels.	Ditto . .	Theft of 112 sheep, June 1890.	The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, reported that the accused with the stolen sheep had left their own country and taken up their abode with the Musakhels. On enquiry it was found that the accused were not in the Musakhel country. The Deputy Commissioner was informed accordingly.	Case filed.

I. MacIVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

ANNEXURE H.

COMPOSITION OF THE ZHOB LEVY CORPS.

Under the orders of the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, a Committee was assembled at Apozai, now Fort Sandeman, on 12th April 1890, with the result marked A, B, and C attached.

FIRST ENLISTMENTS.

2. In June 1890 the first enlistments were made in Quetta, Native officers having been selected by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan. They consisted of Brahuis, refugee Ghilzais, and miscellaneous Pathans, total enlistments at this period amounting to 200.

The corps was then ordered to Fort Sandeman, and within a few weeks took part in the Zhob Expedition. On its return it was at once broken up into detachments, and proceeded to garrison the places named by the Political Agent, Zhob, *viz.*, Hindubagh, Saifulla Killa, Brunj, Safi.

Lines were commenced and the men housed as soon as practicable. Contracts for saddlery and equipment were in course of completion and men were gradually equipped and armed.

ARMAMENT AND EQUIPMENT.

ARMS.

Cavalry.

Native officers—
Sword and revolver.

Non-commissioned officers and men—
Sword and cavalry carbine.

Belts—
Brown leather,—1st Punjab Cavalry pattern.

Saddlery—
Corps pattern.

Infantry.

Native officers—
Sword and revolver.

Non-commissioned officers and men—
Long snider rifle and bayonet.

Belts—
Infantry pattern, brown leather.

CLOTHING.

Cavalry.

Loongee	Corps pattern.
Cummerbunds	Ditto.
Posteen	Ditto.
Putties	Ditto.
Boots	Brown ammunition.

Infantry.

Loongee	Corps pattern.
Posteen	Ditto.
Putties	Ditto.
Boots	Brown ammunition.

HORSES.

Up to 31st March 1891, 188 remounts were purchased. The greater portion of these were inspected by Colonel Deane, Director of Remount Operations in India. This officer was pleased to comment favourably on the class of animal purchased and to recommend the Commandant to continue purchasing the same stamp.

RIDING CAMELS AND TRANSPORT.

The annexed return, marked E, shows the numbers purchased and average thereof.

W. A. W. O'MEALY, *Captain*,

Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.

A.

FINAL COMPOSITION OF THE ZHOB LEVY CORPS.

Cavalry.

Zhobis	1 squadron.
Ghilzais	1 squadron.
Brahuis and Baluch	1 squadron.
Miscellaneous Pathan	1 squadron.

Infantry.

Zhobis	Two companies.
Ghilzais	One company.
Achakzais	One company.
Miscellaneous Pathan	One company.

B.

Statement showing the strength, pay, etc., of the Zhob Levy Corps.

(A)—*Cavalry.*

No.	Name of Appointment.	Rate of salary per mensem. R	a.	p.	Total. R	a.	p.	Remarks.
1	Rasaldar, at R250 to R300	287	8	0	287	8	0	
4	Rasaldars	100	0	0	400	0	0	
4	Jemadars	70	0	0	280	0	0	
4	Jemadars	60	0	0	240	0	0	
4	Kot-Duffadars	40	0	0	160	0	0	
16	Duffadars	35	0	0	560	0	0	
16	Duffadars	30	0	0	480	0	0	
1	Farrier-Major	35	0	0	35	0	0	
4	Farriers	28	0	0	112	0	0	
352	Sowars	25	0	0	8,800	0	0	
8	Shuttar sowars	28	0	0	224	0	0	
1	Salutri	40	0	0	40	0	0	
1	Assistant Salutri	35	0	0	35	0	0	
	Clothing allowance, at R10 per annum for 416 men	...			346	10	8	Per mensem.
	Equipment allowance, at R7 per " " "	...			242	10	8	Per mensem.
	TOTAL	...			12,242	13	4	

(B)—*Infantry.*

No.	Name of Appointment.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	Remarks.
1	Subadar-Major at R150 to R200	187	8	0	187	8	0	
5	Subadars	80	0	0	400	0	0	
5	Jemadars	40	0	0	200	0	0	
25	Havildars	15	0	0	375	0	0	
25	Naiks	13	0	0	325	0	0	
465	Sepoys	10	0	0	4,650	0	0	
	Clothing allowance for 526 men, at R10 per annum	...			438	5	4	
	TOTAL	...			6,575	13	4	

C.

(C)—*Followers.*

No.	Name of Appointment.	R	a.	p.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Mistri, at R40	40	0	0		
1	Assistant Mistri, at R30	30	0	0		
1	Mochi, at R25	25	0	0		
3	Assistant Mochis, at R20 each	60	0	0		
8	Pakhalis, at R25 each	200	0	0		
8	Sweepers, at R10 "	80	0	0		
1	Tindal, at R15 "	15	0	0		
2	Khalassies, at R13 "	26	0	0		
1	Jemadar, at R25 "	25	0	0		
2	Duffadars, at R15 "	30	0	0		
24	Sarwans, at R11 "	264	0	0		
					795 0 0	

W. A. D. O'MEALY, *Captain,*

Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.

Statement showing the sanctioned Budget grants and the actual expenditure incurred under the various heads on account of the Zhob Levy Corps during the year 1890-91.

No.	Particulars.	Budget allotment for the year 1890-91.	Actuals for the year 1890-91.	Remarks.
	A—*Establishment Charges.*	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Pay, allowances and contingencies	79,000 0 0	53,218 10 9	
	B—*Initial Expenses.*			
1	(*a*) Saddlery and horse gear	16,640 0 0	16,640 0 0	
2	(*b*) Equipment for men	14,859 0 0	14,859 0 0	
3	(*c*) Hutting	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	
4	(*d*) Camp Equipage	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	
5	(*e*) Transport animals	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	
6	(*f*) Pakhali mules and pakhals	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	
7	(*g*) Building detachment posts	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	
8	(*h*) Purchase of horses and riding camels	15,791 0 0	27,791 0 0	Rupees 12,000 was transferred from the head of pay into this head.
	Grand Total	1,64,290 0 0	1,50,508 10 9	

W. A. D. O'MEALY, *Captain,*
Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.

Statement showing the Strength of the Zhob Levy Cavalry, as sanctioned by the Government, with details of the Squadrons allotted to each tribe and the actual number enlisted up to the end of 31st March 1891.

Name of squadrons.	Strength allotted by Government.						Actual No. Enlisted.						Discharged for Various Reasons.						Effective on 31st March 1891.					
	Rasaldars.	Jemadars.	Kot Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Sowars.	Total number allotted to each tribe.	Rasaldar.	Jemadars.	Kot-Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Sowars.	Total.	Rasaldar.	Jemadars.	Kot-Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Sowars.	Total.	Rasaldar.	Jemadars.	Kot-Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Sowars.	Total.
I.—Zhobis	1	2	1	8	88	100	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Ghilzais	1	2	1	8	88	100	1	2	1	8	88	100	...	...	...	1	14	15	1	2	1	7	74	85
III.—Brahuis and Baluch	1	2	1	8	88	100	1	1	1	8	88	99	...	...	...	4	14	18	1	1	1	4	74	81
IV.—Quetta-Pishin and Miscellaneous Pathan.	1	2	1	8	88	100	1	1	1	8	88	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	8	88	99
TOTAL	4	8	4	32	352	400	3	4	3	24	279	313	...	...	...	5	43	48	3	4	3	19	236	265

Statement showing the Strength of the Zhob Levy Infantry as sanctioned by the Government with details of the Companies allotted to each tribe and the actual number enlisted up to the end of 31st March 1891.

Name of Companies.	Strength allotted by Government.						Actual No. Enlisted.						Discharged for Various Reasons.						Effective on 31st March 1891.					
	Subadar.	Jemadar.	Havildars.	Naiks.	Sepoys.	Total No. allotted to each tribe.	Subadar.	Jemadar.	Havildars.	Naiks.	Sepoys.	Total.	Subadar.	Jemadar.	Havildars.	Naiks.	Sepoys.	Total.	Subadar.	Jemadar.	Havildar.	Naiks.	Sepoys.	Total.
Two Companies, Zhobis	2	2	10	10	186	210	...	...	3	...	38	41	...	...	3	...	38	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
One Company, Ghilzais	1	1	5	5	93	105	1	1	5	3	48	58	...	...	1	...	31	32	1	1	4	3	17	26
One Company, Achakzais	1	1	5	5	93	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
One Company, Miscellaneous Pathan	1	1	5	5	93	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	5	5	25	25	465	525	1	1	8	3	86	99	...	...	4	...	69	73	1	1	4	3	17	26

W. A. D. O'MEALY, *Captain,*
Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.

Statement showing the Miscellaneous Strength of the Zhob Levy Corps as sanctioned by the Government and the actual number enlisted up to the year 1890-91.

Miscellaneous Strength.			Followers.				
Name of Designation.	Total No. sanctioned by the Government.	Total No. enlisted up to the year 1890-91.	Name of Designation.	Total No. sanctioned by the Government.	Total No. enlisted up to the year 1890-91.	Discharged for various reasons.	Effective on 31st March 1891.
Farrier Major	1	1	Mistri	1	1	...	1
			Assistant Mistri	1	1	...	1
Farriers	4	4	Mochi	1	1	1	...
			Assistant Mochis	3	2	...	2
Shuttar Sowars	8	8	Pakhalis	8	8	...	8
			Sweepers	8	8	...	8
Salutri	1	1	Tindal	1	1	...	1
			Khalassis	2	2	...	2
Assistant Salutri	1	1	Camel Jemadar	1	1	...	1
			Camel Duffadars	2	2	...	2
			Sarwans	24	24	...	24

E

Statement showing the Detail of purchase and numbers of Horses, Riding Camels and Transport Animals, with their average price.

Detail of purchase.	No. of horses.	Average price. R	a.	p.	No. of Riding Camels.	Average price. R	a.	p.	No. of Transport animals.	Average price. R	a.	p.
Quetta	28	137	1	0	2	125	0	0	59	70	8	8
Mastung	20	148	4	0	...	...			...	......		
Sibi	52	125	0	0	7	125	6	10	2	70	0	0
Jacobabad	11	125	14	6	...	...			13	74	11	6
Sibi Fair	77	137	5	7	...	...			...	......		
Total horses	188	133	0	5	9	125	5	4	74	71	3	0

W. A. D. O'MEALY, *Captain,*
Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.

APPENDIX F.

Administration Report of the Public Works Department in Baluchistan during the year 1890-91.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

At Quetta houses were built during the year for the Superintending Engineer, Civil Works Circle, and the Treasury Officer, and a third was purchased from Mr. DeBrath for the 2nd Assistant Agent to the Governor General; some additions were also made to the Forest Bungalow; a school-house was erected from Provincial funds. The winter was exceptionally severe, very heavy and long continued rain having fallen from the middle of November to the middle of March, with occasional alternations of very sharp frosts; consequently all mud-roofed buildings proved useless and have now to be re-roofed with other material.

2. At Ziarat the Political Agent's rest-house was finished, and that for the Agent to the Governor General very nearly so: quarters for two native officials of the Agency were provided and a small Post and Telegraph Office was built.

3. At Loralai an office for the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner was built and quarters for his clerks were commenced. A Post for Zhob Levies stationed at this place was also completed, and a Tahsil and Thana at Barkhan for the new Zhob Agency was about half built.

4. In Zhob the following buildings were practically completed during the year:—

House for Political Agent	At Fort Sandeman.
Court and office for Political Agent	"
House for Commandant of Levies	"
" " Native Assistant to Agent to the Governor General	"
Tahsil and Thana	"
Quarters for Political Agent's clerks	"
Levy lines	"
P. W. D. buildings	"
Post Office	"
Military buildings	"

A fort was also constructed at Mir Alikhel, four Levy Posts between Fort Sandeman and Hindubagh, another at Hindubagh and a Tahsil and Thana at the same place, which was about two-thirds completed by end of year.

COMMUNICATIONS.

5. The girders for the Lower Torkhan bridge arrived from England during the year and were being erected at the end of it. This work completes the construction, as far as the funds granted allow (twenty lakhs of rupees) of the Dera Ghazi Khan-Pishin and Harnai-Bori roads.

6. A good deal of work was done in perfecting communication with Zhob during this year; the main line of road from Loralai through Murra Tangi and Moora outposts (with a branch to Mekhtar) to Fort Sandeman, was completed: from Fort Sandeman the section on to Mir Alikhel was also finished and the remaining section to Khajuri Kuch was set out and commenced. Rest-houses at Baber, Brunj and Safi were completed.

7. Opportunity is taken year by year from the annual repairs grant to improve the alignment of some of the old roads in the province, and much was done this year in this direction between Sibi and Harnai and Kuch, Mangi and Ziarat.

8. Projects for roads from Pishin to the Khushdil Khan reservoir, from Ziarat to Hindubagh, from Sibi to Dalujal to avoid the Nari crossings and from Moorga to Khan Mohamed Kot, with a branch from thence to Kingri, were considered during the year, the last-mentioned branch having been carried out.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

9. The water-supply of Quetta was so far advanced by May 1890 that water was then let down the supply pipe for the use of the Cantonment at the urgent request of the Military authorities; since then, and by the end of March 1891, the whole project was completed and in working order, with the exception of the clear water basin at the head works, which was found to leak. It is now being repuddled.

10. The improvements to the Thames or Habbib Nullah, which separates the Military and Civil stations of Quetta, to prevent such damage as was done in August 1889, were commenced in October 1890, and by the close of the year under review were brought to an advanced stage; there only remaining the lengthening of two bridges and a little clearing up of the earthwork to complete.

11. A project for supplying Fort Sandeman with water from the Siliaza Sir Springs was worked out at the end of this year, and is now before the Government of India for sanction, the supply pipes, 9 miles in length, having been ordered from England.

12. Several artesian wells were sunk in Quetta Civil Station last year by various agencies, and all have produced water, which flows out at ground level: attempts were made to find water by the same means in the higher ground of the Cantonments, but without success.

COAL.

13. The Gundak coal finds were worked throughout the year, till the advent of an exceptionally severe winter put a stop to all operations, with but slight results, as the seams were found to be most irregular and unreliable, and they have now been abandoned. Better seams have lately been brought to notice about 12 miles east of Quetta, and arrangements are being made to work them by private agency in the interest of the State.

14. During the year under review 13,213 tons of coal have been obtained from the railway collieries near Khost and issued in the following manner:—

	Tons.
Locomotive Department, N. W. Railway	5,499
Engineering Department, " "	109
Khojak Tunnel works	7,605
TOTAL	13,213

The out-turn would have been much larger but for the exceedingly inclement weather all through the winter months, which hindered the operations in every way. Great improvements have been made in the sanitary conditions of the colliery and its neighbourhood.

PETROLEUM.

15. The supply of oil from the Khattan field to the Chaman Extension Railway was kept up during the year as far as the exceptionally wet season permitted, a quantity of 119,500 gallons having been despatched, making a total to end of March 1891, from the commencement of operation, 360,959 gallons.

16. Operations were started during this year to test by boring the actual extent of the Khattan Oil Field, but the results are not yet decisive.

17. A trial boring was put down near Spintangi during the cold weather by the order of the Government of India, but proved a failure, a vast quantity of hot mineral water under pressure having been struck at a depth of 560 feet, which forced an abandonment of the trial.

RAILWAYS.

18. On the Sind-Pishin line a large amount of work has been executed in easing the gradients below Nasak Station and in additional waterways, and protection works proved necessary by the floods of the previous year. Much, however, remains to be done. The summer floods of the year under review caused many interruptions to the traffic, and during the winter months the damage done by slips in the neighbourhood of Mudgorge has been enormous; very heavy work will be necessary to guard against similar mishaps in future, and perhaps a radical change in the alignment of certain portions of the railway may be necessary before this can be regarded as a reliable line of communication.

19. The Bolan line also was utterly wrecked in August, and no steps have been taken to repair the damage, pending decision by the Government of India, as to the wisdom of further expenditure on that line. In the meantime the project for a better alignment for a permanent railway between Sibi and Kolepur, *viâ* the Mushkaff Valley, has been revived, and surveying operations have been undertaken with a view to improving the former alignment. The Engineers concerned are understood to be of opinion that this route is by far the best yet discovered, and that it is the only one by which a thoroughly reliable line of railway to Quetta can be obtained.

20. On the Chaman Extension Railway the earthwork in banks and cuttings has been completed up to the east entrance of the main tunnel and from the west entrance to the terminus at Chaman, with the exception of sloping the cuttings at both entrances and completing the bank at mile 23 from tunnel spoil. Owing to the extraordinary rainfall of 38·32 inches in the five months from November 1890 to March 1891, as against 6½ inches in the preceding 18 months, very considerable damage was done to the cutting and banks, but the repairs are now well in hand and will be shortly completed.

21. The minor tunnels and arched cuttings are completed, with exception of a little work on the block houses built at request of the Military Department.

22. The bridge work, both in large and small bridges, has been completely finished, with exception of the opening at mile 23, which was left until the winter rains showed what waterway is necessary. All the waterways were very severely tried by the abnormal rainfall, but have stood the test well, the only works shown to be necessary to ensure their safety being additions to the drop walls and aprons in a few cases.

23. The permanent way laid is 28·12 miles of double track and 3·72 miles of single track, leaving 3·72 miles of single track to be completed when the temporary lines are dismantled, and the double line through the main tunnel and its approaches.

24. The way-side stations are completed, with the exception of the defensible water tower at Sanzal, which is well in hand. The terminus station of Chaman is completed, with exception of the goods shed and defensible water tank.

25. Of the main tunnel arching 12,431 lineal feet are completed, being a progress of 6,454 feet during the year. In the margin is shown the progress for each month. From this statement it will be noticed that the average monthly progress up to end of October was 636 feet, and for the five months November to March the average progress was only 401 feet per month. This falling off of over 33 per cent. in the last five months of the year was mainly due to the abnormal character of the winter, which for many days rendered any work at all a physical impossibility, and which caused great further detention by the extraordinary sickness and mortality amongst the workmen.

Progress of Arching.

April 1890	447
May	570
June	694
July	616
August	706
September	694
October	723
November	531
December	454
January 1891	486
February	311
March	222
TOTAL FEET	6,454

26. In the margin is an abstract statement showing the average maxima and minima, together with maximum and minimum temperature for each month in the shade. The snow and rain, together with severe blizzards that were prevalent all winter, made the low temperature exceedingly trying to men coming from the moist, warm atmosphere of the tunnel. During the four months from 15th November to 15th March the actual deaths amongst the workmen amounted, at the lowest computation, to over 800. To add to the difficulties directly attributable to the severity of the weather, for three weeks in February and March, there was great scarcity of all food supplies owing to the traffic between Kandahar and Chaman being entirely stopped by the snow, and later by the floods in the Kandanai and Argbastan rivers; at the same time that the breaches on the Harnai Railway cut off supplies from India. Owing to these unforeseen difficulties it will not be possible to get a single line of rails through the main tunnel in April as was hoped for; but it is anticipated that the completion of the tunnel will not be delayed much beyond July, the date previously intimated.

Abstract of Temperature, etc.

MONTH.	Average maximum for month in shade.	Average minimum for month in shade.	Highest in shade.	Lowest in shade.	Rainfall.
	°	°	°	°	Inches.
November 1890	53·6	36·9	62	32	5·94
December "	39·9	28·1	47	10	6·77
January 1891	40·1	26·6	54	8	8·21
February "	38·5	24·1	55	9	15·37
March "	49·2	32·8	66	27	2·03

27. The frontier reserve material, with the exception of a small quantity in use on the rope inclines, has been stacked at the terminus at Chaman.

IRRIGATION.

28. The Shebo Canal system has been in working order throughout the year, but the Khushdil Khan reservoir only filled for the first time during the past winter, so irrigation from it did not practically commence till after the end of the year under review.

29. In order to ascertain what improvements in cultivating the Zhob Valley might be possible by increasing the water-supply, officers were employed during the latter part of this year in examining that country. The final preliminary report has been sent to the Political Agent for information; it seems that effecting petty improvements to the water-supply by means of the Tuccavee system will be more suitable than the construction of such large works as those in Pishin, but the matter is still under consideration.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

30. Seven new Post Offices have been opened during the year and one has been closed, making a total open, on March 31st 1891, of 35: seven new postal lines of communication were opened, in length 360 miles, making a total length in operation of 880 miles. Thirteen Government Telegraph offices were open at the end of the year, being an increase of two during the year.

A. C. BIGG-WITHER,

Secretary to Agent to Governor-General, and Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, P. W. D.

QUETTA:
24th June 1891.

APPENDIX G.

No. 2456-M., dated Lahore, the 3rd December 1891.

From—The Manager, North-Western Railway,

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

In continuation of this Office No. 691-M., dated the 18th March 1891, to the address of the First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, Sibi, I have the honour to forward, for information, a statement showing the Outward, and Inward traffic of Baluchistan for the year 1890-91.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Statement showing the Outward and Inward rail-borne traffic of Baluchistan during the year 1890-91.

No.	Name of Articles.	General Merchandise.	
		Outward.	Inward.
		Mds.	Mds.
1	Cotton, raw	4	1,518
2	" twist and yarn	16	1,243
3	" piece-goods, European	114	11,586
4	" piece-goods, Indian	1,339	58,959
5	Drugs and chemicals other than opium	16,253	4,185
6	Indigo	45	2,270
7	Madder or manjit	28	25
8	Turmeric	13	1,117
9	Other kinds of dyes	454	8,678
10	Wheat	40,068	40,687
11	Rice	6,229	63,162
12	Jaowar and bajra	18,956	17,933
13	Gram	2,496	75,349
14	Other grains	15,618	62,840
15	Flour (atta)	33,267	55,333
16	Hides, skins and horns	4,367	734
17	Jute, gunny-bags	4,178	13,024
18	Leather	927	5,760
19	Beer	307	13,374
20	Wines, spirits and aerated waters	892	7,609
21	Manures and bones	2,834	821
22	Iron	11,602	51,041
23	Other metal	630	2,270
24	Castor and other oil	260	13 882
25	Kerosine oil	383	10,858
26	Rape and mustard seed	513	33
27	Til or jinjili	11,651	569
28	Other oil, seeds	7,921	230
29	Other seeds	564	1,081
30	Opium	3	3
31	Ghee	2,764	10,284
32	Dried fruits and nuts	77,531	12,231
33	Other provisions	8,836	33,480
34	Fodder grass including compressed fodder and forage	35,705	33,924
35	Salt	6,022	7,504
36	Saltpetre	3	4
37	Silk, raw	...	11
38	Silk piece-goods	...	16
39	Spices	2,488	3,768
40	Stone lime, kunkur and bricks	55,260	63,314
41	Sugar, drained	2,076	35,548
42	" undrained	2,778	56,70
43	Tea	12	1,579
44	Timber	4,058	29,902
45	Fire wood	18,951	22,754
46	Tobacco	3,261	10,373
47	Wool, raw	1,15,105	
48	Woollen piece-goods	413	2,991
49	Shawls	...	...
50	Miscellaneous, unmanufactured	7	462
51	" manufactured	38,132	88,982
52	Railway material, Frontier lines	18,410	3,70,086
53	" Chenab Bridge	...	...
54	" Other Railways	819	3,890
55	Military stores	45,863	1,52,524
56	Coal for the public	3,20,650	3,47,956
	Total ...	9,41,076	18,16,055

Lahore,
The 27th November 1891.

G. C. WOLFE,
for *Examiner of Accounts.*

APPENDIX H.

No. 1589, dated Calcutta, the 23rd July 1891.

From—The Director General of Telegraphs,

To—The Agent to the Governor General for Baluchistan, Quetta.

I have the honour to forward statistics of the Telegraph Lines and Offices within the limits of Baluchistan for the year ending 31st March 1891.

Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in Baluchistan for the year 1890-91.

LINES.

MILEAGE OF LINES.				MILEAGE OF WIRES.			
At end of previous year.	Added during year.	Deducted during year.	Remaining at end of year.	At end of previous year.	Added during year.	Deducted during year.	Remaining at end of year.
914	52	...	966	2,913	63	...	2,976

OFFICES.

	Number of Telegraph Offices open at end of previous year.	Add Number opened during year.	Deduct. Number closed during year.	Number open at end of year.	Number of telegrams despatched during year from Government Offices.	Increase over previous year.	Indian share of collections.
							R a. p.
Government Offices	13	2	...	15	43,708	10,402	62,358 15 1
Railway and Canal Offices	42	1	5	38			
Offices not open for paid telegrams.	5	1	1	5			
TOTAL	60	4	6	58			

Names of Offices opened and closed during the year.

OPENED.	CLOSED.
Government.	*Government.*
Mir Ali Khel. Ziarat (Season Office).	None.
Railway.	*Railway.*
New Kolpur, North-Western Railway.	Dozan, North-Western Railway. Kolpur, do. do. Kundilani, do. do. Lalaj, do. do. Mach, do. do.

APPENDIX I.

The Annual Sanitary Report by the Agency Surgeon, Quetta, for the year 1890.

GENERAL HEALTH.

The general health of the districts has been good.

There was no unusual source of sickness except an outbreak of influenza in the months of March and April, and of measles in the summer and autumn months. The most common complaints were malarial fevers, bowel-complaints, respiratory affections and scurvy.

INFLUENZA.

Influenza, in an epidemic form, visited Baluchistan, Loralai, and Zhob, in March and April. It started first in Quetta, and from there it spread, visiting Kalat, Loralai, and Zhob in succession. The disease was very general, a large proportion of the people having been affected by it. Generally speaking, the attacks were severe, the constitutional disturbance considerable, and the mortality small. The number of cases attending the Quetta Hospital from this complaint alone was 936. There was a slight return of the disease in September and October in a mild form.

MEASLES.

Measles were prevalent in most of the villages in the hot season, and in the Gulistan District during most of the year.

TYPHOID FEVER.

A few cases of typhoid fever were reported.

SCURVY.

Scurvy was a very common complaint in all the districts in the winter months. I observed it in very many cases among the villagers in Quetta, Pishin and Zhob, and it was one of the chief causes of sickness among gangs of workmen employed on railway and road works. The cause of this great prevalence of scurvy is not difficult to trace. It is solely due to a total absence from the dietary of any of the antiscorbutics. There being no local production of fruit or fresh vegetables from December till the beginning of May, on account of the severe cold, the great bulk of the people have no alternative but to do without a vegetable dietary. The populations residing near the lines of railway are, as a whole, very little better off in this respect than the ordinary villagers, although within easy reach of the products of Sind, for the high railway rates for freight and the loss in transit so increase the cost of the vegetables that procuring any thing like an adequate supply would be far beyond the means of the working classes, and only the well-to-do can afford to buy them at such high rates as prevail. It would therefore be a benefit, not merely to the general public, but very specially to railway workmen if the rates for the freight on all the antiscorbutic vegetables and products were reduced to the lowest practicable limit during the winter months. I have seen gangs of railway workmen almost decimated with scurvy. Indeed, so far as I have yet observed, it is the chief cause of sickness among these men in the winter, and it so reduces the general standard of health as to form an important factor in the causation of other affections which prevail at other seasons of the year. Fevers, dysentery, abscess and large spreading ulcers are some of the most common complaints having origin in this disease.

FEVERS.

Fevers were for the most part of the ordinary malarial type, and were less prevalent than I have observed for several years past. A very fatal outbreak of fever occurred last winter among the native workmen employed at the Khojak Tunnel and on the Bolan Railway. It was almost exclusively confined to Pathans, and did not affect either the Europeans or the natives of India. The weather had been very severe, and heavy falls of snow and rain had demolished the landies in which the labourers lived. Many of the native workmen left for their homes, but many, chiefly Pathans, remained. Owing to want of accommodation there was overcrowding of the men in the tents that had been provided after the landies had fallen down. The air in the tunnel where the men were employed was heated,

steamy and vitiated, while the temperature in the outer air was intensely cold. Although the supply of meat and flour had been kept up satisfactorily, notwithstanding the difficulties of transport through the snow, a large proportion of the men did not provide themselves with a sufficiency of nourishing food, antiscorbutic and fresh meat being conspicuously absent from their dietary. They were all insufficiently clothed, and did not take sufficient precaution against chills, after emerging from work in the tunnel. A large proportion of the cases I examined were tainted with scurvy, and many suffered from acute lung complaints. So far as the medical officers could observe, and so far as I saw at my two inspections, the fever was not accompanied by a rash, and there were no bowel complications. Since the advent of the spring, this fever has completely disappeared. I have observed several cases of fever at the Civil and Jail hospitals at Quetta, which exhibited a general rose-coloured rash, disappearing on pressure, and sometimes lasting till after the temperature had returned to normal. But in these cases I have never found concurrent bowel complication. I observed that most of these cases were tainted with scurvy.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox was completely absent from the districts throughout the year. Not a single case of this disease has been reported from any of the districts (except one from Kalat) during the year under report. This very satisfactory result is no doubt to a considerable extent the outcome of the vaccine operations, which have been steadily maintained for the last ten years.

Vaccination.

Outbreaks of small-pox in the villages all over the country were a few years ago very frequent and severe, but vaccination, steadily carried out, has now protected many thousands of young people, and the practice of inoculation has become less prevalent. I was sorry still to find adherents of the latter practice among a few of the leading maliks in the Quetta District last autumn. The Political Agent having brought judicious influence to bear on the opponents of vaccination, I hope their opposition has now ceased. Two vaccinators were kept constantly employed throughout the year, and 1,523 successful vaccine operations were performed by them in the Quetta, Pishin and Sibi Districts.

CHOLERA.

Cholera has no place in the sick returns for the year, not a single case having been reported.

SANITATION.

QUETTA.

The scale of the sanitary establishment at Quetta and the system of sanitation have, practically speaking, undergone no change during the year. The latrines have been worked on the dry earth system and the town refuse systematically removed. Two important works which undoubtedly exercise a beneficial effect on the health of the people, have been completed, *viz.*—

(*a*) The Habib Nallah to the north of the town has been widened and deepened and its drainage greatly improved.

(*b*) The new system of water-supply was completed in September last. The water is brought in iron pipes from Urak, about 13 miles north-east from Quetta, from a stream fed by natural springs. The daily supply of water is calculated at 700,000 gallons or 12 gallons per head per day. Half the above supply is estimated for military requirements, one-fourth part for the town and railway population, and one-fourth part for Municipal purposes. The water seems of good quality and is liked by the people. As soon as this supply has had a sufficiently long and fair trial, it will be necessary to fill up all the private wells in the town, and I shall take the first opportunity of recommending this measure.

A new market has been built in the course of the year for the use of the meat-sellers. Meat-safes with iron platforms have been provided for every meat shop in the market. One side of this market is reserved for sale of poultry. The general arrangement of the market is excellent, and is such that a high standard of cleanliness and sanitation is quite practicable.

New Works.

The works which now require attention are—

(*a*) filling of private wells ;
(*b*) improvement of the surface drainage of the town ;
(*c*) new urinals and a large number of them ;
(*d*) a new beef market and other minor works.

Artesian Wells.

Some half dozen artesian wells have been successfully sunk in the civil station in the course of the year. The supply of water seems constant and abundant, and analyses have shown the quality of the supply to be excellent.

SIBI.

I inspected Sibi twice in the course of the year (in May and July), and found the sanitation on the whole satisfactory. Certain minor works suggested to the Political Agent in connection with the town are receiving attention. No sanitary work of importance was undertaken in the course of the year.

SHAHRIG.

I inspected Shahrig twice during the year. The new bazaar is making progress. A new iron latrine has been provided which will be erected at a convenient site close to the bazaar.

A water-channel has also been dug to carry off the surface water.

LORALAI.

I inspected Loralai in April 1890. The new bazaar had then made considerable progress and new shops were in progress of building. Recommendations for the improvement of the latrine system and for the protection of the water-supply were made. Duki was also visited at the same time.

APPOZAI.

I inspected the new Civil and Military Station of Appozai in the month of March and again in November 1890. In March there were no permanent buildings and the site of the bazaar and civil buildings had not been fixed. The bazaar was then accommodated in a few reed huts. In November two long lines of bazaar huts had been erected, and the tahsil and other civil buildings had made considerable progress, but the site for the Civil Hospital had not been chosen, and no accommodation had been provided for the Hospital Staff.

The climate and water-supply of the new station were the questions which received most attention during the year under report. The elevation of Appozai is about 4,500 feet. The soil consists of a porous brown shale, and clay and the level of the surface water is very low and excavations had to be sunk so deep that at first it was thought that well water could not be found to supply drinking water. The water-supply is derived from a stream rising in the hills, some eight or ten miles off, and is conveyed along a surface channel to Appozai. At its source the water of this stream is pure and wholesome, but before reaching Appozai it passes by a succession of rice farms where it is utilised for irrigation purposes. The water flowing over and filling the fermenting rice beds spills back again into the original stream and then passes along an open channel for several miles, receiving, as it goes, additional admixture in the form of suspended clay and organic matter. On reaching Appozai the water is often so muddy that it is hardly even fit for animals to drink. The water in this state was unfit for human consumption, and before it was used it had to be collected in tanks, provided by the Public Works Department, for the purpose, and allowed to settle.

That the great sickness, chiefly fever, which prevailed at Appozai last summer, had its origin to a great extent in the effects produced by an impure water-supply on men, who had a great deal of out-door duty to perform and who were provided with insufficient shelter in tents from the sun's heat and the chills of night, can hardly be disputed. The only way to secure a pure and wholesome water-supply would be to conduct the water from its pure source to the station in iron pipes.

CIVIL DISPENSARIES.

QUETTA AND PISHIN AGENCY.

The number of attendances of patients at the Quetta, Pishin, Gulistan and New Chaman Dispensaries was 41,480 as against 37,175 in 1889. The chief causes of the increase in 1890 were that the Quetta Dispensary shows a large attendance of patients, and that the New Chaman Dispensary transferred from the Military Works Department, Killa Abdulla, shows a total of 4,236 attendances.

Quetta Civil Dispensary.

The Quetta Civil Dispensary shows a total number of 19,180 cases treated (including the returns of the Town Branch Dispensary) as against 17,900 in 1889. The returns for 1890 show a decrease in the number of attendances on account of malarial fevers and scurvy, and an increase for most other complaints, the chief cause of increase being the outbreak of influenza in March. The major surgical operations have fallen from 166 in 1889 to 57 in 1890, chiefly because of the fewer number of iridectomy and needle operations performed in the latter year. There were no deaths from operations performed in 1890.

The hospital buildings were maintained in a thorough state of repair, and no important additions or alterations were made to the buildings.

Hospital Assistant Bhagwan Dass was the Senior Hospital Assistant, and Hospital Assistants Surjan Singh and Mahabir Parshad held the post of Second Hospital Assistant, respectively, for half the year each.

Police Hospital, Quetta.

The Police Hospital, Quetta, furnishes a total of 170 in-door and 412 out-door cases as compared with 180 and 408, respectively, for the previous year. Malarial fevers were much less prevalent, and affections of the respiratory and digestive systems more common than in the previous year. There were three deaths in hospital.

Jail Hospital, Quetta.

The Quetta Jail Hospital returns show 825 out-door and 231 in-door admissions as against 541 and 179, respectively, for 1889. Malarial fevers were less common and affections of the digestive and respiratory system more common than in 1889. The general health was good.

Pishin Civil Dispensary.

The Pishin Dispensary furnishes a total of 5,927 cases treated as against 6,891 in 1889. The departure of the regiment from Pishin and the completion of large public works in the neighbourhood have reduced the population and importance of that station considerably, which I think chiefly account for the smaller number of attendances of patients, as compared with the previous year. The regiment having been withdrawn in October, there was no medical officer to fill the post of Civil Surgeon, Pishin, from the 15th October to the end of the year. The most common diseases among the patients attending the dispensary were malarial fevers and diseases of the lungs and digestive system.

Gulistan Civil Dispensary.

The number of attendances has fallen from 10,094 in 1889 to 9,924 in 1890. I visited the dispensary in the early part of the current year, and found the records and medical stores correct and in good order. The most common diseases treated were malarial fevers and diseases of the lungs and bowels. Influenza and measles in an epidemic form visited the neighbouring villages, the former in the spring, the latter lingering during the greater part of the year. The general health is good. Hospital Assistant Sarbuland Khan still holds charge of the dispensary. He was appointed to it when it was first opened about ten years ago.

New Chaman Civil Dispensary.

The New Chaman Dispensary furnishes a total of 4,236 attendances in the year. It was maintained as an out-door dispensary only, no provisions of funds having been made for in-door patients. When I inspected the dispensary in June I found the buildings in good repair and the medical stores and records in good condition.

KALAT AGENCY.

The Kalat Dispensary is the only civil dispensary in this Agency. Assistant Surgeon Sheikh Ilahi Buksh held charge throughout the year. The total number of cases treated was 4,533 as against 3,381 in 1889. The daily average number of sick was 55·14 as against 39·93 the previous year. Malarial fevers and diseases of the eye and digestive system were the most common complaints. There was one case of small-pox reported, but no epidemic of disease. The general health was good.

SIBI AND THAL-CHOTIALI AGENCY.

Sibi Civil Dispensary.

Surgeon Weir held charge of the Civil Surgeoncy of Sibi till the end of March, Senior Apothecary T. Price till the end of July, Surgeon-Major Ffrench Mullen for a few days, and Assistant Surgeon Harnam Dass till the end of the year. I inspected the dispensary and station on the 25th May and 17th July. The number of cases treated at the dispensary has fallen from 7,491 in 1889 to 6,129 in the year under report, probably owing to a further decrease in the population of the town. Malarial fevers, bowel-complaints, lung diseases and ulcers were the most common affections.

There was no epidemic of disease. The dispensary and hospital buildings were kept in good repair, and the records and stores were found to be in good order.

Loralai Civil Dispensary.

The Loralai Civil Dispensary was in charge of an Hospital Assistant till June, when Surgeon Sykes was appointed Civil Surgeon under the authority of Agent to the Governor-General's No. 3636, dated the 11th July 1890. I inspected the dispensary on the 21st April 1890, and my recommendations for repairing and cleaning the buildings and providing hospital and dispensary furniture have received due attention. The annual supply of medicines did not arrive till May owing to delay in submitting the indent, and to delay in issuing the supply after the indent had gone in. Hospital Assistant Jalal-ud-din, who held sole charge of the dispensary till April had made himself very unpopular, and had considerably damaged the good name of the dispensary. He has since been severely punished for his misconduct by the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals. His successor Hospital Assistant Saif-ul-Rahman is giving satisfaction. The number of cases treated amounted to 6,263, as against 5,037 in 1889, or a total increase of 1,226 cases for the year under report. The common diseases were malarial fevers, bowel-complaints and ulcers. A mild epidemic of influenza passed through the district in April.

Thal-Chotiali Civil Dispensary.

The Thal-Chotiali Dispensary is a small branch dispensary located at Duki, and is intended chiefly for out-door relief. I inspected the dispensary in April. It was then held in a small room, there being no hospital accommodation except such shelter as was afforded by a few small tumble-down huts. On my recommendation, the dispensary has since been shifted to a large building belonging to the Public Works Department. The same department has also given up a building for the Hospital Assistant and one for in-patients. The dispensary is therefore, in the matter of accommodation, now fairly well provided for and greatly improved. The supply of medicines had run very short, but the annual supply arrived shortly after my visit. The total number of cases treated at the dispensary was 1,930 as against 4,378, showing a decrease of 2,440, partly due to the year being a healthy one generally, and partly to very many fever attendances on account of malarial fevers. The nearest village being some miles distant, the country people do not atttend the dispensary for trivial complaints. Hospital Assistant Wajid Ali held charge.

Shahrig Civil Dispensary.

The Shahrig Dispensary was held in the old buildings which are kept in good repair. I inspected the dispensary in April. Hospital Assistant Beli Ram held charge till May and Hospital Assistant Kifayat Ullah till the end of the year. The Railway Hospital being available at Shahrig, I propose to transfer the Civil Dispensary to Harnai, where there is a bazaar and a large native village population. This proposal has the approval of the Political Agent, and the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General, but it has not been carried out yet owing to delay in altering and repairing the building set apart for the Hospital Assistant and the dispensary. The number of cases treated at the dispensary increased from 6,206 in 1889 to 7,722 in 1890. Malarial fevers, affections of the alimentary canal and ulcers were the chief affections met with.

ZHOB AGENCY.

Appozai Civil Dispensary.

The Appozai Dispensary (now Fort Sandeman Dispensary) was opened under the care of Assistant Surgeon Sheikh Ghulam Muhammad, who assumed charge of his duties on the 6th November 1890. Hospital Assistant Ameer Hussain joined the dispensary later in the same month. There being no dispensary building, a small room was set apart for it in the

thana. The total number of cases treated during the last two months of the year, as shown in the return, amounts to 434, giving a daily average of 8·346 attendances. I first visited Appozai in March 1890, and on that occasion I recommended the establishment of a dispensary there for the benefit of the civil establishments and of the country people, suggesting that the officer in medical charge of the troops should be appointed Civil Surgeon on an allowance of R150 per mensem. Owing to want of sanction and want of funds, nothing was done till August, when sickness being very prevalent among the civil establishments, a large supply of medical stores and instruments was ordered to be sent to Appozai on the authority of the Agent to the Governor-General. There being no civil medical establishment, the civil medical duties of the station from April till November devolved upon Surgeon Robinson of the 24th Pioneers, who, assisted by his own Regimental Subordinate Staff, did all he could for the relief of the sick in the civil station without remuneration. It had been recommended that this officer should be made Civil Surgeon, but the Government of India sent an Assistant Surgeon to assume civil medical charge of the station. The most common complaints were malarial fevers and dysentery with jaundice. These complaints were very prevalent in the summer months owing chiefly to the bad water-supply and to want of house accommodation.

South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency.

Las Beyla Dispensary.

The Las Beyla State Dispensary, located at Las Beyla, is supported by His Highness Jam Ali Khan. There is hospital accommodation in two rooms furnished with verandahs, but funds are not provided for in-door patients. There is also an out-door dispensary room and a store-room. The total number of patients treated at the dispensary during the year was 2,210. The most common diseases were malarial fevers, bowel and respiratory complaints and ulcers. There was no small-pox and no epidemic of disease of any kind. There are no records for the previous year, the dispensary having been first started in 1889 under the care of a Regimental Hospital Assistant. Hospital Assistant Bisheshar Dayal held charge of the dispensary throughout the year and has been well spoken of by the Jam, who approves of the manner in which he has performed his duties. The dispensary was inspected by Surgeon Leahy in December.

Civil Works Dispensaries.—There are only two dispensaries of this class at work in the Agency, *viz.*, the Khattan Dispensary and the Civil Works Dispensary, Zhob (Appozai).

Khattan Dispensary.

The Khattan Dispensary returns show a total of 798 cases treated as against 1,163 in 1889. As this dispensary is maintained only for the benefit of the staff engaged on the petroleum works at Khattan, it is a matter for congratulation that the number of cases treated shows a decrease as compared with the previous year. Two hundred workmen engaged on road-making were treated at this dispensary in the course of the months of July, August and September 1889. There was no unusual sickness in 1890, while in 1889 the returns show 13 cases of cholera. Hospital Assistant Amir Hussain held charge till 7th November 1890, and Hospital Assistant Abdul Sobhan till the close of the year. The letter seems a trustworthy and zealous subordinate.

Civil Works Dispensary, Zhob (Appozai).

The Civil Works Dispensary, Zhob, was opened in July with Hospital Assistant Raghunath Parshad in charge. The extensive road works employing large numbers of workmen rendered the establishment of this dispensary necessary. It is held in a tent and is moved about as required by the Engineering Department. There were 1,787 cases treated at the dispensary in the course of six months. Malarial fevers (790 cases), ulcers, dysentery and scurvy were the most common complaints met with.

Railway Dispensaries.

Extension Works Dispensaries on the Khojak.

The Extension Works Dispensaries on the Khojak were maintained at Shelabagh, Spinawana, and Old Chaman Bazaar as in the previous year. The sanitary report is written by Surgeon Davidson, who first assumed medical charge of the works on the 16th February 1891, and consequently was not in a position to furnish as exhaustive a report for the year as either

Surgeon Pierson, the permanent Medical Officer, or Surgeon-Major Ffrench Mullen, who officiated for Surgeon Pierson from the 6th June till the 25th December, could have done. By the sad death of Surgeon Pierson, on the 29th January 1891, from typhoid fever contracted at Shelabagh about 20 days after his return from six months' leave, the service has lost a most talented, reliable and zealous officer, and his many acquaintances an esteemed and respected friend. The staff of European officers and miners, numbering from 90 to 100 and of native workmen, chiefly composed of Pushtu-speaking tribesmen, were maintained at the full strength during the greater part of the year. Towards the close of the year, the heavy earthworks having been completed, there was smaller demand for unskilled labour and the number consequently decreased. The general health was good up till December, when, as reported in another place, owing to the severity of the weather, overcrowding and underfeeding a fatal form of fever and acute lung diseases became prevalent among the Pathan workmen. The most fatal complaints were malarial fevers furnishing 66 deaths and acute lung diseases furnishing 100 deaths, as compared with 26 and 75 deaths, respectively, in the previous year. The total number of deaths was 248 as against 175 in 1889. The number of local injuries amounted to 2,950 with 13 deaths as against 2,395 with 10 deaths in 1889. The number of major surgical operations was 59, of which 25 were cases of fracture or dislocations requiring setting or reduction; in 1889 there were 100 such operations performed, 53 of which were fractures or dislocations. The total number of cases treated both in and outdoor was 23,262 with a daily average attendance of 17,518 against 22,328 and 15,531, respectively, for the previous year. The system of sanitation has already been fully described in a former report. It answered admirably, but no efficient means could be derived for keeping the tunnel clean, and consequently there was a good deal of pollution there. I inspected the dispensary and hospitals once in the course of the year.

Hirokh Dispensary.

The Hirokh Dispensary is maintained for the benefit of the workmen employed on the Bolan Railway works extending from Rindli to Sariab. Large gangs of men were employed on construction works between the top of the pass and Hirokh in the spring and summer. Since then the works have, practically speaking, been stopped, and the dispensary is chiefly used by the different railway survey parties. The total number of cases treated was 9,871 as against 3,440 in 1889, the increase being due to the large number of workmen employed in 1890. I inspected the dispensary in May. The buildings were in good repair and the furniture, stores, and records in good order. Hospital Assistant Mahomed Hussain was in charge.

Khost Colliery Dispensary.

The Khost Colliery Dispensary was under the care of Hospital Assistant Gobind Jas till June, and of Hospital Assistant Sital Ram Verma till the end of the year. There had been a great deal of sickness among the miners in 1889, and many of them had died, and this dispensary was opened in May 1889 in consequence, and is maintained exclusively for the use of the miners. The general health was fairly good. Huts have been built for the men, but the accommodation is still insufficient. Latrines have also been erected, but the staff of sweepers is too small.

The total number of cases treated at the dispensary was 4,818 fevers, disorders of the digestive system, and ulcers being the most common complaints.

Open line Dispensary.—Open line dispensaries are established at Quetta, Sibi, Sharigh and Bostan. The returns of Sibi are included in those of the Civil Dispensary, Sibi. The dispensary is under the care of an Assistant Surgeon, who, with the assistance of a travelling Hospital Assistant, holds charge of the line from Nari to Jhatpat.

Sharigh Railway Hospital and Dispensary.

The Sharigh Railway Hospital and Dispensary was under the care of Assistant Surgeon Ajudhia Patti throughout the year, assisted by travelling Hospital Assistant Imam Din, the European ward, consisting of two rooms, capable of accommodating four patients, was, at my recommendation, furnished and made available for the use of the sick. The other buildings were maintained in fairly good repair. During the spring months large gangs of workmen were employed on flood works between Harnai and Nari, and sickness was very prevalent among the men. Two Hospital Assistants were employed on temporary duty with these gangs, and medical stores were supplied from the Sharigh Hospital, involving a large expenditure of drugs. The number of in-door patients is small owing to want of funds. There were only 146 in-door patients, most of whom belonged to the civil community, and were paid for by the

Civil Department. The total number of cases treated, both in and outdoor, was 10,830 against 8,232 in the previous year. There was no epidemic of disease, but the health of the employés, especially of the Europeans, in the summer and autumn months, was extremely bad, and there were several deaths among them. In my opinion the station should either be thoroughly drained and planted with trees or abandoned for the unhealthy season. I inspected the Hospital twice.

Bostan Railway Dispensary.

The Bostan Railway Dispensary is intended for out-door relief only, the more serious cases being sent to Quetta for admission to hospital. The number of cases treated fell from 6,104 in 1889 to 5,141 in the year under report. The most common affections, as usual, were malarial fevers, bowel and lung complaints and ulcers. Hospital Assistant Mir Kutab Alli held charge under the orders of the Assistant Surgeon Sharigh. I inspected the dispensary four times, and found it clean, and the stores and records correct.

Railway Hospital for Europeans at Quetta.

This institution has afforded admission to 38 patients of the Railway Department, who would otherwise not have had the advantage of being cared for in a comfortable hospital. Many of these cases were admitted from out-stations, and a large proportion of them were cases of very serious illness. There were altogether three deaths in this hospital in the course of the year. I have done my utmost, by both visiting and speaking on the subject, to obtain the services of a qualified nurse for this institution, and have proved beyond doubt the necessity for such a nurse, but sanction is still withheld. A donation of R350 was received from the Manager, North-Western Railway, in aid of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund in consideration of the services rendered to railway patients during the latter half of the year. The hospital is kept clean and comfortable. I may here note that in my opinion the chief cause of sickness among the railway employés at Quetta in the summer and autumn months is defective drainage of the railway lands. The railway bungalows are built on one of the dampest sites in Quetta, and no adequate system of drainage has been introduced yet. The result is that during the year under report there was far greater sickness and suffering and mortality within the railway limits than obtained elsewhere in Quetta. Fever, bowel-complaints and jaundice were the common complaints and very few of the men, women or children escaped.

GENERAL RESULTS.

Two new dispensaries were started in the course of the year, *viz.* the Civil Works Dispensary, Appozai, in July, and the Civil Dispensary, Appozai, in November, 1890. A dispensary was transferred from Killa Abdulla to New Chaman. The Civil Surgeoncy of Loralai, which had lapsed owing to the refusal of the medical officers to accept the appointment on the ground of insufficient remuneration, was restored on 30th June, Surgeon Sykes being appointed to the charge. The Civil Surgeoncy of Pishin was vacant from 15th October to the end of the year, there being no medical officer at Pishin to fill the post.

The total number of cases treated in all the dispensaries was 127,036 and the daily average attendances 1,073,019. Of the total treated 120,885 were out-door and 6,151 were in-door cases. Malarial fevers account for 32,337 admissions, diseases of the respiratory system 13,510 admissions, diseases of the digestive system 20,784 admissions, and ulcers 10,288 admissions. The total number of major surgical operations was 137, with eight deaths.

DATED QUETTA:
The 10th July 1891:

(Sd.) J. C. FULLERTON, I.M.S., *Surgeon Major,*
Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer
for Civil and Railway Dispensaries
in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX J.

Progress Report of Forest Administration in Baluchistan for 1890-91.

INTRODUCTION.

The year has been one of progress, both as regards extension of area and consolidation.

Legislation.

2. The Baluchistan Agency Forest Law was published in April 1890, and the British Baluchistan Regulation in June 1890.

Notifications and Rules.

3. Under these Acts notifications were brought out in August 1890 reserving certain trees, and rules published for the working of the Acts and Notifications.

State forests gazetted.

4. During the hot weather the forests in the Ziarat range, which had been selected during the previous year by Captain McIvor, the Political Officer, and Mr. Lace, Deputy Conservator of Forests, were demarcated, and notified as State forests, with those previously reserved in Notifications Nos. 5776 and 5781 of 22nd October 1890.

Hazar Ganj and Zarghun central State forests notified.

5. The Hazar Ganj forest was notified in Notification No. 6440, dated 3rd December 1890, and the central Zarghun forest in Notification No. 407, dated 20th January 1891.

Zarghun, North, and Wam Tangi inspected.

6. The Deputy Commissioner of Thal-Chotiali accompanied me in October to the portion of the Zarghun hill in that district, and later in the same month to the Wam Tangi valley, to inspect the olive-bearing tract proposed for reservation. Both these forests, in round figures of 11,000 acres and 2,300 acres, respectively, were subsequently demarcated, aud since the close of the year reports have been submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General with a view to the publication of the final notifications.

Additional area closed to grazing in Gwal.

7. In December 1890 the Political Agent of Quetta went over the Gwal forest with me, and agreed that the area closed to grazing was too small. It was then arranged to close 900 acres, or one-third of the whole area.

Addition to Popalzai in exchange for Torkhel to be abandoned.

8. It has been found that the Torkhel forest of 188 acres entails the appointment of a special guard on R10 per mensem; I have therefore arranged with the Political Agent to take about an equivalent area adjoining the Popalzai forest, and give up Torkhel. All the necessary inquiries and preliminaries were completed during the year; the final report has not yet been submitted, owing to delay in getting the map ready.

Thalli forest examined and 17,000 acres selected.

9. In February 1891 the Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, went into the question of the Thalli forests with me on the spot. After carefully examining the area, it was arranged that some 17,000 acres could be taken up, without affecting the interests of the villagers, or of the adjoining Mari tribes.

16"=1 mile map of Thalli village and forest.

10. Since the close of the year, a large scale map has been made, and at the time of writing this report, the case is well forward for final disposal by the Chief Commissioner.

Protective measures.

11. Temporary marks were put down in May and June 1890, and since December last the area has been protected by a guard, under the inspection of the Sibi Forester. Grazing has not been prohibited pending the final reservation of the tract, but wood-cutting and breaking up of new land have been stopped.

Mari Chak forest on Takatu.

12. An area of 1,830 acres on the Takatu hill has been selected and marked out. A report, with sketch map, has been forwarded to the Political Agent.

CHAPTER I.

AREAS AND BOUNDARIES.

1.—Areas.

Area added in 1890-91.

13. The following area was added during the year:—

		Acres.
Quetta ranges,—Hazar Ganj	. . . . =	5,440
Ditto Zarghun, Central	. . . . . . =	13,520
Ziarat range,—Pil	. . . . =	1,280
Ditto Shaidan	. . . . =	2,520
Ditto Zargat, added	. . . . . . =	200
Ditto Kurbi Kach	. . . . . . =	2,160

Total area.

14. The total State forest area now stands at 78 square miles as against 39 of the previous year.

2.—Boundaries.

Demarcation of Gwal forest.

15. The Gwal forest has been demarcated with dry stone pillars; the inner line defining the closed area is also marked by large white-washed pillars.

Order of Government of India carried out.

16. This is the only forest to which the remarks in paragraph 3 of the Government of India's Review, No. 680-E., dated 10th April 1891, on the report for 1890-91 can apply.

All State forests but two demarcated.

17. The forest taken up during the year have all, with the exception of Hazar Ganj and Zarghun, Central, been marked by large dry stone pillars; these two were taken up too late in the season to build pillars. They are however clearly marked by small heaps of stones. The whole work of the year is shown in the annexed statement—

Names of Forests.	Number of Pillars.	Remarks.
Pil	64	Ziarat range.
Shaidan Zargat	58	
Kurbi Kach	97	
Wam Tangi	150	Also 59 in Tora Manah not yet reserved.
Chauter	84	Additions on old boundary.
Gwal	41	Quetta range.
Zarghun, West	20	Added to former boundary.

Changes of boundary.

18. The addition of 200 acres to Zargat necessitated a slight alteration of the boundary, which, except where it adjoins the Shaidan forest, has been marked by pillars.

Addition and alteration in Zarghun, West.

19. The west boundary of Zarghun, West, forest has been slightly altered to follow a prominent spur, and some pillars have been added along the watershed forming the south boundary, wherever the natural features are not sufficiently accentuated.

Repairs.

20. Elsewhere boundary pillars and cleared lines have been kept in repairs.

CHAPTER II.

SURVEYS.

Survey of parts of Gwal and Shebo.

21. The divisional officer surveyed and mapped the closed portion of the Gwal forest, and Forest Ranger Mulraj surveyed and levelled Block III of the Shebo plantation.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT.

1.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Mulraj, Forest Ranger.

22. Forest Ranger Mulraj has been in charge of the Shebo plantation throughout the year, and continues to work steadily and conscientiously.

Death of Forester Jiwat Ram.

23. The Forester of Sibi, Jiwat Ram, died in August 1890. A guard named Jashan Mal has been temporarily promoted to officiate in the appointment.

Topan Das, Forester.

24. Topan Das, Forester, Quetta, was on six months' leave from June to December. On his return he has, I think, worked more heartily than heretofore.

25. But the present state of affairs cannot go on. There is not a trained Forester or Ranger in the division, the Ranger at Shebo, being kept at that special work, is not available for the general work of the division.

Increase of work.

26. The result is that the Divisional officer has to look into the minutest details and personally superintend everything; this, with a rapidly increasing area in a country where locomotion is very difficult, is more than any one man can do.

Difficulty of securing good officers.

27. Baluchistan is not a place where good men can be got on small pay. I secured the services of a private student at the Debra Dun School for the Ziarat Range Forestership on R30, sanctioned by Government of India; but on passing his final examination, he was offered, and accepted, a Rangership in the Jodhpore State.

None available at Imperial Forest School.

28. The Director of the School informs me he cannot supply any one for Baluchistan.

Two Deputy Rangers applied for.

29. The Government of India has therefore been asked to sanction two Deputy Rangers for the Quetta and Ziarat ranges, and it is hoped that they may be sanctioned. The Forester of Quetta would be sent to the Sibi range and the officiating Forester there be put to other work.

Excessive number of guards, owing to early arrangements with Maliks.

30. A good deal has meanwhile been effected. In the earlier days of taking up the hill forests it was thought necessary to appoint two or three men to each forest. These men were really servants of the local Maliks, who looked on the pay as their recompense for allowing Government to take up the forest.

Reduction and redistribution of guards.

31. The newly reserved tracts have been provided for to some extent by reducing the numbers in the older forests, *i.e.* Popalzai and Torkhel, with an area of 1,501 acres, had three guards. One has been appointed to Hazar Ganj, and another will be removed as soon as the exchange of land has been effected, doing away with the isolated area of 188 acres of Torkhel.

Reduction in Gwal.

32. Gwal, with an area of 2,880 acres, of which more than three-fourths was open to grazing, had two guards; one has been removed and utilised elsewhere.

Pay reduced from R12 to R10.

33. These five men were drawing R12 each, and have been reduced to R10.

A Pathan Forester appointed for Ziarat range *pro tem.*

34. A guard drawing R15 was in charge of the Wam Tangi forest of 1,233 acres. This man, being most inefficient and untrustworthy, was dismissed, and in his vacancy a very good Pathan living in the Ziarat country has been appointed to the charge, until a Ranger is sanctioned for the Ziarat range, with the result that the guards are now kept to their beats, whereas formerly they were their own masters.

Wam Tangi added to the Ziarat range.

35. Wam Tangi has been transferred from Sibi to the Ziarat range, as it was most inconvenient for the Sibi range officer to inspect it, and a guard on R10 put in charge.

Inadequacy of office establishment.

36. The office establishment is quite inadequate. One clerk can no longer carry on both the English and vernacular work. A munshi is urgently required to prevent the work falling into arrears. Application has been made for this appointment to be sanctioned.

2.—Protection and Breaches of Law.

Improved protection and inspection.

37. Protection has very much improved during the year. A heavy fine inflicted on some men, who repeatedly drove their flocks into the Zarghun forest, has had a most deterrent effect; while in the Ziarat range the appointment of the Pathan Forester above referred to, and the transfer of guards to beats at a distance from their homes, have been very successful.

Increase in number of prosecutions.

38. There were 75 cases prosecuted as against only four of the previous year; but this increase is explained by the fact that 59 were on account of breaches of the rules under section 12 of the Forest Law. A period of three months' notice was allowed, in which the rules were worked without punishment of offenders. After that petty cases were punished with fines of a few annas.

Rules easily worked.

39. The wonder, however, is that among ignorant people like these wood-cutters, rules have been introduced for the first time with so little trouble.

Nine cases compounded.

40. Nine cases were compounded on account of 10 camels, 222 sheep and goats, 156 oxen, etc. The amount realised was R50-6-9, of which R28-12-0 were in the Ziarat range, where pounds are few, and the tahsil or other court, at a considerable distance.

One thousand and fifty-five head of cattle pounded.

41. The number of cattle pounded was 1,055, of which 303 were in Sibi, 645 in Ziarat, 107 in Quetta range, and 68 in Shebo plantation. Most of the trespass in the Ziarat range is in the Wam Tangi shisham and olive forest, not in the juniper tracts.

3.—Forest Fires.

No fires in State forests.

42. No fires occurred in the State forests, and the firing of the unreserved juniper forests has very much decreased. I have not heard of any serious case; a few single trees have been burnt here and there by goat-herds and shikaries.

4.—Grazing and Fencing.

Areas closed to grazing.

43. The whole of the Ziarat range, and all the Quetta range (except 1,980 acres in Gwal which are open to all animals), the Shebo plantation, and Rakh Abdulla Kheli, in the Sibi range, have been closed all the year.

Open areas.

44. In the Sibi range the other five forests were open to grazing of buffaloes and kine for periods of one to five months.

Grazing permits.

45. The value of permits issued in these five forests was R186 for 1,112 head of cattle.

Enclosure in Ziarat forest.

46. A small area of land in the Ziarat forest near Ziarat was enclosed by a rough fence 800 feet long, of stones and fallen trees along the main road.

Mud walling.

47. In the Dhobi Ghat plantation 872 lineal feet of mud wall were newly built, and 643 feet rebuilt, having fallen in the winter.

Repairs.

48. In the Quetta nursery and Sibi depôt the walling was repaired and gates made.

5.—Natural Reproduction.

Satisfactory growth in the plains forests.

49. The growth in the Sibi plains forests is satisfactory, and in Wam Tangi, the shisham and olive are doing well and gradually covering the ground.

Progress at Gwal slow.

50. At Gwal reproduction is still very bad, as far as seedlings of pistacio are concerned; bushes and grass are increasing, and till they afford more cover seedlings will not grow.

"Khanjak" stools died.

51. An experiment to test the reproduction from stools of the pistacio failed, as the stools died; the season was exceptionally dry and hot.

Good growth of "Prunus eburnea."

52. In Zarghun the growth of the "Zirg," *Prunus eburnea,* is very encouraging; it is a plant which will in the future, I hope, supply a good deal of firewood for Quetta.

Seed scarce.

53. Unfortunately there was very little seed last year, so that I could not get any to sow, but natural seedlings are not uncommon, and the existing bushes are growing well under protection from goats and camels.

Juniper seedlings failed.

54. Juniper seedlings were rare in Zarghun. In the Ziarat Range the Forester reported an abundant crop, such as he had never seen before, but the seedlings have been totally destroyed by locusts.

Damage by locusts.

55. The damage done by these insects is incalculable.

56. Willows and poplars have been stripped of their leaves, and in many places the bark has been ringed.

Olive and juniper damaged by locusts.

57. The olive at Wam Tangi has been eaten bare, and even the juniper trees have suffered, though these appear to be a last resort, and were of course out of the reach of the young insects without wings.

Tamarisk growth at Popalzai.

58. The Popalzai tamarisk improves rapidly, and is in some places forming canopy.

Winter rains abundant.

59. The winter rains were so abundant that the growth of all kinds of trees, shrubs, and grass was unusually great; but this welcome progress has been entirely arrested by the locust invasion.

6.—Artificial Reproduction.

60. The Quetta nursery has been got into good order; the beds have all been well manured, and the various plots kept thoroughly weeded; a small well has been dug, and the irrigation channels improved.

Issue of plants from Quetta nursery.

61. The following plants have been issued:—

Names of trees.	No.	Value.
		R
Pistacio	1,200	75
Mulberry	450	28
Walnuts	36	14
	24	3
Apricots	4,367	138
Peaches	1,475	93
Almonds	3,237	203
Horse chestnut	5	1
Poplars (3 sorts)	1,035	57
Willow	209	7
Lucerne, 5½ mds., dry	...	11
Rose flowers	...	3
Total	12,038	633

European and American tree seeds imported.

62. I got out, at my own expenses, by way of experiments, the following seeds from Messrs. Veitch—

Acer sp. *platanus.*	*Liriodendron tulipifera.*
Cupressus macrocarpa.	*Retinospora obtusa.*
" *sempervirens.*	" *pisifera.*
Fraxinus ornus.	*Robinia* sp. *acacia.*
Libocedrus decurrens.	Spanish chestnut.
	Pinus, nine varieties.

Seeds sown in various places.

63. These seeds were sown in the nursery at Quetta, in the Dhobi Ghat, in the Residency garden, also at Ziarat, in the Bargat nursery, and in the Agent to the Governor-General's garden.

64. Those in the Quetta nursery were sown in December, and were apparently killed by the severe winter rain and snow.

Causes of failure.

Chikor and locusts.

Those at Ziarat were partly eaten up before germination by "chikor," and those which survived the winter were destroyed by locusts.

65. The seeds in the Dhobi Ghat plantation were not sown till March, and germinated well; but keep dying off afterwards. *P. maritima*, *Fraxinus ornus*, and *Robinia* sp. *acacia* seemed to be the most successful.

Partial success in Dhobi Ghat.

66. In the nursery have been sown also the following local and Himalayan seeds: Walnuts, *Pistacio vera*, and *Terebinthus*, horse chestnut, almond, apricot, peach, plum, *Pinus excelsa* and *longifolia*, ash, rhododendron, alder, *Cupressus torulosa* and *sempervirens*.

Indigenous and Himalayan seeds.

Fruit trees doing well.

67. All the fruit trees are doing well, also the *Pinus excelsa* and horse chestnut. Most of the forest trees have not germinated.

68. A consignment of plants was obtained from Simla Anandale Gardens of deodar; *Abies webbiana* and *smithiana*: *Cupressus torulosa*, *Quercus incana* and *dilatata* (all pot plants) packed with earth; and a second from Ranikhet, consisting of good kinds of apricot, peach, plum, apple, pear, sweet-chestnut.

Plants from Simla.

From Ranikhet.

69. Most of these trees were sold to cantonment and municipal committees and to private persons at cost price; the remaining trees were put out into the nursery, *viz.*—

Sale to local purchasers; balance put out in nursery.

1 Cypress,	4 Pears,
20 Deodar,	8 Peach,
207 *Abies webbiana* and *smithiana*,	3 Nectarine,
278 *Quercus incana* and *dilatata*,	17 Apricot,
4 Apples,	24 Sweet-chestnut,

of which 1 sweet-chestnut, 3 apricot, 11 abies and 45 oak have since died.

70. In the Dhobi Ghat plantation 1,588 apricot, peach, and almond were put out from nursery beds, of which 400 died from the effect of the swampy ground and unusual rains; 9,840 cuttings of willow and poplar were put out.

Transplanting in Dhobi Ghat.

Raised watercourse made.

71. A supply of water from one of the swamps has been carried on a raised watercourse to irrigate lands on the banks.

72. Small beds, aggregating ¾ acre, have been dug out of the banks and built up wherever possible, and sown with the same kinds of seeds as in the nursery.

Small beds formed on banks of stream.

73. Drains serving as irrigation trenches have been dug. The difficulty to be overcome in this piece of land is that for half the year the soil is water-logged, and for the other half baked, hard and dry.

Drains serving as irrigation channels.

74. In the Zangi Lora plantation 1,629 apricot and almond trees were planted out in lines, and 9,840 cuttings put in; 75 apricots were sold to the public, 250 given free to a Malik, and 16,383 sent to Shebo plantation.

Work in Zangi Lora.

75. A well, 15 feet deep, has been dug, and a trough made to carry water across the drain under the military road. A short distance of "karez" has been dug, and various small embankments, roads, and trenches made to control the surplus water in winter and utilise it in summer.

Irrigation by well and karez.

76. A small nursery was formed at Gwal in which *Pinus excelsa* and *longifolia* and *Pistana terebinthus* were sown. The *Pinus longifolia* came up freely, but was destroyed by locusts.

Nursery at Gwal.

77. Several ways of sowing "khanjak" were tried in the open, in trenches, under bushes and in large mounds, surrounded by trenches. This last seemed the most successful, but the seedling

Various ways of sowing "khanjak."

is so minute that it is easily killed, and many sown under bushes and tufts of grass may have escaped notice and show themselves later on.

Nursery in Zarghun.

78. In Zarghun a nursery was formed at the guard's hut, where a little water for irrigation is available. It was sown with juniper, khanjak, *Prunus*, etc., etc.

Seeds dibbled in over 80 acres of forest.

79. Khanjak and juniper were also sown over 80 acres of surrounding forest with indifferent results, so far, but germination is slow.

" Zirg " promising, but seed scanty.

80. The " Zirg " is the most promising of the sowings in every place, but very little seed was available.

Juniper seed collected, but not sown.

81. In the Ziarat range I had a large quantity of juniper seed collected, but there was no one with sufficient knowledge to sow it in the winter, when I was not able to be present.

Urgent need of a Ranger.

82. The want of a good Ranger is severely felt in such cases.

Nursery in Zargat forest.

83. A small nursery in the Zargat forest was sown with the English seeds above named, and with "zirg;" the latter has germinated well and resisted even the locusts.

Importance of reproduction question.

84. I have entered rather fully into the subject of reproduction, as that is the great problem to be solved in Baluchistan forestry.

Shebo Plantation.

Block III, 419·75 acres.

85. Block No. III taken up in 1890-91 measures 419·75 acres, of which 60·60 are not commanded by canal water.

83·39 acres of Block II.

86. Of Block No. II, 83·39 acres left from the previous year were brought under cultivation.

Trench work.

87. The trenching work amounted to 531,812 lineal feet, costing R3,971.

Channels.

88. Main channels 3,700 lineal feet in Block No. II, and 37,754 in Block No. III cost R937. In some places these had to be cut 6·5 feet deep.

Distributaries.

89. Distributing channels amounted to 43,247 lineal feet in the two blocks, costing R173.

90. Holes for plants cost R614; for 39,300 at 64 per rupee.

Plants and cuttings.

91. From October 1890 to end of March 1891, 73,012 trees were planted, and 83½ maunds of willow, poplar and *elæagnus* cuttings put in.

Belt of fruit trees, poplar, etc., on chann ls.

92. Fruit trees were planted along the military road, forming a belt to break the prevailing south wind. All the channels were planted with willow and poplar.

Sowings and tamarisk plants.

93. The rest of the area was sown with the usual fruit and forest seeds, but in every fourth hole, that is, every 90 feet, tamarisk from the neighbouring ravines was planted.

Failures planted up.

94. Failures of former year were planted up.

Results of planting.

95. Counting early in June gave the following results of the planting work :—

Blocks.	Number of Trees counted.		Percentage of success.
	Success.	Failures.	
I	5,351	1,983	73·
II	6,218	1,613	79·
III	1,000	246	80·4

Sources of supply of plants.

96. The greater part of the transplants were supplied from the Quetta nursery and the Zangi Lora plantation; some from the Peshin Political Agent's garden, and a small proportion from the local nurseries.

Results of sowing.

97. The results of sowings are difficult to give, as the almond, apricot, and peach are so hard that germination is sometimes delayed for a year. Thus, this spring, after planting up holes which were deemed failures, the seeds put in the previous year have in many instances germinated.

Percentage of success.

98. Counting in June gave the following figures:—

Blocks.	Number of Holes counted.		Percentage of success.
	Success.	Failures.	
II	1,077	219	83·1
III	7,214	1,417	83·6

Failure of imported grasses.

99. With regard to grass, not one of the species imported from Rawal Pindi, Saharanpore, and Hisar survived the winter.

Local kinds will be used.

100. It is evidently useless to attempt to introduce any more Indian grasses, and all efforts will be concentrated on the local kinds.

Results of grass work.

101. *Polypogon monspeliense* has come up self-sown in the channels, and is spreading to the trenches. Dûb was planted in 65,819 lineal feet channels and in 75,000 lineal feet trenches during June, July and August spread freely in the channels, but less so in the trenches, which fact proves that water is the great need.

Meadow foxtail self-sown.

102. *Alopecurus arundinaceus* has also appeared self-sown in most places, but a little was sown in Block No. 1 in 1889-90.

Outturn of land leased to villagers.

103. Of the land not yet brought under irrigation, 169 acres were leased out for cultivation. The estimated outturn of the share amounts to 500 maunds grain and 750 maunds bhusa valued at R1,560.

Consumption of fodder by VII Bombay Cavalry.

104. The VII Bombay Cavalry from Quetta encamped at the plantation in April—May, and consumed—

1,000 maunds, green fodder.
968 „ hay.
6,667 „ grass.

Ranger's quarters built.

105. Quarters for the Ranger in charge of the plantation were built near the rest-house at a cost of R465.

Wire fence.

106. Eight hundred yards of wire fencing were put up to complete the enclosure of Blocks I, II and III.

Pound bought from Civil authorities.

107. The pound built at the Ziarat by the Civil authorities was acquired at a cost of R173.

Diminution of cattle trespass.

108. Cattle trespass has almost stopped; only 68 animals of all kinds were pounded during the year.

Meteorological instruments and shed.

109. A meteorological instrument shed was erected, but the instruments were not put in place till after the close of the year. A rainfall record was kept from July 1890.

Eighteen inches of rain rom November 1890 to end March 1891.

110. It may be said that from the establishment of the plantation in 1889 till November 1890, the rainfall was inappreciable in the months November 1890 till end of March 1891; 18 inches rain fell.

Khushdil Khan area surveyed by Patwari.

111. A patwaries' survey of the Khushdil Khan area was made, and compensation fixed at about R28,000.

Professional survey to check the compensation.

112. A proper survey is being made to check the calculation on which this large sum is founded.

Nursery made.

113. A small nursery has been started, and the Executive Engineer, Civil Works, asked to construct the branch from the canal, which will irrigate the plantation.

7.—EXPERIMENTS.

114. These have been noticed chiefly under the last heading.

"Chil" failure at Shebo.

115. It may be stated here that all the young *Pinus longifolia* sent to Shebo have died, and those raised there succumbed to the first winter.

Transplanting "Chil" at Quetta.

116. The plants in the forest house garden at Quetta were so close together that it was necessary to move, though they were from 8 to 10 feet high.

Distributed to cantonment.

117. About ten were given to the Cantonment Magistrate, who planted them in the compounds of the various regimental messes.

and Residency garden.

118. The Residency garden received six; of both these lots some died; of six moved into other positions in the forest garden, only one died.

Other trees.

119. Walnuts, horse chestnuts, and plane continue to do well. "*Pistacia vera*" grows very slowly; only two of a bag-full of sweet chestnuts have germinated.

8.—BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

I.—Buildings.

Huts at Zarghun and depôt.

120. A two-roomed hut was built for the guard at Zarghun, and a good office, with two rooms, and verandah at the depôt in Quetta.

At Bostan and Murree brewery.

121. A hut has been built at Bostan, and one at the Murree brewery for the Munshies collecting royalty on wood at those places.

Six huts in Ziarat range.

122. In the Ziarat range a two-roomed hut and verandah was built at Talerai, and single huts at Ghwoshki, Pechi, Wam, Kurhi Kach, and Wam Tangi respectively.

Repairs.

123. Elsewhere repairs, which were rather heavy after the unusually large rainfall in the winter, have been effected.

II.—Roads.

Inspection path in Zarghun road in Wam Tangi.

124. A good inspection path from the guards' hut, leading towards the waterfall in Zarghun, measuring 1m. 5f., was made for R78, and a track up the Wam Tangi valley, which was impassable for laden animals, has been opened out into a good road for R110.

CHAPTER IV.

YIELD AND WORKING.

I.—DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS.

125. No work in timber was undertaken.

Firewood.

Yield of Sibi forests.

126. The Sibi forests supplied 2,214¼ maunds tamarisk and 1,240 maunds jaud firewood to the Sibi depôt, and 979 maunds to the Quetta depôt, total 4,433 against 3,600 maunds roundly, in 1889-90.

127. A depôt was started in Quetta and 6,475 maunds dry juniper wood from Zarghun were brought and sold at prices from 8 annas to 10 annas per maund. There is no doubt that this stock kept down the market rate, for as soon as the wood was sold out in February 1891 prices rose to 12 annas and 14 annas per maund; 56 maunds were purchased locally.

Quetta depôt controlled market price as long as stock lasted.

128. Heavy snow in the forests prevented a further supply coming in.

Stock could not be replenished owing to snow.

129. I think that for the present at all events the proper policy is to keep up a sufficient stock in depôt to control the market rates, but not to monopolise the sale.

Small depôt should be kept up to control market rates.

II.—Removals by Purchasers.

Timber.

130. The Executive Engineer, Civil Works, brought 414 juniper trees at 120 cubic feet each in the Ziarat range, estimated at 50,000 cubic feet.

Juniper trees at Ziarat.

131. In the Sibi range 276 rafters estimated at 50 cubic feet, and 63 cubic feet of other pieces, were extracted.

Rafters, etc., at Sibi.

Fuel.

132. Converting sales by weight, and by loads into cubic feet, the total in the Sibi range was 15,660 cubic feet, which is slightly less than the sales of the previous year.

Sibi firewood.

133. The block of forests near Sibi is virtually worked out; only small dry stuff and waif-wood, caused by the erosion of the Kari stream, can be supplied.

Sibi forests exhausted.

134. The reservation of the Talli block is therefore most opportune.

Talli forest will supply wood in future.

135. The quantity of wood taken from unclassed forests and on which a royalty is levied cannot be actually determined, but it may be taken as 1,28,150 maunds at the very lowest compensation.

Over 1¼ lakh maunds of firewood taken from unclassed forests.

Minor Produce.

136. Grass and grazing in the Zangi Lora and Dhobi Ghat plantations produced R240, as against R246 of the year previous. There was very little grass owing to the want of rain, and the grazing was limited to a few spots where planting was not in progress.

Grass in Zangi Lora and Dhobi Ghat.

137. In Sibi range grazing and grass fetched R186 as against R264 of the year previous. This is accounted for by the drought and by the fact that the forests were closed for a longer time in the current year than in 1889-90.

In Sibi range.

138. Khar was sold for R29.

Khar.

III.—Free Grants and Removals by Right-Holders.

139. Under the rules issued by the Agent to the Governor-General in accordance with the provision of the Forest Laws, the inhabitants are entitled to cut timber and firewood for household purposes without payment.

Free wood to inhabitants.

140. The rules did not come into effect till October 1890.

Effect of rules from 1st October 1890.

141. At present attention is concentrated on the control of timber and firewood required by Quetta and other cantonments and stations, and by railway contractors.

Control hitherto concentrated at Quetta, etc.

142. By degrees as the Department grows, and as the people become more accustomed to it, it will be possible to extend the control and keep a record of the timber used in free grants.

Will be extended by degrees.

143. Three hundred and ten pieces of wood, estimated at 200 cubic feet, were removed from Sibi rakhs by certain villagers for agricultural implements.

Grant for agricultural implements at Sibi.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

144. The following statement shows the figures of 1890-91, compared with those of the two previous years :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
	R	R	R
1888-89	5,668	15,994	10,326
1889-90	13,897	17,962	4,065
1890-91	15,723	29,450	13,727

REVENUE.

145. A sum of R1,531, which had been in deposit with the Political Agent, Quetta, for some time awaiting the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General, was unfortunately not received in time to be included in the year's transactions.

Additional sum of R1,531.

146. The rules prohibiting the cutting of certain trees were introduced only on 1st October 1890, and a period of three months' grace being allowed, they did not begin to show their effect on the revenue till the last quarter of the year.

Effect of rules not perceptible till January 1891.

EXPENDITURE.

147. The real expenditure is nearly 2,000 less, for a sum of R1,981-5 is a book debit, under instructions from the Comptroller-General to balance a credit of that amount of revenue shown twice over by mistake in 1889-90.

Rupees 1,981-5-0 to be deducted from actual expenditure.

148. A considerable portion of the increase in expenditure is due to the higher pay of the present divisional officer, and part to the expenditure on fuel brought into the Quetta depôt.

Higher pay of present divisional officer and depôt work account for increased expenditure in 1890-91 over 1889-90.

149. It must be remembered also that a large extent of forest has been added during the year to the area under the Department, necessitating an increase in the establishment, while much of the new forest is so situated that it will not yield an immediate revenue.

Increased area of forest not immediately productive also increases expenditure.

150. The actuals compare favourably with the figures accepted by the Government of India in Reviews Nos. 87-90 F., dated 22nd January 1891—

Actuals more favourable than revised estimate.

	Revised Estimates.	Actuals.	Difference.
	R	R	R
Receipts	14,000	15,723	+ 1,723
Charges	30,000	29,450	— 550
DEFICIT . .	16,000	13,727	— 2,273

Revenue collected by Political Officers.

151. The amount of royalty collected by the Political Officers was R2,656, as compared with R8,592 in 1889-90.

152. These collections are being gradually taken over by the Department. At Sibi the transfer was made in the year under report. The total collections by the Department at Quetta and Sibi amounted to R5,353.

Collection work being taken over by Forest Department.

153. The amount of R121-11-8, which has been shown as outstanding for the last few years, has since the close of 1890-91 been struck off by order of the Government of India.

Outstanding on account of money stolen struck off since close of year.

CHAPTER VI.

General Remarks.

Need of enlarging area of State forest.

154. Under this head, in the Annual Report for 1889-90, I remarked on the necessity for increasing the area of State forest.

Area doubled in 1890-91.

155. In the year under report that area has been doubled, and proposals made for further increase.

Country to be inspected east of Quetta.

156. There is still a good deal of country to be explored, particularly in the uninhabited and roadless country east of Quetta.

Area available near Spin-Tangi.

157. There is a considerable area of Government waste on both sides of the railway near Spin-Tangi, in the most favourable position possible as regards transport. Proposals will be submitted in current year for a plantation, if water can be brought on to the land.

Zhob valley forests to be visited.

158. The Zhob valley forests have also to be visited and carefully inspected.

Loralai grass rakh reported on.

159. At the request of the military authorities I visited and reported on the Rosen grass rakh near Loralai.

Grass rakh for Quetta suggested to Committee.

160. I also attended two meetings of the Grass Committee at Quetta, and at my suggestion a tract of land on the Quetta-Kach military road, from 10—17 miles distant from Quetta, was taken up as a grass preserve.

C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests.

ANNUAL FORM NO. 49.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Area of Reserved State Forests, 1890-91.

Division.	Range.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st April 1889. Acres.	Area on 1st April 1889. Equivalent in square miles.	Added during the year. Acres.	Excluded or transferred to other heads. Acres.	Area on 1st March 1890. Acres.	Area on 1st March 1890. Equivalent in square miles.	Number and date of Notification of addition or transfer.	Remarks.
Baluchistan	Sibi.	Sibi	Depal	1,599	3	...	...	1,599	3		
			Gulu Shahr	725	1	...	...	725	1		
			Abdul Kheli	197	...	...	...	197	...		
			Lehri	427	1	...	...	427	1		
			Bakra	1,687	3	...	...	1.687	3		
			Nari Bank	1,226	2	...	...	1,226	2		
			Bakra Plantation	1	...	...	...	1	...		
	Quetta.	Quetta	Dhobi Ghat	10	...	...	...	10	...		
			Quetta Nursery	3	...	...	...	3	...		
			Zangi Lora	40	...	...	...	40	...		
			Zarghun	5,760	9	...	...	5,760	9		
			Zarghun, Central	...	...	13,520	...	13,520	21		
			Hazar Ganj	...	...	5,440	...	5,440	8½		
		Pishin	Popalzai	1,313	2	...	...	1,313	2		
			Torkhel	188	...	...	...	188	...		
			Gwal	2,880	4	...	...	2,880	4		
			Shebo Reserve	3,300	5	...	...	3,300	5		
	Ziarat.	Harnai	Wam Tangi	1,233	2	...	...	1,233	2		
		Thal-Chotiali	Zargat	2,560	4	200	...	2,760	4		
			Chanter	1,920	3	...	...	1,920	3		
			Pil	...	...	1,280	...	1,280	2		
			Shaidan	...	...	2,520	...	2,520	4		
			Kurbi Kach	...	...	2,160	...	2,160	3½		
			TOTAL	25,069	39	25,120	...	50,189	78		

CAMP ZIARAT:
The 15th July 1891.

C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Baluchistan Division.

ANNUAL FORM No. 50.

Register of breaches of Forest Rules during 1890-91.

Forest Division.		Cases pending from 1889-90.	New Cases of the Year.						Disposed of during the Year.						Cases pending at close of year.	Remarks.
			Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorised felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission, or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other Offences.	Total new cases of the year.	Total cases.	Convictions.		Acquittals.		Total.			
									Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
Sibi Range	A	...	1	7	3	2	13	13	11	...	1	...	12	...	1	
	B	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Quetta Range	A	...	...	59	1	...	60	60	60	...	...	...	60	...	...	
	B	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ziarat Range	A	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	B	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL	A	...	1	68	4	2	75	75	73	...	1	...	74	...	1	
	B	...	...	...	9	...	9	9	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

CAMP ZIARAT:
The 15th July 1891.

N.B.—A. means cases taken into Court.
B. means cases disposed of under section 12 of Baluchistan Forest Law.
C. means undetected cases.

C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Baluchistan Division.

Annual Form No. 52.

Area of Plantations, 1890-91.

Forest Range.	Name of Plantation.	Area in Acres. On 1st April 1890.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Area on 31st March 1891.	Receipts of the year.	Charges of the year.	Remarks.
	Regular Plantation.							
Sibi	Bakra	1	...	...	1	...	...	
Quetta	Dhobi Ghât	10	...	...	10	80	597	
	Zangi Lora	40	...	...	40	756	192	
Pishin	Shebo	470	606	...	1,076	200	15,865	
	Total Regular Plantations	521	606	...	1,127	1,036	16,654	
	Cultural Operations.							
Sibi	Sibi Depôt	2	...	...	2	...	149	
"	Sirkari Nala	5	...	...	5	...	...	
"	Gulu	...	...	...	...	...	13	
"	Dehpal	...	3	...	3	...	36	
Quetta	Nursery	3	...	...	3	609	683	
"	Gwal	1	63	...	64	...	96	
"	Hazar Ganj	...	...	...	...	...	1	
"	Zarghun	1	79	...	80	...	53	
Ziarat	Ghoshki	...	15	...	15	...	113	
	Wam Tangi	...	...	...	...	...	20	
	Total Cultural Operations	12	160	...	172	609	1,164	

Camp Ziarat:
The 15th July 1891.

C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Baluchistan Division.

Annual Form No. 54.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Outturn (in cubic feet, solid) of Timber and Fuel during the year 1890-91 and Agency of Exploitation.

Division.	Timber in the rough; Logs.					Timber in the rough; Poles.					Sawn or squared Timber.					Miscellaneous.					Fuel.					Total.
	Government.	Purchasers.	Free Grantees.	Rightholders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free Grantees.	Rightholders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free Grantees.	Rightholders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free Grantees.	Rightholders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free Grantees.	Rightholders.	Total.	Outturn.
	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.
I.—Reserved Forests.																										
Baluchistan . . .	...	50,000	200	...	50,200	...	50	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	63	24,446	6,266	...	...	30,712	81,025
Total .	...	50, 00	200	...	50,200	...	50	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	63	24,446	6,266	...	...	30,712	81,025
II.—Protected Forests.																										
Baluchistan . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Total .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
III.—Unclassed Forests.																										
Baluchistan . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64, 00	...	...	64,000	Estimated. 64,000
Total .	...	50,000	200	...	50,200	...	50	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	63	24,446	70,266	...	...	94,712	145,025

Charcoa should be shown by its equivalent in fuel, the quantity of wood consumed in producing it being entered in cubic feet, solid.

Annual Form No. 55.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Outturn of Minor Forest produce during the year 1890-91.

Division.	Description of Produce.	Produce removed or utilised.										Remarks.
		By Government Agency.		By Purchasers.		By Free Grants.		By Right-holders.		Total.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			R	Acres.	R		R		R	Acres.	R	
Baluchistan Division .	Grass-cutting (lease)	......	......	50	240	......	......	......	......	50	240	
	Grazing by permits	......	......	......	228	......	......	......	......	......	228	
	Lucerne	......	......	Mds. s. 5 26	11	......	......	......	......	Mds. s. 5 26	11	
	Kanasar	......	......	2 B. loads.	1	......	......	......	......	2 B. loads.	1	
	Khar	......	......	Mds. s. 23 5	29	......	......	......	......	Mds. s. 23 5	29	
	Rose flowers	......	......	......	3	......	......	......	......	......	3	
	Fruit and other trees	......	......	28,496	1,190	300	19	......	......	28,796	1,209	
	Total .	......	......	......	1,702	300	19	......	......	......	1,721	

Annual Form No. 56.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Account of Timber and other Produce cut or collected by Government Agency and brought to Sale Depôts, or sold locally, during the year 1890-91.

Particulars.	Number or quantity.	Cubic feet.	Total of each head. Number or quantity.	Total of each head. Cubic feet.
Balance at commencement of year.				
Sibi— Firewood	Mds. 2,502	...	Mds. 2,502	...
Received from the Forests in Depôts.				
Sibi— Firewood	3,239	850		
Quetta— Firewood	7,510	...	10,749	850
Total	...	...	13,251	850

Particulars.	Number or quantity.	Cubic feet.	Total of each head. Number or quantity.	Total of each head. Cubic feet.
Removed by Purchasers from Depôts.				
Sibi— Firewood	3,678	850		
Quetta— Firewood	6,571	...	10,249	850
Used by the Department.				
Sibi— Firewood	3	...		
Quetta— Firewood	2	...	5	...
Lost by Dryage.				
Sibi— Firewood	269	...	269	...
Balance at close of the year.				
Sibi— Firewood	1,791	...		
Quetta— Firewood	937	...	2,728	...
Total	...	...	13,251	850

Annual Form No. 57.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Abstract showing the Value of Timber and other Produce at Sale Depôts for the year 1890-91.

Description of Timber and other Produce.	On hand at commencement of the year. Maunds.	Cubic feet.	Value.	On hand at close of the year. Maunds.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Difference in Value. In favour of the year.	Against the year.	Remarks.
			R			R	R	R	
Firewood	2,502	...	625	2,728	...	1,087	462	...	
Total	2,502	...	625	2,728	...	1,087	462	—	

ANNUAL FORM No. 58.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Summary of Revenue *of the different Divisions during 1890-91.*

Budget heads.	Total. R a. p.	R a. p.
RECEIPTS.		
I.—TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY GOVERNMENT AGENCY—		
a. Timber	...	
b. Firewood and charcoal	4,594 8 3	
c. Bamboos	...	
d. Sandal-wood	...	
e. Grass and other minor produce	...	
		I.—4,594 8 3
II.—TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY CONSUMERS OR PURCHASERS—		
a. Timber	1,043 1 10	
b. Firewood and charcoal	280 3 9	
c. Bamboos	...	
d. Grazing and fodder grass	448 5 10	
e. Other minor produce	1,222 15 3	
III.—DRIFT AND WAIF WOOD AND CONFISCATED FOREST PRODUCE	9 4 8	
		III.— 9 4 8
IV.—REVENUE FROM FORESTS NOT MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT—		
a. Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce	......	
b. Revenue from shared and private forests	8,009 2 3	
		IV.—8,009 2 3
V.—MISCELLANEOUS—		
a. Fines and forfeitures	115 14 0	
b. Refunds	......	
c. Other sources	......	
		V.— 115 14 0
TOTAL RECEIPTS	15,723 7 9	

Summary of Expenditure *of the different Divisions during 1890-91.*

Budget heads.	Total. R a. p.	R a. p.
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS.		
I.—TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY GOVERNMENT AGENCY—		
a. Timber	62 8 0	
b. Firewood and charcoal	3,285 14 7	
c. Bamboos	......	
d. Sandal-wood	......	
e. Grass and other minor produce	......	
		I.—3,348 6 7
II.—TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY CONSUMERS OR PURCHASERS	655 4 1	
		II.— 655 4 1
III.—DRIFT AND WAIF WOOD AND CONFISCATED FOREST PRODUCE	......	
		III.— *Nil.*
IV.—REVENUE FROM FORESTS NOT MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT—		
a. Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce	......	
b. Revenue from shared and private forests	......	
		IV— *Nil.*
V.—RENT OF LEASED FORESTS AND PAYMENTS TO SHAREHOLDERS IN FORESTS MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT	......	
		V.— *Nil.*

Summary of Expenditure *of the different Divisions during 1890-91,*—continued.

Budget Heads.	Total. R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward, A.—Conservancy and Works	4,003 10 8	
VI.—Live Stock, Stores, Tools and Plant—		
a. Purchase of cattle	......	
b. Feed and keep of cattle	......	
c. Purchase of stores, tools and plant	245 11 4	
	VI.—	245 11 4
VII.—Communications and Buildings—		
a. Roads and bridges	198 5 0	
b. Buildings	477 14 3	
c. Other works	......	
	VII.—	676 3 3
VIII.—Demarcation, Improvement and Extension of Forests—		
a. Demarcation	310 10 0	
b. Compensation for land and rights	......	
c. Surveys and working plans	......	
d. Sowing and planting	1,952 1 10	
e. Protection from fire	......	
f. Other works	34 4 0	
	VIII.—	2,296 15 10
IX.—Miscellaneous—		
a. Refunds	1,981 5 0	
b. Law charges	......	
c. Other charges	44 10 0	
	IX.—	2,025 15 0
Total A.—Conservancy and Works	9,248 8 1	

Calcutta:
The 23rd May 1891.

I. C. BOSE,
Assistant Comptroller-General (Forests).

B.—ESTABLISHMENT.

	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Salaries—		
a. Conservators	......	
b. Superior officers	10,800 0 0	
c. Subordinate forest and depôt establishments	3,867 0 11	
d. Office establishments	756 0 0	
e. Deputation and special allowances	1,591 12 5	
	I.—	17,014 13 4
II.—Travelling Allowances—		
a. Conservators	......	
b. Superior officers	1,850 4 0	
c. Subordinate forest and depôt establishments	432 15 6	
d. Office establishments	194 13 3	
	II.—	2,478 0 9
III.—Contingencies—		
a. Stationery	41 2 4	
b. Carriage of tents and records	209 15 3	
c. Rents, rates and taxes	......	
d. Pay of police guards	......	
e. Official postage	65 10 6	
f. Sundries	392 0 0	
	III.—	708 12 1
Total B.—Establishments	20,201 10 2	
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	29,450 2 3	

Calcutta:
The 23rd May 1891.

I. C. BOSE,
Assistant Comptroller-General (Forests).

ANNUAL FORM NO. 59.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Account Current for the year 1890-91.

Dr.

	R a. p.	R a. p.
To CASH BALANCE	......	8 8 10
" VIII.—Assessed taxes—		
Income Tax—Deduction from salaries	......	322 7 2
" REVENUE AS PER ANNUAL SUMMARY, FORM No. 58	......	15,723 7 9
" Service Funds—		
Civil Fund—Ordinary, Bengal	......	......
Additional, Bengal	......	......
Military Fund—Bengal	......	......
" " Madras	......	......
" Orphan Fund—Bengal	......	......
Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund—Bengal	221 12 0	......
General Family Pension Fund	......	......
Hindu Family Annuity Fund	......	......
		221 12 0
" DEPOSITS	......	......
" Forest Cash Remittances—Local—		
Forest cheques drawn	29,052 10 1	......
Inter-Divisional Transfers	......	......
		29,052 10 1
" Advances recoverable	......	32,936 14 5
" Suspense	......	381 13 9
" Account Current (other Governments)		
Remittances from Government of ——	......	......
" Inter-Departmental Transfers—		
Public Works Department——		......
Military Department, Bengal	12 8 0	......
Civil Department—		
Jail	......	......
Mathematical Instrument Department	......	......
Miscellaneous	......	......
		12 8 0
TOTAL	......	78,660 2 0

Cr.

	R a. p.	R a. p.
BY EXPENDITURE AS PER ANNUAL SUMMARY, FORM No. 58	......	29,450 2 3
" Deposits	......	......
" Forest Cash Remittances—Local—		
Remittances to Treasuries	14,709 15 10	......
Inter-Divisional transfers	......	......
		14,709 15 10
" Advances recoverable	......	33,081 12 9
" Suspense	......	......
" Account Current (other Governments)—		
Remittances to the Government of Punjab	......	381 13 9
" Inter-Departmental Transfers—		
Public Works Department, Military Works	231 4 0	......
Ordinary Branch	785 0 0	......
Military Department	......	......
Civil Department	......	......
		1,016 4 0
" Cash Balance	......	20 1 5
TOTAL	......	78,660 2 0

CALCUTTA:
The 23rd May 1891.

I. C. BOSE,
Assistant Comptroller-General (Forests).

ANNUAL FORM NO. 61.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Outstandings and Liabilities on account of Disbursers for 1890-91.

Division.	Department Debtor.			Department Creditor.			Balance due.		Remarks.
	At commencement of year.	Recoveries in cash and value of supplies and work done during the year.	At close of year.	At commencement of year.	Payments made during year.	At close of year.	To Department (Outstandings).	By Department (Liabilities).	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Baluchistan . . .	121 11 8	32,936 14 5	33,058 10 1	20 14 4	33,081 12 9	33,102 11 1	165 12 8	121 11 8	
TOTAL .	121 11 8	32,936 14 5	33,058 10 1	20 14 4	33,081 12 9	33,102 11 1	165 12 8	121 11 8	

CALCUTTA: }
The 23rd May 1891. }

I. C. BOSE,
Asstt. Comptroller-General (Forests).

ANNUAL FORM NO. 62.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Financial results of the year 1890-91.

Division.	Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency.		Other Revenue.		Formation, Protection and Improvement of Forests.	Total.		Remarks.
	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Baluchistan	4,595	3,576	11,128	12,668	13,206	15,723	29,450	
TOTAL . .	4,595	3,576	11,128	12,668	13,206	15,723	29,450	

No. 5405, dated Quetta, the 19th August 1891.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

READ—

The Progress Report of Forest Administration in Baluchistan for the year 1890-91.

ORDER.—In April and June 1890, respectively, a Forest Law for the Agency territories and a Forest Regulation for British Baluchistan were published, and this step gave the work of the Forest Department in Baluchistan considerable impetus. Up to this time there were no regular or properly defined State reserved forests in the province, all tracts which were treated as coming under this head having been reserved by an executive order of the Local Government. Immediately the Law and Regulation came into operation, the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner was enabled to increase the regular forest area in Baluchistan. This was a matter of considerable importance, as there was little reason to doubt the force of the remark made by the Deputy Conservator in his Report for 1889-90, which was as follows:—"It is evident that the forests in charge of this Department cannot pay till the area is greatly enlarged."

Forest Law and Forest Regulation.

2. With the judicial powers vested in him by the new Law and Regulation, the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner was enabled during the year under report to double the area of reserved forests in the province, and whereas on the 1st March 1890 it amounted to 39 square miles, the close of the year 1890-91 showed a total of 78 square miles reserved forest area. The principal forests taken up were—

Area of reserved forests.

Quetta District.

	Acres.
Zarghun, Central	13,520
Hazar Ganj	5,440
TOTAL	18,960

Thal-Chotiali.

Zarghat	200
Pil	1,280
Shaidan	2,520
Kurbi Kach	2,160
TOTAL	6,160

The Forest Officer also, in company with the District Officers, inspected certain other tracts in view to their being similarly classed as State forests. These were chiefly—

	Acres.
Zarghun, North	11,000
Wam Tangi	2,300
Thalli	17,000
TOTAL	30,300

In addition to the above it was arranged to close to grazing 900 acres, or one-third of the entire tract known as the Gwal forests.

The Officiating Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner considers this increase exceedingly satisfactory, and trusts that the gradual reservation of the more important forest tracts in Baluchistan will result in the present deficit of the Department being turned into, at least, an evenly balanced account.

3. It is also satisfactory to notice that the forests taken up during the year were all demarcated by large dry stone pillars except the Zarghun, Central, and Hazar Ganj forests, which, however, were marked clearly by small heaps of stones.

Boundaries.

Establishments.

4. The Deputy Conservator observes that there is not a trained Forester or Ranger in the division, the Ranger on the Shebo plantation not being available for general work. There is also stated to be an excessive number of guards, while the office establishment is considered inadequate for the work it is called upon to perform. These matters cannot, Colonel Biddulph thinks, be satisfactorily dealt with until the Forest Conference which will be held in the coming autumn has submitted a report of its proceedings.

Protection and breaches of Law.

5. Seventy-five cases were prosecuted as against four in 1889-90, the large increase being due, it is stated, to breaches of the rules framed under section 12 of the Forest Law. The rules, as stated in the report, did not come into operation till three months after they were promulgated. The District Officers had authority to obtain from the Forest Officer any relaxation of the rules which, in their opinion, was desirable, while the utmost penalty to be inflicted for breaches was restricted to the amount of the fees which would ordinarily have been recoverable. Moreover, the chief Forest officer was authorised to issue licenses free of payment for the *bonâ fide* requirements of the people of the country for such purposes as agricultural implements, buildings, etc. The rules appear to have been worked discreetly and without severity; the report shows that the fines inflicted amounted to a few annas in each case. No case of oppression has come to the notice of the Agent to the Governor-General, but the Deputy Conservator should briefly note in his next report how the rules are viewed generally by the people.

One thousand and fifty-five head of cattle were impounded during the year. No forest fires occurred.

Fencing.

6. A small area near Ziarat was enclosed by a rough fence 800 feet long, and 872 lineal feet of mud wall were newly built, and 643 renewed.

Natural and artificial reproduction.

7. This branch of the work of the Department is, in the Agent to the Governor-General's opinion, quite if not more important than any other, and he is glad to see that the Forest Officer has devoted so much attention to it.

Natural reproduction is reported to be satistactory in the Sibi forests, as well as at Wam Zangi and Popalzai, but at Gwal it is tardy. The abundance of the winter rains, as might have been expected, tended to aid the growth of all kinds of trees, shrubs and grass, but unfortunately the invasion of the country later on by locusts arrested this progress.

Over 12,000 plants were issued from the Quetta Nursery during the year, and in the Zangi Lora plantation 1,629 apricot and almond trees were planted out in lines and 9,840 cuttings put in; 16,383 apricot trees were sent to the Shebo plantation. The Officiating Agent to the Governor-General admits that this is a good record of work in this branch, but he would remind the Deputy Conservator that the country is full of fruit trees, and that the industry in this respect might safely be left to the energy of private persons. The great aim and object of the Forest Department in the province should, in Colonel Biddulph's opinion, be the production of an increased supply of fodder and fuel and building timber. It is also observed that the Forest Officer has been importing, for purposes of experiment, foreign trees. The introduction of such trees is a matter of great expense, and care should be paid at present rather to the conservation and propagation of trees that are already known to do well in certain localities. Colonel Biddulph, however, gladly recognises the enterprise with which Mr. Elliott, the Deputy Conservator, has at his own expense made experiments in this direction.

Shebo plantation.

8. The work at Shebo was carried on satisfactorily, and as an interesting feature the report mentions that the 7th Bombay Cavalry from Quetta encamped at the plantation in April and May and consumed—

1,000	maunds,	green fodder.
968	"	hay.
6,667	"	grass.

Firewood.

9. The total quantity of firewood supplied from the Sibi forests for sale was 4,433 against 3,600 maunds in 1889-90; 6,475 maunds of dry juniper were brought into the Quetta market for sale from the Zarghun forests. This kept the market down, and the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General quite agrees with the Deputy Conservator's views that the Forest Department's sales should be managed so as to regulate the market as much as possible. The

Ziarat range supplied the Executive Engineer, Civil Works, Quetta, with 414 juniper trees estimated at 50,000 cubic feet, while the Sibi range supplied 15,660 cubic feet of firewood for sale. The quantity of wood taken from "unclassed" forests is estimated at 128,150 maunds.

Financial results.

10. The revenue and expenditure of the Department during the year, as compared with the two previous years, is as follows :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
	R	R	R
1888-89	5,668	15,994	10,326
1889-90	13,897	17,962	4,065
1890-91	15,723	29,450	13,727

A large portion of this increase of expenditure is due to the higher rate of pay drawn by the present Deputy Conservator of Forests. On the other hand, the rules framed under the new Law and Regulation were in operation for only three months of the year and may be expected to show a more profitable result in future, while, also, it must take some little time before the new tracts of reserved forests can yield a revenue commensurate with their size.

Conclusion.

11. The foregoing remarks note briefly the chief features of the full and interesting report submitted by the Forest Officer for the year 1890-91, and the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner acknowledges with pleasure the good work that has been done by Mr. C. F. Elliott, the Deputy Conservator, and his subordinates, to whom is due the progress that has been made generally throughout the province in matters connected with the Forest Department.

By order,

W. STRATTON, *Lieut.*,
First Assistant.